

A CATALOGUE
OF
THE INDIAN COINS
IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM

CATALOGUE

• OF THE

COINS OF ANCIENT INDIA

BY

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WITH FORTY SIX PLATES

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PREFACE TO REPRINT

THIS volume is a reprint without alterations or additions of the work by the late John Allan Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals and originally published by the Trustees in 1936. The importance of the Museum's collection of the material covered by this catalogue and the authoritative nature of Dr Allan's work will hardly need to be pointed out to those engaged in Indological study for whom such a catalogue will long remain an indispensable source of information. Moreover there have been very few significant additions to the Museum's collection of this material: we may mention only that some twenty punchmarked and tribal coins were included in the collection of Sir Richard Burn acquired by the Museum in 1949.

G. H. JENKINS

Keeper

PREFACE

THIS volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum, the seventh of the series, deals with the coins issued by native rulers from the earliest times to about A D 300. The coins of the foreign invaders of this period were described in the *Catalogue of Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings*.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight in grains. Comparative tables with other systems of measurement are given at the end of the volume.

The proofs of the text have been read by Dr L D Barnett, Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, and of the Introduction by Sir Richard Burn, CSI, to both of whom I am indebted for many suggestions. I have also to express my gratitude to Sir George Hill, KCB, for his stimulating interest in the work while Keeper of Coins and Director and Principal Librarian.

Considerable pains have been devoted to the many special types used in the volume, and their success is due to the draughtsmanship of Mr C O Waterhouse of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and to the staff of the University Press, Oxford.

The text of the Catalogue was in print five years ago and a number of rectifications and additions appear in the Introduction.

J ALLAN

June 30, 1936

CONTENTS

PREFACE	v
LIST OF PLATES	xi
INTRODUCTION —	
GENERAL	xiii
PART I VARIOUS EARLY SINGLE TYPE SILVER COINS	xv
PART II SILVER PUNCH MARKED COINS	xix
✓ PART III UNDESIGNED CAST COPPER COINS	lxxiv
✓ PART IV PUNCH MARKED COPPER COINS	lxxviii
PART V TRIBAL COINS:—	
Acyuta	lxxix
Almora	lxxx
Aparānta	lxxxii
Ārjunayana	lxxxiii
Audumbara	lxxxvii
✓ Ayodhya	lxxxviii
Eran	xc
Kāśa	xcli
Kānanj	xciii
✓ Kāśāmbi	xciv
Kulota	c
✓ Kuninda	ci
Maharāja Janapada	civ
Malava	civ
Mathura	cviii
✓ Pañcala	cxvi
Puri	cxi
Rājanya	cxlii
Sibi	cxliii
Taxila	ccxv
Trigarta	ccxxix
Tripuri	ccl

Uddehika	cxli
Ujjayini	cxli
Upagoda	cxlv
Upatikya	cxlvi
Vataśvaka	cxlvi
✓Yaudheya	cxlvii
✓Uncertain Coins	cliii
Additions	clvii
Metrology	clix
Corrigenda	clxiv
Abbreviations	clxvi

CATALOGUE OF COINS —

VARIOUS EARLY SINGLE TYPE SILVER COINS	1
Class 1 North-West India	1
Class 2 North India	4
Class 3 North India	6
Class 4 South-West India	8
Class 5 South-West India	9
Class 6 Unknown Provenance	10
Class 7 Unknown Provenance	10
PUNCH-MARKED SILVER COINS	11
✓UNINSCRIBED CAST COPPER COINS	85
✓PUNCH-MARKED COPPER COINS	101
TRIBAL COINS —	
Acyuta	117
Almorā	120
Ārjunāyana	121
Audumbara	122
✓Ayodhyā	129
Eran	140
Kāda	145
Kanauj (?)	147
✓Kauśāmbi	148
Kuluta	158
✓Kuninda	159

Mathura	169
✓Pāṭāla	192
Puri	205
Rājanya	210
Taxila	214
Tripuri	230
Uddehika	240
Ujjayini	241
Upagoda	263
Upatikya	263
Vajāśvaka	264
✓Yaudheya	265
Uncertain Coins	270
Additions	286

INDEXES.—

I. Attributions	291
II. Rulers	292
III. Inscriptions	294
IV. Symbols on Punch marked Silver Coins	297
\ Symbols on Punch marked Copper Coins	303
VI. Symbols on Uninscribed Cast Coins	304
VII. Symbols on Tribal Coins	305
VIII. Types on Tribal Coins	310
IX. General	312
Table for converting English inches into millimetres and the measures of Mionnet's scale	316
Table of the relative weights of English grains and metric grammes	317

LIST OF PLATES

- I Various Early Silver
- II-X. Punch-marked Silver
- XI Cast Copper
- XII Cast and Punch marked Copper
- XIII Punch marked Copper
- XIV Acyuta (Abhicchatra)—Audumbara
- XV Audumbara.
- XVI. Audumbara—Ayodhya
- XVII. Ayodhya
- XVIII Ayodhya—Eran.
- XIX. Eran—Kaśā.
- XX. Kauśambi
- XXI Kauśambi
- XXII. Kuṇḍa. ✓
- XXIII Kuṇḍa.
- XXIV Mathura.
- XXV Mathura.
- XXVI. Mathura.
- XXVII Pañcāla.
- XXVIII Pañcāla. ✓
- XXIX Pañcāla—Rājanya.
- XXX. Puri
- XXXI-XXXIV Taxila.
- XXXV Taxila—Upatikya.
- XXXVI-XXXVIII. Ujjayini.
- XXXIX. Vajāśaka—Yaudheya.
- XL. Yaudheya
- XLI-XLII. Punch-marked Silver (Additional)
- XLIII. Audumbara—Mathura (Additional).
- XLIV Mathura—Yaudheya (Additional)
- XLV Taxila (Additional)—Uncertain.
- XLVI. Uncertain—Additional.

INTRODUCTION

§ 1 THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins deals with the Coins of Ancient India. It covers the coins from the earliest period to about A D 300 its scope is that of Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India* and the coins described in it are largely from his collection.

§ 2. The coins fall into two main classes: uninscribed and unattributed and inscribed or otherwise capable of attribution with some degree of accuracy to some particular period or area. The former may be divided into four classes, and the latter form one Part. The Catalogue may therefore be arranged under five heads —

§ 3. Part I contains several classes of early silver coins distinguished from the well known punch marked coins by the fact that they have only a single type.

Part II contains the very large series of punch marked silver coins, the most characteristic of the early coins of India, which have regularly on one side a group of five punches found in a great variety of combinations and on the reverse have one or more punches usually different from those found on the obverse.

Part III consists of the equally numerous, though not so varied early cast copper coins, which cannot be attributed to a definite area or period.

Part IV contains certain unattributed early punch marked copper coins found in Northern India which like the cast coins, cannot be definitely attributed.

Part V contains, alphabetically arranged the coins which have been attributed to particular dynasties or districts on the authority of their inscriptions, types, or provenance. In the latter case the attribution is usually based on the authority of Cunningham whose unequalled experience of such matters gives unusual weight

to any pronouncements of his, even when detailed evidence of his reasons is not available. They may be conveniently referred to as 'Tribal Coins'.

§ 4 In dealing with the coins of ancient India we are at once faced with the difficulty that there is an unparalleled lack of historical, geographical, and chronological data which might enable us to arrange the coins of a dynasty in order, or in any way to check suggested attributions. Literary and epigraphic sources alike can do little to help us. The evidence of provenance which would often be of value has unfortunately not been recorded in such detail as to be useful for chronological purposes, although it yields a certain amount of vague geographical information. Cunningham's attributions in his *Coins of Ancient India* are valuable in this connexion as being based on his long experience, even when not fully documented. There are, however, certain known facts which enable us to do something for the chronological arrangement of the earliest Indian coins.

§ 5 The earliest literary reference to Indian coinage is the statement of Quintus Curtius, *Vit Alex* viii 12, 42, that Omphis, king of Taxila, presented eighty talents of coined silver (*argenti signati lxxx talenta*) to Alexander the Great, which has generally been taken as evidence of the existence of coinage in India about 325 B C¹.

The inscriptions of Aśoka, which can be dated closely, yield a mass of epigraphical material with which the rare legends on early Indian coins can be compared from the point of view of chronology. Later definitely datable inscriptions are also of value in this connexion, especially such as contain names that can be identified with the issuers of coins.

§ 6 One chronological fact of the highest value is that Pantaleon and Agathocles copy copper coins of native Indian fabric of a type associated with Taxila, so that one type at least of the extensive

¹ We cannot follow Thomas (*PE*, i. 223) and Cunningham (*Num Chron*, 1878, p. 211) in finding a similar allusion in *χρηματα ἀπριθμησαν* of Arrian, *Alex Anab* 6.16.

coinage attributed to this city was in existence c. 200-180 B.C. It is equally certain that the silver coins of the Audumbaras Mahādeva and Rudravarman are copied from hemidrachms of Apollodotus I Soter and occur in finds with them while on the silver coinage of Dharaghosa, the type of Viśvāmitra is certainly copied from the Heracles on coins of Lycaas and Zolus. The silver coins of the Kuninda Amoghabhūti are also found with Indo-Greek hemidrachms of the second half of the second century B.C., and although their types are Indian, it is impossible to deny that they are influenced by the Indo-Greek hemidrachms. These few round silver coins are in striking contrast alike to the mass of copper coins among which they were issued, and in style and types to the silver punch-marked coins of ancient India.

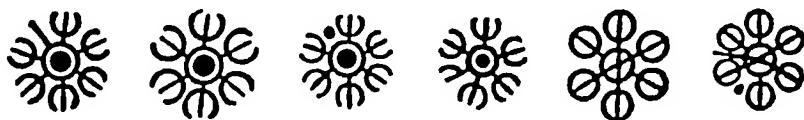
§ 7 Another interesting point is the illustration of coinage on the Bharhut Stupa of about the middle of the second century B.C. and on the Mahābodhi Stupa at Bodh Gayā of about 100 B.C. The sculptures in each case illustrate the Buddhist legend of the purchase of the Jetavana garden at Śrāvastī, the owner of which fixed the price at the amount of money that would cover the garden. In the sculpture we see the garden being paved with coins, which it is interesting to note are mainly square. Whether the artist knew of square coins in his own time or thought that square coins were in use in Buddha's time is a question which is not important, as square and round punch marked coins seem at all times to have been issued together although some mints tend to prefer one shape and some another.

PART I.

VARIOUS EARLY SINGLE TYPE SILVER COINS

§ 8. Class I. The first place in the Catalogue is given to a series of silver coins which can be shown to belong to an early period in the history of North Western India. These are thick, slightly bent bars of silver stamped with wheel or sun like designs, double on the larger denominations and single on the others. The general

type is the same on all, but they vary in the insertion of an extra bar or pellet. It is probably to be connected with the six-armed symbol (§ 19) usually found on the punch-marked silver. The following variants of the type are found





The interesting feature about these pieces is that they are struck on a Persian standard and represent double sigloi or staters, half- and quarter-sigloi. The siglos does not seem to be known.

§ 9 We know a little more about the provenance of these coins than is usual with early Indian coins. Setting aside Cunningham's specimens, which may have come from anywhere in North India, the Museum specimens from the Stubbs, Grant, and Whitehead collections point to the North-West, and Mr. Whitehead's specimens were purchased in Rāwal Pindī. Specimens were found in an early stratum of Taxila with punch-marked coins, and the same site yielded punch-marked coins with a gold coin of Diodotos¹. Others were found in the Bhir mound at Taxila in a pot with punch-marked silver coins, a worn siglos, and coins of Alexander the Great and Philip Aridaeus². Like the siglos, they were in a worn condition compared with the rest of the find. There are three specimens in the Indian Museum, *Cat.*, p. 136, nos. 4–6, weighing 169, 165.8, 174.1 grains, and six in the *Supplementary Cat.* (1923), p. 8, nos. 127–32, of similar weights. The coins of which the provenance is definitely known all came from that part of India which lay within the bounds of the Persian empire, from the end of the sixth to the middle of the fourth century B.C. As to the date of these pieces they are undoubtedly early, as the above-mentioned Taxila finds suggest, and the date of their issue may very well fall within the period of Persian influence in India or Afghanistan. We would suggest that they belong to the fourth,



¹ *Archaeological Survey Reports*, 1912–13, p. 42, 1919–20, p. 23, 1920–1, pp. 21–22.





² *Ibid.*, 1924–5, pp. 47–48.


or even fifth century B.C. and that it may have been pieces such as these rather than the usual punch marked coins that Omphus presented to Alexander the Great.

§ 10 Class 2 consists of a series of small oblong pieces with plain reverse and a single type on the obverse of which two varieties are known,  and  There is no definite


record of the provenance of any specimens, but the Cunningham, Thomas, and Grant collections point to North India in the wide sense as distinct from South India, while the absence of specimens in the Whitehead Collection suggest they are not from the Panjab. The region of the United Provinces is therefore suggested. These pieces are all half karrapanas and no corresponding wholes appear to be known.


§ 11 Class 3 consists of a series of rude pieces with plain reverses represented in the Museum only from the Cunningham and Whitehead collections, which suggests Northern or rather N W India as their place of origin. One of Cunningham's specimens came from Mathurā. The central feature of the obverse type is a cat-like animal on a hill  which suggests the  so


common on certain types of punch marked coins, but the animals clearly belong to different species. Various symbols are found in the field on the right, such as "•", , , ,  Two varieties are distinguished the commonest has an uncertain object above which looks like a fish, but may be a rising sun. The second variety has a well-defined sun like whorl in the same place. In this class also only half karrapanas are found.


§ 12 Class 4 is known only from one find to which all the British Museum specimens can be traced through the Elliot or Codrington collections. These are thick, slightly acyphate silver pieces with plain reverse and obverse type  Their fabric suggests an early


date as it recalls that of the early copper coins of India, whose seal-like appearance suggests that they were made by impressing a die on a half-molten piece of metal. The known specimens all come from a find made in a field near Sultanpur, two miles north of Wai, in Satāra district. The find was published by Codrington in *J B B R A S*, 1876, pp 400-403. Three denominations were found, double and single and half-karsapanas or whole, half-, and quarter-kalnjas, of which the smallest is unrepresented in the British Museum.

The find consisted of fifty coins of this type and two others of similar fabric, neither of which is represented here. These are illustrated by Elliot, *C S I*, Pl II 64 (wrongly described on the plate as gold, and one number is given to both as if they were obverse and reverse of one coin), and described on p 55. One has a kind of quatrefoil design and the other a scorpion-like figure, which is probably the original of the cruder .


§ 13 Class 5 is also South Indian, besides being only known from the Elliot and Codrington collections, all specimens seem to be traceable to one find in the Konkan (Elliot, *C S I*, pp 50, 66, and 152 c, Pl II 61). The small size of these coins makes the types difficult to distinguish. The main type is certainly a bull  surrounded by a border of symbols or ornaments

. Elliott, relying on specimens like Pl I 23, at first identified the animal as a lion, but later corrected this on seeing better

specimens. The reverse seems to vary, but is as a rule 

surrounded by a border of  &c, on some it seems to be similar to the obverse. The weights of these small pieces are very uniform.

Classes 6 and 7, which seem to be connected in weight, are represented by three and one specimen respectively here. The fact that they are all from the Cunningham collection suggests a northern

provenance. The design in Class 6 is an arrangement of small symbols to form  the reverse is plain, as is that of

Class 7. The obverse design of the latter approaches the regular punch marked type and it is probable that like these it had five punches on it.

PART II.

SILVER PUNCH MARKED COINS

§ 14 The problem of the coins to which the name punch marked¹ is given is one of the most difficult in the Indian series. The belief that the various stamps or punches upon them were struck at different times by different hands through which they passed has hitherto prevented their real nature from being recognized. It is true that the punches on them were put on separately and not by a single die but they were stamped at the same time by the authority issuing them and not from time to time by private individuals. A close examination shows that the types are really as distinct as those on any well known series. They are far from being a primitive type of coin. Unfortunately we are not able to go much further at present, owing to the absence of information from literary sources and the lack of detailed information about finds from which alone we can hope for a precise chronological and geographical classification. It is to be hoped that the detailed examination of future finds on the lines laid down in this Catalogue will enable progress to be made in this field, and in time enable us to give a classification with a historical significance. One remarkable feature about them is that they show no signs of evolution.

§ 15 The collection of punch marked coins in the British Museum represents the accumulation of a century and a half. The coins have been gathered in quite haphazard fashion, and the significance of the types was not realized. The result is that

¹ The term seems to have been first used by Prinsep *J.A.S.B.* (1835), iv 627

the collection is probably not so complete as it might have been, some types are very strongly represented because the original owner happened to choose a large number from a find which came his way, other types are poorly represented because the original collector was content with a few pieces which he believed to be representative, and did not make the most of his opportunities. The collection seems on the whole to be a not unrepresentative one, to judge from the fact that specimens brought casually to the Museum are usually already represented here. The few finds also that have been published in detail and well illustrated seem to contain nothing new to the Museum collection, with the exception of the Patna find published by Mr E H C Walsh in the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, 1919, pp 16-72, the types of which are unrepresented in the Museum

§ 16 On coming to catalogue a miscellaneous accumulation like the Museum collection of these pieces, one had to examine them minutely again and again in search of any distinguishing features. We may here mention that shape is of no significance. There are almost as many round as square, the latter term being a convenient one to use to mean 'not round', and not meaning that the pieces are in any way rectangular—round and angular would describe them better. The flans were either cut out of a sheet of metal or cast in globules. The former gave square, the latter round coins. The first thing one noticed was that a few were struck on only one side, which we may call the obverse, a large number have only one, or at most two stamps, on the reverses, others again had many small stamps on the reverse, which really suggest the 'shroff' marks, which it had been suggested all the punches were, no one of which seemed more significant than another.



On examining the obverses of the first and second of these classes which seemed more promising at first than the third, one could not help noticing that the same punches occurred over and over again, notably the sun, a circle round a pellet with three 'taurine' symbols and three arrow-heads alternately around, a mountain, an elephant, a tree in railing, &c. In time it was possible to

make out all the figures used to make up the types, and to try to arrange them in some sort of order. It was soon found for example that all coins with the same reverse type did not have identical obverse types so that a minute classification had to be based on the latter. There is however an association between groups of obverse symbols and certain reverse symbols. Having made out every symbol on the coins in the collection many of which had to be reconstructed from several coins it was found that every obverse bore five distinct punches. The task of getting the large number of combinations into some sort of probable order has been a long one and one cannot claim that the arrangement finally adopted is absolutely satisfactory and final but it is hoped that it will facilitate publication of future finds, and that the realization of the fact that these coins have types as distinct as those of Roman coins will in time enable them to be classified as easily as if they bore rulers names. One is still disturbed by the occasional wide separation of identical reverse types and by the intervals which occasionally separate some of the rarer obverse symbols.

Of the five punches two are almost always the sun [see § 18] and a variety of the circle with pellet in centre surrounded by two sets of three arrow heads taurine symbols &c. of which there is a number of varieties [see § 19]. It is interesting to note that on the very few types on which these two symbols do not occur and are replaced by others, the remaining three symbols show them to be closely connected with other pieces of the usual type (cf. e.g. var. *f* and *g* of Class 2 Group I with var. *a-e* pp. 17-24 var. *c-h* with *a-b* of Class 2 Group II pp. 25-27 var. *f* of Group VII which should perhaps go with var. *g* of Group II with *c* and *g*)

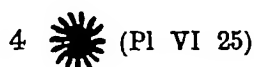
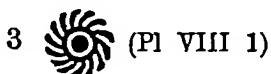
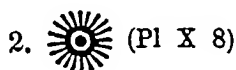
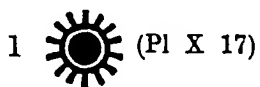
§ 17 The five symbols which make up the type are always beautifully executed and neat pieces of minute engraving. Many of them are readily recognizable and it is only lack of material for comparison that prevents us identifying many of the others. One thing that can be definitely said about them is that, generally

speaking, they seem to have no religious significance, neither Buddhist nor Hindu. They are drawn mainly from the animal and plant world, or are combinations of symbols the meaning of which we do not know. Human figures are very rare, and only one of these is probably a deity. The number of reverse symbols is much smaller than those found on the obverse, and with very few exceptions the symbols found on the obverse do not occur on the reverse, and vice versa. A striking feature about the symbols on the silver punch-marked coins is the complete absence of some well-known Indian symbols very common on other series of coins, such as the svastika and simple triskeles, the so-called Ujjain symbol in its various forms, and the Nandipada so common in more or less elaborate forms elsewhere, the hollow cross common at Taxila. On the other hand, the symbols provide a few links with other series, especially in the reverse symbols. It is also worth noting that some of the commoner obverse symbols, such as

 and , are not found on other series.

§ 18 Before proceeding to discuss the classification of these coins, we give a list of the symbols found on them.

The commonest of the symbols is the sun, which occurs on the obverse of every coin except the few small series already mentioned at the end of § 16. Four methods of representing it are distinguished in this Catalogue ¹



















Nos. 1 and 2 are both very common, the difference is that in no 2 the rays are thinner and longer than in 1. No 3, which is a whorl, is rarer, and no 4 is very rare. Nos 1-3 occur on the obverse only, and no 4 occurs on both obverse and reverse of the only coin on which it occurs, which is very unusual, on the

¹ The plate references are to coins showing the symbol very clearly

obverse, however it is a second symbol the sun being represented in the commoner form 1 it may therefore be a star rather than the sun.

§ 19 We may next take the symbol one variety of which always accompanies the preceding and which is absent on the few varieties which do not bear the sun. Its general structure is a circle with a pellet in the centre around the circle are six arms, three (more rarely two) of which are arrow heads¹ and the other three are taurine symbols, fishes, triskeles in an oval taurine in an oval &c. and dumb-bell symbols which we meet elsewhere. It is simpler to give the forms that occur than to describe them in words. None of these symbols occurs on the reverse. Similar symbols occur but very rarely on other series. The following are the variants that occur on the silver coins

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1  (Pl. III. 14) | 2  or  ² | 3  (Pl. XLI. 23) |
| 4  (Pl. IV. 20) | 5  (Pl. VI. 21) | 6  (Pl. VI. 25) |
| 7  (Pl. IV. 9) | 8  (Pl. VIII. 11) | 9  (Pl. VIII. 14) |
| 10  (Pl. VIII. 21) | 11  (Pl. II. 13) | 12  (Pl. IX. 6) |
| 13  (Pl. VIII. 1) | 14  (Pl. IX. 11) or  ³ (Pl. X. 3) | |

The six armed symbol [§ 8] which occurs on the silver bars described on pp. 1-2 belongs to this class of symbol.

¹ We use the term to indicate shape only. Theobald, *J.A.S.B.* 1890 p. 215 calls them *châtares* or umbrellas in which he is followed by Mr. Walsh in his accounts of the Patna and Gorbo Ghat find, *J.B. & O.R.S.* 1919 pp. 16 f and 443 f.

² The latter is no doubt the correct form (Pl. VII. 19) of which the other is only a cruder representation (Pl. VIII. 2).

It is probable that the former of these forms is much the commoner and should more frequently replace the latter in the text.


§ 20 One of the commoner symbols on the punch-marked coins, and the one which can really be said to be common on other series also, is that which represents a mountain¹ This is one of the symbols which is also found on the reverse, but a careful examination shows that the form used for the obverse is never exactly identical with one used on the reverse, it has not been always possible to cut special forms to indicate this in the text This conscious differentiation is notable in Group I, where the reverse





is made slightly taller and thinner than the obverse





This suggests that it is important to be able to distinguish the various punches The following representations of a mountain occur on the obverse


1.  (Pl III 3)

2.  (Pl IV 15)

3.  (Pl XLII 7)

4.  (Pl III 8)


5.  (Pl X 16)


6.  (Pl XLII 1)

It is difficult to separate no 6 from the others in spite of the dumb-bell-shaped objects in the arches Theobald suggested that they are reliquaries, one in each chamber of a stupa As the same object is found in many other combinations, usually with the 'taurine' symbol, where it can hardly be a reliquary, we need not be prevented from identifying this type as a mountain also In some forms this symbol has an inverted crescent on top, the fact that the two forms seem to be used indiscriminately on the coins of the Andhras and the Western Satraps, suggests there is no special significance in the crescent, especially when we remember that on the latter coins the sun and moon, are already represented beside the 'mountain' This symbol in one form or other is found on a number of other series of coins of ancient India, notably on copper coins attributed to Taxila, and in the two series above

¹ The evidence for this identification, i e that it is not a stupa or 'cātya', is summed up by Ananda Coomaraswamy in the *Ostas Zeitsch*, NF, IV, pp 175-9

mentioned. It does not seem in spite of its wide distribution to occur on the numerous series of punch marked copper coins here attributed to Eran and Ujjayini. It is not found on the coins in this Catalogue associated with the Ujjain symbol so that the close associations of these two symbols on the coins of Śātavāhana family is of interest (Rapeon *Cut of Coins of A. & H. A.* Pls. VI and IX). We may note its occurrence on a seal from Pāṭaliputra, *A.S.R.*, 1912-13 Pl. XLIX 10 and also on Pl. XLIX 6. We may now take the forms of this symbol found on the reverse only (see also § 39)


7  (Pl. II 1)


8  (Pl. XLII 2)


9 

No. 7 is distinguished from 1 by being thinner and 8 is a small copy of no. 1. In the text (e.g. p. 50 no. 48) no. 9 has been occasionally used on the reverse. It is really different from no. 2 however being somewhat smaller. It is of course not possible to cut type for every variety. We may here note that the river symbol which is not uncommon on other series and associated with the mountain is not found on the punch marked coins.

§ 21. We may next take a small group of symbols of which the basis is the mountain type. These are

10  (Pl. IV 10)




11  (Pl. VII 13)

12  (Pl. VII 18)


and may for convenience be described as a peacock or dog (it may well be a jackal) and a tree on a hill. No. 9 is an important reverse type and is one of the very few symbols which are used on the reverse in a form absolutely identical with the reverse type. Nos. 10 and 11 are found on the obverse only. Each belongs to a different group of coins. They are so far as we know not found on any other series with the exception of no. 10 on the unique and uncertain coin described on p. 279 no. 1. With no. 10 we may

perhaps compare the type of Class 3 (pp 6-7, § 11), but the animal is different. No 12 is found on some rare early Andhra coins (Rapson, *C A W.K.*, Pl II 17-18)

§ 22. We now come to the animals used in the types. The first of these is the elephant, which is found on the obverse in two well-marked and distinct groups of coins in forms which we have distinguished as 1 and 2






- 1  (Pl II 6) 2  (Pl VIII 8) 3  (Pl IV 24)

Nos 1 and 2 are only found on the obverse, no 3, an elephant surrounded by small 'taurine' symbols, is very rare, and only occurs as a countermark on the reverse of a well-known type. In other series the elephant is especially found on the cast copper coins and on the coins here attributed to Eran and Taxila. Although a common type it seems therefore to have a local significance

- 4  (Pl III 16)

It is difficult to know how to describe no 4, which is very distinct on Pl III 16 (on its side) and 17. It is characteristic of a little group of coins, most of which (var *e-g*) of Class 2, Group I, do not bear the sun and six-rayed symbol. It occurs nowhere else


§ 23. The bull is a very common type on the punch-marked as on the coins of ancient India generally. On many series it is undoubtedly the bull Nandi of Siva, but that one ought to attribute so definite a religious significance to it on the punch-marked coins is unlikely. The following forms occur


- 1  (Pl II 10) 2  (Pl III 3)
 3  (Pl XLII 6) 4  (Pl VI 4)
 5  (Pl VIII 16)


No 2 is only found with the 'taurine' symbol in front of it, and no 4 only with the two fish-like symbols which, like the taurine, frequently occur in combinations. While the bull is a common type,


there are large and well marked groups on which it does not occur. It is a common type on many of the tribal series very frequently accompanied by a tree in railing, but its absence from Taxila and rarity on the varied types of Eran and Ujjain may be noted. The bull does not occur as a major reverse type nor is it found on any reverse in the British Museum collection. It occurs, however on one of a number of punches on the coin on Pl. II. 43 in Mr Walsh's Gorbo Ghat find.


§ 24 The next common animal type is one which might conveniently be described as a dog seizing a young hare or rabbit in its clearest form it is certainly an animal of the dog type seizing a young animal but it is perhaps too much to identify them (nos. 1 and 2) definitely. It is Theobald's no. 44 fig. 27 (*J.A.S.B.*


1.  (Pl. XLII 17)


2.  (Pl. X. 13)

3.  (Pl. V 14 16)

4.  (Pl. II. 6)

5.  (Pl. II 5)

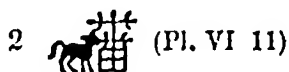
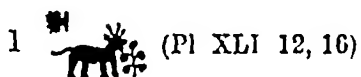
6.  (Pl. IV 5)

7.  (Pl. V 8, 18)

1894 p. 221), and Mr Walsh's no. 45 on Pl. IV of the Gorbo Ghat find. We group here with it a number of other symbols, some of a similar animal alone (no. 6) and others which seem to be crude copies of this type (nos. 3 4, 5). No. 41 incomplete in British Museum specimens, is shown in full in Mr Walsh's Pl. IV nos. 16 17 and 19. This symbol characterizes several well marked groups of coins and is absent from certain classes. It never occurs on the reverse, nor is anything like it found on any other series of coins. A parallel type is that of a large fish seizing a small one which is not on any coin in the Museum, but is shown by Thomas¹ and by Theobald, *loc. cit.*, no. 46 (Pl. I. 30). We may include in this paragraph the curious animal (no. 7) with a taurine symbol for a head or in its mouth.

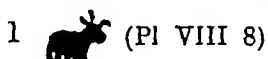
¹ *Ancient Indian Weights*, Pl. I, l. 7 nos 1 and 2

§ 25 We may class together two symbols in which an animal is associated with a tree, although this is really the only feature they have in common



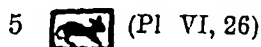
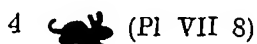
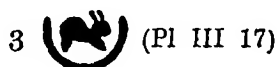
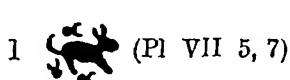
No 1 always has a vase on its side above it Theobald (no 224) describes no 1 as a goat browsing on a vine The animal certainly seems to be horned, but that it is a goat is more doubtful. It is more probably of the deer family, an animal such as is found on the coins of the Kunindas Theobald calls no 2 a jackal looking up at a tree in a railing, and adds that it looks as if designed to perpetuate the fable of the 'fox and grapes', which certainly sums up the type admirably Neither type occurs on any other series where the association of a bull and occasionally of a deer with a tree in a railing is common Neither symbol is found on the reverse, and the series of coins on which they are found are closely connected Both are absent from large classes of punch-marked coins

§ 26 An animal which forms a characteristic symbol on one group of coins is the rhinoceros, which survived in the Panjab




down to the sixteenth century The horn is always represented as curved forwards as on the 'unicorn' of the Mohenjo-daro seals This type is not found on the reverse nor on any other series The wolf (no 2) is of rare occurrence, but may be identified as the animal no 15, on p 44


§ 27 The rabbit occurs on several varieties of coins either alone or in combination with symbols No 3 is the most interesting,





a rabbit in a crescent, which presumably represents the crescent


moon and may be compared with the type on the coin of Vajradeva, p 147 no. 8 (Pl. XIX. 13) No 2 may also represent the moon. Nos. 1-3 are found only on the obverse and no 4 on the reverse possibly on one obverse also. It is probably the same animal that is represented on the rare symbol  No 5 the little animal that occurs on a well marked class of coin, is probably of a different family like the weasel. Theobald thinks it might be a jackal or fox.

§ 28. The scorpion (no. 1) is a rare type as is the snake of which

1  (Pl. VIII 17)

2  (Pl. X. 5)



3  (Pl. VII. 13)


4  (Pl. VI 17)


two forms (2 and 3) are found evidently representing different species. No 4 seems to be a double snake but it is not clear on the only specimen on which it is found.

These conclude the animals found on the punch-marked coins in the Museum. Two animals which are found on other series of Indian coins, the lion and the horse are not found here the tiger is another notable omission. Birds are not found alone at all, and the only birds are the peacock on a hill and a bird on a tree in a rare type. A bird of the bustard type is found on a reverse (cf § 39 no 26)

§ 29 Fish and other denizens of water are well represented and are characteristic of a number of varieties. The commonest type



1  or 2  (Pl. X. 20)


3  (Pl. VI 21)


4  (Pl. VIII. 10 11)


is that representing two or four fishes in a tank. No. 3 four fishes in a square tank with probably a lingam on a square pedestal in the centre is a characteristic mark of a large class of coins and occurs nowhere else. Nos. 1 or 2 (the fish may be represented either to right or to left) is found on several varieties of different

classes It is also found on the rare Uddehikā coins and at Ujjayinī, where we also have no 3 These types are only found on the obverse


5  (Pl IX 22),  (Pl II 15)


6  (Pl X 20)


7  (Pl IV 9)


8.  (Pl X 4)

No 5, two fishes with a spear-head between them (with it we put another symbol occurring incompletely on one coin only, it may be the same type), no 6, a fish in a crescent, and no 7, a little fish in a rectangle, are all rare, and each occurs on the obverse of one variety only No 8 only occurs on the reverse These, which we might call conventional fishes to distinguish them from the more realistic representations of actual species, are also found, like the taurine symbol, as constituent elements of a number of symbols

9  (Pl V 17)

10  (Pl VIII 24)


11 

12 

13 


14 

15 

Nos 9-13 are the varieties of fishes found on the obverses, no 11 is occasionally found on the reverse, and nos 13 and 15 only on the reverse, no 14 is not found alone but only in combination on one variety with .

15 


16 


17  (Pl VI 15)


The frog, either alone (no 15) or between two taurine symbols (no 16), occurs on varieties only as does the tortoise with a taurine symbol The frog is also found on a few rare coins from Ujjayinī, but the tortoise (no 17) seems to be unknown elsewhere Both animals are found on the obverse only


✓§ 30 Trees and branches play a prominent part among the types of punch-marked coins The commonest are conventional

representations of a sacred tree in a railing which is one of the commonest of Indian symbols. Representation of particular species of trees and branches from them are also found. Nos. 1 to 5 are


1  (Pl. V 24)


2  (Pl. V 21)


3  (Pl. VI 23)


4  (Pl. VI 5)

5 


6  (Pl. VI 27)


7  (Pl. VI 20)


8  (Pl. IX 10)


9  (Pl. III 12)


10 


11  (Pl. VII 5)


12  (Pl. VI 27)


13  (Pl. XLI 24)


14  (Pl. VIII 15)

15  (Pl. VIII 4)


16  (Pl. VI 22)


17  (Pl. II 18)


18  (Pl. XLII 7)


19  (Pl. XLII 22)


20 

21  (Pl. VII 9)

22  (Pl. IX 20)

23  (Pl. IX 17)




24  (Pl. IX 6)

25  (Pl. VIII 24)




forms of the tree in railing found on varieties of the obverse type; nos 1 and 2 are also found on the reverse. No 8 occurs once on the reverse as a countermark on an otherwise well known variety. The tree in railing is one of the commonest types on the early east

copper coins and on the tribal coins. It is perhaps a little rarer at Taxila. No 6 is found on a rare type so distinct as to form a class by itself. It is evidently a representation of a particular tree, as is no 7, a tree with a bird settling on it, which is characteristic of one variety, and recalls the type of a series of cast coins. No 8, which is characteristic of a group of coins, is clearly also a particular species of tree. No 9 is classed here as it is probably a conventional representation of a tree and branches. It is characteristic of a well-marked series of coins. Nos 10 and 11 are branches and are found only on the reverses. No 12, which is only found on the reverse of a rare variety, may represent two branches. Nos 13-20 and probably 24 are all more (notably 14-15) or less accurate representations of branches or sprays, and are characteristic of varieties of obverse type. Nos 21-23 are conventional branch-like figures formed of or combined with taurine symbols. They also are only found on obverses. No 25, which we may include here, is the only flower found on these coins, and is found on the obverse of one variety only.

§ 31 Weapons and tools are exceedingly rare. No 1 is a bolt-like object which occurs on a rare variety. The bow and arrow


1  (Pl XLI 1) 2  (Pl IX. 5) 3  (Pl IX 15)


with (no 2), and without (no 3) a taurine symbol are found on the obverse of two groups. It is a common type on early Andhra


4  (Pl IV 12) 5  (Pl IX 4) 6  (Pl IX 18)


coins from Kolhapur (Rapson, *CAWK*, pp 5-9, Pls I-IV)—The steelyard (no 4) is the essential element in a type found on the obverse of a number of varieties of a group of coins. It is also the type of some coins attributed to Ayodhyā. Nos 5 and 6 are two varieties of wheels found in obverse types, we include them here as their rarity suggests that they are simply wheels, and not of any religious significance. No 6 may be a water-wheel.


§ 32 A large group of symbols is formed by combinations of taurine symbols. None of them is common and most of them are characteristic of varieties only


1  (Pl. IV 17)


2  (Pl. VI 14)

3.  (Pl. IV 15)


4  (Pl. II 13)


5  (Pl. VI 20)


6  (Pl. II 19)


7  (Pl. IV 22)

8.  (Pl. IX 5)


9  (Pl. IX 4)


10  (Pl. X 17)


11  (Pl. X 1)


12.  (Pl. IX 24)


13.  (Pl. IX 17)


14  (Pl. IX 17)

15  (Pl. XLI 4)


16.  (Pl. XLI 6)


17  (Pl. IX 19)

18.  (Pl. VI 26)


With the exception of no. 18 in a smaller form these are all confined to obverses a small form of no 1  is however a common reverse symbol. They are found throughout the series, and there is scarcely a group without one of them so that their distribution is very general. They are peculiar to the punch marked series and have no parallels on the other series of coins of ancient India.

§ 33 Along with these we may group a number of symbols in

1  (Pl. VIII 4)




2  (Pl. X 17)

3  (Pl. XLII 23-24)


4  (Pl. XLII 23-24)


the formation of which the taurine fish and other symbols only play a secondary part.

No. 1 is found on the obverse of several groups of a large class

of coins. The object without the taurine symbols is a common one on several other series of coins.  and  are found on various cast coins, and  on coins of Kausāmbī, Taxila, and Ujjain, in a railing it is found on coins of Eran. A similar object occurs on Andhra coins and on the disc from Pataliputra, *A S R*, 1912-13, Pl XLIX 6. Prinsep calls it a *juyadhvaja* (*J A S B*, iv, p 628). It evidently represents some familiar object. Nos 2, 3, and 4 are all rare, and found on the obverses of varieties. A form of no 1 is found on reverses.


✓ § 34. One very common symbol has not yet been mentioned. It occurs (no 1) on many varieties of coins in Class II, and in a slightly different form in a group of Class 6. It consists of three circles lying on a straight line, in the one form touching each


1  (Pl V 1)

2  (Pl X 7)

other, and in the other at a little distance from each other. It has been called a caduceus, with which it really has no relationship. A somewhat similar object is found on the coin of Visnudeva, p 147, Pl XIX 13. No 1 is also a very common reverse symbol, and is among the few that are found on both obverse and reverse of the same coin, the reverse form is perhaps slightly smaller than that of the obverse, but otherwise it is indistinguishable. Common as it is on the punch-marked series, the type does not seem to be found on other series. It seems to have an ancestor on the seal from Mohenjo-daro, *A S R*, 1925-6, Pl XLV 20.

Arrangements of squares and triangles are not common. No 3

3  (Pl IX 11)







4  (Pl IX 9)

5 

6 








is only found on the obverses of a very distinctive little group of coins. No 4, the pentagram, occurs on the obverse of one variety only. The hexagram is found on coins from the Golakhpur find. Nos 5 and 6 are rare, and are also found on the reverse.


§ 35 There is a little group of symbols which may represent edifices of some kind

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1  (Pl. II 15) | 2  (Pl. XLII 23) |
| 3  (Pl. XLII 17) | 4  (Pl. V 1) |
| 5  (Pl. III 5) | 6.  (Pl. V 91) |

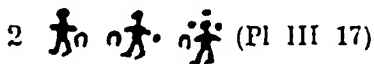
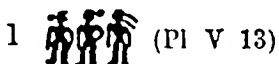
Nos. 1 and 2 are called by Theobald a raised grain store with a pole in front, which certainly describes it. It is probable that there is only one form and that the pole in var *a* Group V should have a spear head as in var *b*. This symbol occurs on the obverse of this group only. Nos. 3 and 4 are fairly common on the obverse of a number of varieties of Class 2. No. 5 is found on the obverse of one variety and the reverse of another variety of Group I of Class 5. No. 6 occurs once only on an obverse of one variety of Group VII of Class 6. None of these is found on any other series of coins.


§ 36. The remaining obverse symbols, with the exception of those representing human figures, are the following

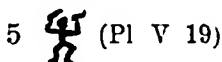
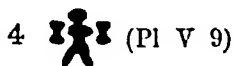
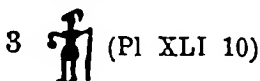
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1  (Pl. V 12) | 2  (Pl. V 7) | |
| 3  (Pl. IV 7) | 4  (Pl. IV 19) | |
| 5  (Pl. VII 10) | 6  | 7  |

No. 1 is a neat little symbol occurring on several varieties it looks like three spear heads on an oval which stands on two legs. No. 2 is a triskeles combined with the curious symbol already mentioned above § 33 no. 1. The triskeles is a common reverse type, but is only found in this combination in the obverse. Similarly the common reverse type  (no. 3) is only found in combination on the obverse. No. 4 is a rare symbol. It is possibly a hand. No. 5 four adjacent circles with pellets in the centre occurs on obverses only usually as a countermark. No. 6 is of rare occurrence. No. 7 of rare occurrence, is probably only a part of § 33 no. 4

✓§ 37 Representations of the human figure or of deities are rare, but are occasionally found. The most striking is the group of three struck from one punch (no 1), which occurs on certain varieties of Group II of Class 2, and seem also to occur on a rare coin of Ujjayinī (Pl XLIV 22). The three figures struck from separate punches on var g of Group I, Class 2, are presumably



identical with this group. They occur on the obverse only, except in one case (Pl XLII 23) as a countermark, and not as a regular reverse type. The interesting point about these three figures is that they occur only on the rare groups of coins which do not have the sun or a figure of the form . In the case of the second group a number of variants have been distinguished in the text (pp 21-23), but they are presumably only due to the die-cutter



No 3 is one of the most interesting of the punch-marked coins, as it is one which is found identically on another series—the copper coins attributed to Ujjayinī (see p 248, Pl XXXVIII 11 and 14). This enables us to identify the figure as Kārttikeya, who appears six-headed on some coins of Ujjayinī, and may therefore be recognized in the other forms in which he appears there. This type is also represented facing at Ujjayinī (cf. p 245). No 4, which looks like a rudely made human figure with the ‘dumb-bell’ symbols at either side, is found on coins closely related to those which contain nos 3 and 5, and is probably the same deity (cf Ujjayinī, p 263, Pl XXXVII 7). These two figures are found on the obverse only of two clearly related varieties. No 5 is a vigorously represented little figure. The only other representation of the human figure on punch-marked coins is confined to the reverse (cf below, § 39, 29). Hanumān, the monkey god, is found on one coin (Pl XLVI 17)

✓ § 38. The reverses of the punch marked coins may be divided Re into two classes those which have a definite type in this class we would include the large number which have two or even three punches, because on examination it is usually found that the second and third are later countermarks. In most cases the earliest punch is more worn than the later one, and even in cases where it is not obvious to the eye, it is probable that the punches were put on at intervals. The second class consists of coins which have a large number of small punches on them none of which has the prominence nor probably the significance of the reverse type of the first class. In most cases it is quite impossible to identify the individual punches in the confusion in which they are struck still less has it been possible to cut special type to illustrate them in this Catalogue.

Classes 1-5 of this Catalogue belong to the first class and 6-7 to the second. The two classes show a marked difference in fabric, the second being larger and thinner than the first. The coins with plain reverses do not form a distinct class. Their obverses always bring them into one of these two classes.







§ 39 With one or two exceptions the types of the first class of reverses are not found on the obverses. The symbols found on the reverses are much fewer in number than those found on the obverse. The significant reverse types are the following

- 1  (Pl XLII 7) 2  (Pl VI 25)




No. 1 is probably a representation of the sun but it is not exactly like the common form on the obverse. It is very rare. No. 2 may also be the sun or as already suggested (§ 18) perhaps a star. It is very rare. Next we may distinguish three well

- 3  (Pl. II 5) 4  5  (Pl. II 15)



marked types of the mountain symbol all of which are common. This, as already remarked is a prominent type on other series notably on the copper coins of Taxila. Nos. 6-12 are all also found on the obverse and have been already mentioned above.

6  (Pl IV 10)7  (Pl V 1)8  (Pl V 24)9  (Pl VII 6)10  (Pl XLI 5, 24)11  (Pl VI 5)12  (Pl IV 5)




Three very common reverse symbols (nos 13–15) are not found on the obverse No 13 is a pellet surrounded by four semicircles,

13  (Pl IV 21)14  (Pl IV 1)15  (Pl VI 1)




a type which has been associated with Taxila from its frequent occurrence on coins found there, e g Pl XXXV 12 In no 14, of which 15 is a smaller form, two of the semicircles are replaced by the conventional fish so common in the formation of symbols This type is also found at Taxila, e g on the unique gold coin, Pl. XXXV 11 No 16 is a small form of a not uncommon

16  (Pl IV 19)17  (Pl V 12)

obverse symbol No 17 is found on the obverse, but there it is always combined with another symbol (see § 36, no 2) No 18 is another form of the triskeles No 19, the taurine symbol, and

18  (Pl VI 4)19  (Pl V 8)20  (Pl V 13)


20, the 'dumb-bell' symbol, are both very familiar constituents of obverse symbols, but the latter is not found alone on the obverse and the former very rarely Nos 21–24, none of which are common,


21  (Pl IX 8)22  (Pl IX 8)23  (Pl XLII 17)24  (Pl XLII 17)25  (Pl VI 27)26  (Pl IV 24)

are not found on the obverse Representations of animals are rare, we have, however, an elephant surrounded by taurine symbols


(no. 26) which occurs several times in each case as a countermark. it is not found on the obverse a curious bird is also found once (no. 27) Two forms of fish are found one (no. 28) a particular


27  (Pl. IV 8)

28.  (Pl. VI 1a)

29  (Pl. X. 4)




species and the other (no. 29) a conventional fish in a circle. The only representation of the human figure found is a little figure of a deity holding a staff and bag (no. 30) who is perhaps the same

30  (Pl. V 10)

31  (Pl. XLII 23)

as § 37 no. 3 who is probably *Harttikeya* but the two figures are not quite identical. on one coin a group of three figures occurs on the reverse but the coin is not in sufficiently good preservation to identify them with certainty. They are probably (no. 31) the same as the obverse group § 37 no. 1

§ 40. These reverse types belong to Classes 1 and 2 of this Catalogue the coins in which are linked together by their obverse types and we find some reverse types recurring through these series although in a general way an agreement between obverse and reverse type can be noted in the groups or in several varieties together. The following notes on reverse types will be useful in the ultimate classification of the punch marked series. The following groups of symbols are found with identical obverses





  808 




 


  



 



   808



  



  808 



§ 41 It is very unusual to find countermarks as evidence of re-striking on the obverse, only one countermark is found, but it occurs several times, namely,  With the reverse it is different, and we find two or even three symbols stamped on coins, which in many cases can be seen to have been done at intervals We have noted the following associations of reverse types on punch-marked coins




 is countermarked on 

 is countermarked on 

 is countermarked on 

 is countermarked over 

 is countermarked over  and vice versa

  and  are found together, probably having been countermarked in this order

The following groups are found together on one coin, but it is impossible to say whether they were struck at the same time or not



 



  


 

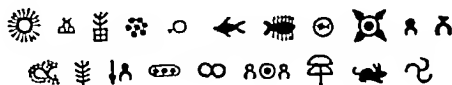
 

§ 42 It is impossible to treat the second class of reverses in the same detail. The reader may be referred to the coins illustrated on Plates VII to X. The symbols on these are smaller and it is impossible to pick out one as more significant than the others. It is probably right to say that none of the reverse symbols of the first class occur among them. One of course finds some similar such as a small mountain fish branches &c., but they are not really connected with those of the first class. Geometrical patterns and arrangements of pellets are common. Among these reverse symbols we may note the following



For convenience the same type has been used for some of these symbols as in other series e.g. the sun tree in ralling but they are not to be taken as identical.

§ 43 We have here collected the information available about finds of punch marked coins. Very few hoards have been fully published and little is recorded of the constitution of most of them. The evidence of provenance is of some interest, and there is some valuable evidence for chronology.

We may first record what is evidently an unpublished find in the British Museum. This consists of the coins from the Swiney¹ collection here catalogued as varieties a-c of Class 1. These coins, in addition to similarity of type have a similarity of fabric, and are characterized by a reddish tinge acquired during their period of deposit in the earth. All the coins have the same reverse punch



not found exactly in any other class. The find contained three types of obverse of the form *abede abedf abedg* i.e. four fixed and one variable. Nothing is known of the provenance of the hoard but the other coins acquired at the same time point

¹ Captain G. Q. Swiney nephew of General Swiney not the celebrated collector Dr Swiney

to the Panjab and similar coins have been brought to the Museum with Afghan and Panjab coins

✓§ 44 A very important find not yet published in full is that recorded by Sir John Marshall¹ from the Bhir mound at Taxila. It consisted of 1,167 silver coins and some jewellery in an earthenware pot six feet below the present surface in association with the second stratum, which had already been judged to belong to the third or fourth century B.C. Some of the coins were the oblong bars described in this Catalogue on pp. 1-2, Pl. I 1-3, others were the minute pieces punched on one side only, described on pp. 286-7, Pl. XLVI 18-19. Most important are two coins of Alexander the Great and one of Philip Arrhidaeus, 'fresh from the mint', and an Achaemenid siglos of the type of Hill, *BMC Persia*, &c., Pl. XXVII 19-20, i.e. of the fourth century B.C. The remainder are punch-marked coins. Of the specimens illustrated in the Plate nearly all belong to Class 6 of this Catalogue, and a few seem to belong to Class 2. It is not always possible to identify the coins accurately from the Plate, but the following are represented

Class 2, Group VII, var. *a*

„ „ VIII, var. *d*

Class 6, Group I, var. *a, c*

„ „ II, var. *c*

„ „ III, var. *b-f*

„ „ IV, var. *a-f*

„ „ V, var. *a*

„ „ VI, var. *d*

„ „ VII, var. *c*



A number of other coins can be attributed to these groups, without it being possible to identify the exact variety. This find affords important support for the classification here proposed. The date of burial of the hoard cannot be much later than the early third century or even the close of the fourth century B.C.

¹ *Archaeological Survey of India Annual Report, 1924-5*, pp. 47-8, Pl. IX.

§ 45 Another important find from North West India was published by Dr D. B. Spooner in the *Arch. Survey Rep.*, 1905-6 pp. 150-5 Pl. LIV. It was found in an earthenware vessel nine or ten feet below the surface at the southern end of the grounds of Government House Peshawar. Dr Spooner's article is the first serious attempt to classify punch marked coins to call attention to constant groups of symbols on the coins, and to insist that they are not haphazard. His insistence on the Buddhist character of the symbols seems hardly justified.

Sixty-one coins from the find were recovered and examined but it is not known how many were originally in the hoard. If the coins recovered were typical of the whole then the bulk of the deposit consisted of coins of our Class 2 Group I var. *a* with the Taxila symbol on the reverse. The remainder were of the following varieties

Class 2	Group II	var <i>c</i>	
"	IV	var <i>c</i>	
"	V	var <i>c</i>	
"	VII	var <i>a</i>	
"	VIII	var <i>c</i> and a new var	
"	"	V	var <i>b</i>

In addition a number of coins were clearly of these groups although it is impossible to identify the exact variety from the photographs. Group III is probably present in one of the coins on which the symbol  is legible. In any case it is clearly so closely connected with Group IV that its absence is not serious. The absence of Group IX is interesting as it is really a very distinct group, although connected with Class 2 by the symbol  on the obverse. Some of the coins in this find e.g. Pl. A. 26 and B. 13 seem to be new varieties. There is no clue to the date of the hoard, the large number of one variety (I *a*) present probably means that these are the local issues rather than the latest in date. Cunningham (*A.S.R.* xiv pp. 19-20 Pl. V. 1) has noted that

three-quarters of the coins from Shāh Dherī, i e Taxila, were of this type (Class 2, Group I, var *α*)

✓ 175 punch-marked coins were found with a gold coin of Diodotos in a single deposit in the Bhir mound¹ at Taxila. These were of 'copper with a slight admixture of silver, and most of them had on the reverse the so-called Taxila symbol', i e they were of Class 2, Group I. The only specimen illustrated (Pl XL 1) is of Class 2, Group I, var *α*. This find is further evidence of the association of this type with the Taxila region. The date of this hoard is indicated by the coin of Diodotos as the latter half of the third century B C. The coins in this find were probably originally plated. The British Museum has very few of these plated coins, but they are quite common. They are of the same type as the silver, and traces of the plating occasionally survive, but the majority at first sight seem to be copper.

✓ The miscellaneous coins found at Sūkāp (Taxila)² included punch-marked pieces and silver bars of the type described in § 8 with the corresponding small round pieces. With them were well-known copper coins of Taxila, and some clue to the date is given by the fact that a coin of Demetrius was found in a slightly later stratum.

✓ In a monastery at Taxila³ punch-marked coins were found with coins of Kadphises I and II, Kanishka, Vasudeva, and Sassanian coins of the third to fourth centuries A D.

✓ In the Lower City of Taxila many punch-marked coins were found as well as coins of Apollodotos, Philoxenos, Maues, Azes I and II, Gondophares, Soter Megas, Kadphises I and II. These two records show that punch-marked coins were still in use in the first centuries B C and A D.

§ 46 A little find of ten coins was made in a hillock north-west of Thatta⁴ in the Pindigheb tahsil of the Attock district. Nine of these were punch-marked pieces 'of the local Taxilan' type, i e Class 2, Group I. From the symbols mentioned—bull, taurine,





¹ Marshall, *ASR*, 1912-13, p. 42

² *ASR*, 1923-4, p. 26

² *ASR*, 1919-20, pp. 21-2

⁴ *ASR*, 1926-7, p. 229

and tree—they were evidently again of var *a* of this group. With them was a hemidrachm of the horseman type of Philoxenos, which puts the date of burial of the hoard in the latter part of the second century B.C.

§ 47. A small collection of punch marked coins was published by Mr R. D. Banerji in the *Lum. Suppl.* to the *J.A.S.B.* 1910 § 76, as a find from Afghanistan. They were given to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by the Amir of Afghanistan when in Calcutta. This seems the only reason for describing them as having been found in Afghanistan. That they were found together is probable as there seems to be little variety in the types. The coins, forty four in number were in very poor condition and it is impossible to identify many of them accurately. It is clear however from the occurrence of symbols   and  upon them that they belong mainly to Group VII of Class 2 and one (no. 27) on which  is clear may be of Group XI. From a comparison with the finds already described above, a north western provenance seems indicated, and the coins may well have been found within the boundaries of modern Afghanistan. One coin (no. 38) bears a Taxila symbol. We are unable to follow Mr Banerji in finding Brāhmī letters on these coins. What he took for letters were no doubt incomplete portions of well known symbols.

§ 48. A find of punch marked coins was made in the Shahpur district of the Rawalpindi division in 1895 and is briefly recorded in the *Proc. B.B.R.A.S.* 1896 p. xli. The British Museum received four coins from this find: these were of Class 2 Group I, var *a* (no. 17) var *d* (no. 38) Group VII var *a* (no. 10) and Class 6 Group III, var *c* (no. 36) so that it seems to have had the same constitution as the finds already mentioned from Taxila.

Unfortunately we have no details of the few punch marked coins found in the Kangra district about 1853¹ with silver coins of Antiochus II Philoxenos, Lysios, Antialkidas, and Menander.

¹ Cunningham *New Chron.*, 1873, p. 209

but their much-worn state is contrasted with the freshness of the Greek pieces

✓§ 49 It is unfortunate that few finds from parts of India other than the north-west have been published in any detail. There are, however, two notable exceptions in the two finds from Bengal so carefully published and discussed by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh. They are from Goiho Ghat¹ in the Bangaon thana of the Bhagalpur district and from Golakhpur in Patna city². The Goiho Ghat find which, with the pot containing it, was recovered intact, contained fifty-eight silver punch-marked coins of types represented in this Catalogue. So far as they can be identified from the plates and descriptions with coins in the British Museum, the hoard included the following types—one cannot always be sure of the exact variety with certainty.

Class 2	Group I	var. a	(nos 1, 3)
"	"	" b	(2, 4, 6)
"	"	" e	(7, 8, 9)
"	"	" h?	(19)
"	"	II, "	a (20, 21, 43)
"	"	" e	(53, 56)
"	"	III, "	c (44)
"	"	" g	(45)
"	"	" i	(13)
"	"	IV, "	? (49)
"	"	" u or v	(22, 23)
"	"	V, "	a or b (37)
"	"	VII, "	a (14-18)
"	"	" h	(47)
"	"	X, "	h
Class 6	"	I, "	a (46)
"	"	II, "	d (43)
"	"	" e	(41-42)


¹ *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, 1919, pp. 463-94, Plates I-III

² *Ibid.*, 1919, pp. 16-72, Plates I-IV

Class 6 Group III var c (44)	
	g (45)
" IV	" (48)
" "	c (50)

When thus tabulated this find resembles that of the Bhur mound find (§ 44) but it is to be remembered that the proportions are very different. This find consists almost entirely of coins of Class 2 with a small proportion of Class 6 while in the Bhur mound find the vast majority of the coins belong to Class 6

§ 50. Another find from the Bhagalpur district is mentioned by Cunningham.¹ He says he had seen in the Indian Museum in London seven punch marked coins found by Grant in a subterranean passage in Bhagalpur. They bear the usual figures of the sun bull chartya tree, soldier with shield and dog. These coins are probably now in the British Museum, but no record of provenance came with them from the India Office. They may have been of Groups III VI, and VII of Class 2

✓ § 51. The other find published by Mr Walsh consists of coins of a type hitherto unknown. It was found at Golakhpur in Patna city in a jar in the river bank, and contained 108 coins. It was a very homogeneous find. The coins are remarkable for their large fabric which enables the punches to be distinctly and separately impressed without merging into one another as is so common on smaller coins. Like the coins with which we are familiar they always have five punches on the obverse, of which two are the sun and a form of the six-armed symbol 

The other three symbols vary and are mainly new to the series of symbols. They are usually geometrical patterns, notably a hexagram and arrangements of dots. Animals are rare, but the bull and elephant are found. A remarkable type is one which Mr Walsh describes as a bull's head with a wreath round it. It is very clear on PL II 83 and we would rather suggest that it is

¹ 4 *S.B.* xv pp. 81-2.

a beetle of some kind. The bow and arrow is a symbol occasionally found on coins with which we are more familiar. Another feature of these coins is the complete absence of the taurine symbol or the conventional fish or any of the numerous combinations in which these occur. It seems natural to suppose that these coins are typical of a local issue, and it is a little remarkable to find again at Bhagalpur, at so considerable a distance farther east, coins of a type with which we are very familiar on the north-western frontier.

The remainder of the information available about the provenance of punch-marked coins is very slight, and does not enable us to identify the coins in question.

✓ § 52 In excavating at Belwa¹ in the Saran district of Tihut Mr H. Panday found 'seven punch-marked coins and three of copper coated with silver, three copper coins of the Kushan dynasty including one of Kanishka'. The earliest buildings were of the second and first centuries B.C., and the date of burial of the coins may have been as late as the first or second century A.D.

Mr Ratan Tata's excavations at Pataliputra² yielded numerous copper and a few silver and silver-plated punch-marked coins along with coins of the Kushan and Mitra dynasties.

In 1925, 254 silver punch-marked coins were found near the village of Trogna³ in Masamhi, in the Patna district.

In 1913, 2,873 silver punch-marked coins were found at Patraha⁴ in the Purnea district of the province of Bihar and Orissa, but no details are available.

At Bodh Gayā Cunningham found five silver punch-marked coins and 'a curious medal of the Indo-Scythian king Huvishka',⁵ one of them was of the type of Pl. V 16, Class 2, Group II, var. e (cf. Cunningham, *Mahabodhi*, Pl. XXII 15, p. 20 (probably no. 44)).

In the *Proc. A.S.B.*, 1882, p. 112, there is a reference to some coins from Toomluk sent up by the collector of Midnapur which

¹ *A.S.R.*, 1918-19, p. 16

² *Ibid.*, 1912-13, pp. 84 f

³ *Ibid.*, 1925-6, p. 168

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1916-17, p. 17, *J.B. & O.R.S.*, 1919, p. 20

⁵ *A.S.R.*, xvi, p. 17

these included early cast copper silver punch marked and a copper coin of Kanishka.

The neat little coin Class 3 var *a* no 1 (PL VI. 26) was found by Cunningham at Dharāwat¹ in Bihar 1191 silver punch marked coins of all shapes were found at Chaibasa in Singbhum in the Bengal Presidency mostly of silver but a large proportion of a very base metal²

✓ § 53. Of finds made in the United Provinces, the following may be noted here —

A find made at Mirzapur in 1895 from which a selection reached the British Museum as Treasure Trove from the Asiatic Society of Bengal included

Class 2	Group I	var <i>d</i>
2	"	VII var <i>a</i> .
" 6		III var <i>c</i> .

From Indor Khera³ eight miles SSW of Anupshahar in the United Provinces, Carlleyle got punch marked coins and Indo-Scythian and early cast copper pieces. The only punch marked coin described in detail was of Class 2 group II or III

At Bhuila,⁴ Carlleyle found punch marked coins with coins of Wima Kadphises and a coin of Purushadatta.

At Bua-dih (Kurda)⁵ Carlleyle found a square punch marked coin with coins of Wima Kadphises and Kanishka.

In 1886 141 much worn punch marked silver coins were found in the Etawa⁶ district of the United Provinces.

In 1886 164 extremely worn silver punch marked coins were found at Ballia⁷ in the United Provinces.

In the *A.S.R.*, xxi p 106 Cunningham records that many ancient punch marked coins have been found at Chiriyakot (Chiraiya Kot) twenty five miles NW of Ghanpur in the Benares district of the United Provinces. Some of these are now in the British Museum —

¹ *A.S.R.* xvi, PL XIII p 46
A.S.R., xii, p. 40.
Ibid., p 206
Ibid 1886 p 68

² *Proc. A.S.B.*, 1885 p 123.
Ibid. pp 145 and 164
Proc. A.S.B. 1886, p 67

Class 4, var *a* (no 1) and var *d* (no 6) Class 6, Group I, var *a* (nos 2 and 5) Class 4, which is of a very distinct fabric, recalling that of the Golakhpur (Patna) find, has symbols not found elsewhere and may therefore belong to this district Of Bairaut in the same region, Cunningham records that punch-marked coins are found there with early copper cast and struck coins (*ibid* , p 114)

In 1875-6 Cunningham procured 45 punch-marked and cast coins with 2 coins of Huvishka at Sanchankot ¹

✓ In 1881-2 he found at the Fort of Kaira,² thirty-seven miles NW of Allahabad, a punch-marked silver coin, two cast copper coins, and a large Kosambi coin, which suggested to him a site of the second century B C

At Pādhām³ in the Gangetic Doab, in the Mainpuri district of the United Provinces, half-way between Etah and Shekhabad, Cunningham found some punch-marked coins with single specimens of coins of the satrap Ranjubula and his son Śodāsa, and 20 coins of Kanishka and Huvishka

✓ At Sankisa⁴ in the Farrukhabad district of the United Provinces, in 1876, Cunningham made a large collection of coins, including 3 silver punch-marked coins and several cast copper coins On the same site were coins of Ranjubula and his son Śodāsa, then came coins of Wima Kadphises, Huvishka, and Vasudeva At Sankisa⁵ Cunningham at an earlier date found square silver punch-marked and early cast square copper coins

About twenty years ago a find of 1,245 silver punch-marked coins was made at Paila in the Kheri district of the United Provinces I had an opportunity of seeing specimens from this find which came home with the late Mr W E M Campbell's collection It consisted of a very distinct class of coins represented in the Museum by the two coins forming Class 7 (see p 84) The important thing to note about the find is that it contained a distinct type of coin, and had, we believe, none of the common classes 2 and 6 in it

¹ *ASR*, x1, p 54

³ *Ibid* , x1, p 38

⁵ *Ibid* , 1, p 276

² *Ibid* , xvii, p 89

⁴ *Ibid* , x1, p 25

§ 54 From Rajputana and Central India the following information is available on the provenance of punch marked coins —

At Tambavati Nāgarī¹ twenty miles north of Chitor in Udaipur State Rajputana, Carlleyle in 1871-2 found numerous punch marked coins. The earliest inscribed coins from this site seem to be of the second first century B.C. Of the coins he describes (p 216) one can be identified as of Class 2, Group III var *f*

At Chandravati or Jhalra Putan² in Jhalawar Carlleyle found square punch marked coins and uninscribed early copper coins.

At Sarangpur³ eighty miles NW of Bhilsa, in Central India, Cunningham found numerous punch marked and early uninscribed cast coins.

In his excavations at Besnagar two miles NW of Bhilsa, Mr D R Bhandarkar found numerous punch marked copper coins of the Eran and Ujjayini types and a few plated silver punch marked coins⁴ of Group III or IV of Class 2. The date of burial might be as early as the second century but may be as late as the second or third century A.D.

In 1875-7 Cunningham⁵ had discovered similar coins on this site — 6 punch marked, 50 of the Eran and Ujjayini copper types other coins were found of the Satraps, Nāgas, and Chandragupta II.

At Eran,⁶ fifty miles NE. of Bhilsa in 1874-5 and 1876-7 Cunningham found numerous early struck copper coins of the Eran and Ujjayini type. The punch marked coins obtained here included one which he illustrates on PL XXIV 8 it is of Class 6 Group III, var *f* (PL VII 18). Here, as at Besnagar, the silver punch marked coins formed a very small proportion compared with the copper. The broken die illustrated by Cunningham on PL XXIV 1 is probably a mould for forging or casting coins in copper of some variety of Class 6 Groups III or IV which would be afterwards plated with silver. It was made from an impression of a genuine coin as the position of the dog to left instead of right

¹ *Ibid.*, vi, p 197 200 1

² *Ibid.* i, p. 264.

³ *Ibid.*, 1913-14 p. 210 (PL LXIV 16-17).

⁴ *Ibid.*, x p. 87

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 288

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 77 9

shows There is no case of a silver punch-marked coin being struck from a single die All the evidence shows that the punches were put on separately

We may also record here a find made in Palanpur state in 1918, a selection from which was presented to the British Museum by the Bombay Government, it included —

Class 2	Group VII, var <i>g</i>
„ 6	, III, var <i>a</i>
„ „	„ „ var <i>c</i>
„ „	, V, var <i>a</i>
„ „	„ „ var <i>c</i>
„ „	VI, var <i>d</i>

Two finds have in recent years been made in the Central Provinces —

One, discovered at Hinganghat in the Wardha district of the Central Provinces in 1924, from which two coins were presented to the British Museum by the Director of Industries, contained coins of

Class 2 Group XI, var *c*.

The other from Thathari, in the Central Provinces, discovered in 1925, from which a selection was presented to the British Museum through the Director of Industries, included —

Class 2	Group V, var <i>e</i>
„ „	„ VII, var <i>j</i>
„ 6	„ „ var <i>h</i> ,

and the very small pieces called Class 9 (pp 286-7)

✓ § 55 Several finds are recorded from Bombay and Madras Presidencies and South India —

192 silver punch-marked coins were found in the village of Shinhī near Kolhapur, in the Kurveer Petta, along with a gold ring Dr Bhau Daji reported on them to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at their meeting of 11th April 1872 (*Proceedings*, pp xxi-xxii) 'They have a few punch-marks or symbols on one side and frequently one punch-mark on the opposite side Generally a corner is cut off The 30 coins recovered varied in weight from 45 to 53 grains The gold ring had the name of the

owner engraved upon it in characters 2100 years old i.e. nearly the age of Aśoka in Devanāgarī characters *Nandibhaga* = (ring) of Nandibhaga. It was octagonal on the outer surface with a symbol on each facet. These were a lion or tiger two standing figures, elephant, tree and railing horse and fishes deer some of which types are common on punch marked coins.

§ 56. An important find of punch-marked silver coins was made several years ago in the Karimnagar district of Warangal in ✓ Hyderabad and acquired as treasure trove for the Hyderabad Museum. Mr T Streenivas has described the coins some 420 in number very fully in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H.E.H the Nizam's Dominions* 1931 pp 39-44 and Pl. XVI 39 coins are illustrated on the plate and they belong to the following varieties of this Catalogue —

Class 2.	Group I.	var a
" "	"	var g
"	IV	var d to h.
"		var i or j
"	"	var m.
" "		var n
"	V	var b.
" "	"	var c
"	VII.	var a.
"	"	var h.
" "	"	var j
"		var l.
" "	IX	var i
Class 6	Group I	var a.
"	II	var l.
" "	III	var i
"	"	var i
	V	var a.

On account of the condition of the coins Mr Streenivas was not able to make out all the symbols on all the coins but it is quite evident from his descriptions that the coins on the plate are quite

representative of the find, one or two varieties might be added, e.g. no 60 is Class 2, Group IV, var *a*, but all the groups seem to be represented on the plate. Class 2 seem to preponderate, so that the find resembles that from Gorho Ghat (§ 49). A number of coins of Class 2, Group IX, were present, e.g. p. 52, no 51 (not illustrated, No 52, is the coin on Pl. XVI 22). This group is absent from the similarly constituted Gorho Ghat and Bhu mound finds. We have, therefore, evidence of the association of Classes 2 and 6—to which the majority of punch-marked coins belong—from Tavila in the north-west, Gorho Ghat in the east, and Karimnagar in the south.

§ 57. A find at Trichinopoly in 1910 consisted, so far as can be judged from some very worn specimens sent to the British Museum, of Classes 2 and 6, only one was worth cataloguing (p. 65, no. 7).

A find made in the Bimlipatan taluk of the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency in 1896, from which a selection reached the British Museum as Treasure Trove from the Madras Government, included —

Class 2	Group IV	var <i>e</i>
„ „	„ „	var <i>m</i>
„ „	„ VII	var <i>j</i>
„ 6	„ XI	var <i>a</i>
„ „	„ V	var <i>b</i>
„ „	„ „	var <i>d</i>

In 1808, Mr William Garrow, collector, of Coimbatore, wrote to ✓ Col Mackenzie to report that a number of ancient silver punch-marked coins had been found in a tumulus at Chavadepalyam in that district, these coins were, he said, identical with some others discovered four years previously in a field at Penai, also in Coimbatore district, among which was a denarius of Augustus¹

✓ § 58. The find-spots mentioned in the preceding paragraphs fall into well-marked groups. The first is in the extreme north-west —

¹ Sir Walter Elliot quoting from the Mackenzie MSS. in *Transactions of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology*, 1868, p. 255, cf. also Elliot in *Numismatic Gleanings*, p. 10 = *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, N. S., III, p. 227-8 (1843-4), and James Bird, *J B B R A S*, Vol. I, p. 294.

Peshawar Taxila Thatta Shahpur and Kangra (§§ 43-8). The second belongs to the Ganges valley Indor Khara Pādham Palla, Etawa Sankisa Chiriyakot Mirzapur Ballia Patna, Trogna, Belwa Bodh Gaya and Bhagalpur (§ 48-53) The Chaibasa and Midnapur finds may be put in this group or classed together In the west we have a third group —Palanpur Tambavati Nāgarī Jhalra Patan Sarangpur Besnagar and Eran—in southern Rajputana and Malwa the area between the Aravalli and Vindya mountains, drained by tributaries of the Jumna The Hingaghat Thaithari Karimnagar and Bimlipatan finds belong to the basin of the Godavari The Kolhapur Coimbatore and Trichinopoly finds appear rather isolated in the south although the two last are not so remote from each other This tells us little more than that punch marked coins are found in what were in ancient times also the most important and thickly populated parts of India. When however we come to examine with the limited details available the coins in the individual finds, we find that the composition of the finds is almost everywhere the same. They consist of our classes 2 and 6. The finds which contain coins of classes other than these contain coins of quite different classes only These are the find which contained our Class 1 which belongs to somewhere in the north the Paula find (Class 7 § 53) which was made somewhat north of the area delineated by the finds in the Ganges valley and the Gorho Ghat (Patna) find which contains a class of coin unrepresented in the Museum. At first sight the constant association of Classes 2 and 6 is surprising They are very different in style and fabric. Class 2 consists of small thick pieces and Class 6 of large thin pieces. Speaking generally the coins of Class 2 have a definite reverse type while those of 6 have a very large number of small punches on the reverse, none of which appears to be of special significance The obverse symbols of the two classes cannot be linked together as they can within the classes. We were at first inclined to think on the evidence of the provenance of individual specimens that Class 2 belonged to Northern India and Class 6 to the Deccan (cf. for example the frequency with which coins from Bombay and Madras appear in Class 6 in this Catalogue and the

coins illustrated by Elliot (*Num. Glean.*, Pl. VII, VIII), all belong to Class 6) The evidence of the Bhur mound find (§ 44) with a large proportion of Class 6, and of the Karamnagur find (§ 56) with a large proportion of Class 2, forbids any such hypothesis. Classes 2 and 6, to which most of the known coins belong, therefore circulated together from Peshawar to the mouth of the Godavari, and from Palanpur in the west to Midnapur in the east. The distinction between Classes 2 and 6 is not one of place—they must have been issued by the same authority and have circulated together throughout the area where that authority prevailed. Below we show that the different groups and varieties of Classes 2 and 6 are linked together in a way which shows that the issues are closely connected.

✓ The similarity of constitution of the various hoards suggests they were buried about the same time, and had we an accurate analysis of all hoards it would be possible to confirm this and construct a chronological arrangement of the coins. In other countries, hoards are usually buried in troubled times—for example, the commonest period for finds of English coins is that of the Civil War. The authority that issued these coins must have ruled the Ganges valley, the upper Indus valley, thrust its way up the tributaries of Jumna to the west and come along the east coast through Orissa and penetrated far into the Deccan. This is what the find-spots suggest. If we assume that these hoards were buried in a time of war and insecurity, this power must have collapsed about the same time everywhere in its vast empire, for there is a great similarity in the hoards. All this suggests the period of the Maurya empire—which ruled all the regions mentioned and suddenly collapsed everywhere at the beginning of the second century B.C.—for the issue of these coins, and the above rough grouping of the find-spots corresponds quite well with the distribution of the Aśoka inscriptions.

✓ § 59 The chronological evidence available from hoards is slight, but, such as it is, it points in the same direction as the geographical evidence. The Bhur mound find at Taxila (§ 44) contained two coins of Alexander the Great, and one of Philip Arridaeus and an Achaemenid siglos. It must therefore have been buried after the time of

Philip (303-310 *nc*) probably about 300 *nc*. The same site yielded a find deposited with a gold coin of Diocletian which must therefore have been buried about 280 *nc*. To about the same date belong the coins from Surkap, where a coin of Domitian was found in a somewhat later stratum. Elsewhere at Taxila punch marked coins were found associated with coins of the Greek kings of the first century *nc* and first and second century *ad*. Maues, Az, Goniohates, Kadphises and Kanishka that is to say they still circulated in the Scythian and Kushan period.

The small find from Tlatta contains a trachin of Philoxenos which put the date of burial at about 100 *nc*. The Kangra find also contains 1 coin of Philoxenos but other Greek kings like Antimachus, Menander and Lykias are represented: the date of burial again is about 100 *bc*. In the Ganges valley the Belwa find was associated with Kushan coins and the Itan Tata excavations at Jajaliputra showed that punch marked coins circulated with Mitra and Kushan coins i.e. of first and second centuries *ad*. At Boli, Gaya and Misinapur (Toomruk) the same association is again found. At Inlor Khern, Bhula, Bua-dih and Sanchankot punch marked coins came from sites which also yielded Kushan coins. At Paltham punch marked coins were found with coins from Kanjubula i.e. Kanishka that is to say of first and second centuries *ad*. Conditions at Sankla were similar. In these cases from the Ganges valley we are not dealing with hoards but with isolated coins from sites. The most reasonable thing to suppose is that the punch marked coins immediately preceded the Scythian and Kushan series when these are all found on the same site but it is possible that they continued in circulation down to the Kushan period and the complete absence of silver coins of the later Saka, Lalaya and Kushan rulers makes this very probable. These sites certainly show that punch marked coins circulated in the second and first centuries *nc*. It is only in Northern India that we can expect to find other coins with them which can give a clue to the date of punch marked coins. We omit the frequent association of silver with early copper uninscribed coins as the latter do not help us. In Central and Southern India


we have a find near Kolhapur with a ring 'inscribed in Aśoka characters', probably of the second century B C, and the finds from the district of Combarore are interesting as one of them yielded a denarius of Augustus, so that the coins were probably buried in the first century A D










✓ § 60 The period of circulation of punch-marked coins may therefore be put at the third and second centuries B C, that they continued in circulation later is most probable, and that they may go back to the fourth century B C is possible. Their issue does not cover a great period in time, otherwise the hoards would differ considerably in composition. The great variety of combinations of symbols cannot mean that each obverse belongs to a different reign for example. And, as we shall show below, the obverse types are linked together in a way that shows they must fall into practically contemporary groups. The change of one minor symbol must have been made very frequently, and the relative permanence of two of the symbols also suggests a limited period of issue //

§ 61 The classification of the many combinations of obverse types is a somewhat difficult matter, and it is complicated by the fact that the reverse types do not always agree when an obverse arrangement has been settled. The reverse type is evidently of considerable significance on Classes 1 to 5, for it is on this side only that we find countermarks (e.g. p 20, no 36, p 30, no 24), and the countermark is usually another known reverse type, or at least a type not found on the obverse. In the second group, Classes 6 and 7, it is impossible to say that any of the numerous reverse punches has any special significance, and the only countermark found appears on obverses (e.g. p 65, no 12). While we have the same reverse with a closely linked series of regularly changing obverses, we also have the same obverse with a number of different reverses. The arrangement we here propose will no doubt be emended and simplified in time from an analysis of finds, but we may run through it here to show how the numerous issues are linked together, and to suggest that for this reason they do not cover a great period in time. We

have divided the coins into seven classes the great bulk of them belong to 1 2 and 6 3 4 and 5 consist of a few coins each which differ in fabric or have unusual symbols and seem to stand apart. Class 7 is certainly very distinct from the others, and it is unfortunate that it is so poorly represented in the Museum. The evidence of finds shows that 1 2 and 6 are more closely connected than the differences of fabric suggest.


We have given the name Class to large series of coins of the same fabric and characterized by certain symbols. These we have divided into groups within which the same symbols recur they usually have each a symbol or two peculiar to them. The varieties are the individual issues. It is unfortunate that we are unable to say whether these distinctions are chronological or geographical.

§ 62. Class 1 consists almost entirely of square coins of very regular size with the reverse symbol . Four varieties are distinguished one symbol varying in each. These are —

	<i>Obverse</i>					<i>Reverse.</i>
Var. a.						
Var. b.						"
Var. c.	"	"	"	"		"
Var. d.	"	"	"	"		"



The evidence of this isolated group of coins from a single find suggests we ought to be able to arrange all the coins in groups with a single reverse and regularly changing obverse symbols. It is not certain that var. d. is of this Class.


§ 63. Class 2 is divided into eleven groups each characterized by certain symbols but linked together by others.
















Group I consists of coins all of which have the so-called Taxila symbol  on the reverse. Varieties a b c should perhaps not be distinguished as b and c are countermarked specimens of a.





abc, *d*, and *e* differ in one symbol


	<i>Obverse.</i>					<i>Reverse</i>
Vars <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i>						
Var <i>d</i>	"	"	"	"		"
Var. <i>e</i>	"	"	"	"		"





f and *g* have two symbols in common with *e*, namely  and , they are closely connected in not having the sun and six-armed symbols, but they differ in the symbols which take their place

Var *h* has a different and rare reverse symbol, , but is closely connected with *g* by the three little figures on the obverse. It is interesting to note then that var *h* is quite closely linked with *a*, although the two varieties have not a single symbol in common












	<i>Obverse</i>					<i>Reverse</i>
Var <i>f</i>						
Var <i>g</i>	"	"				"
Var <i>h</i>						


§ 64 The characteristic symbols of Group II are , , and  var *b* is only a countermarked form of var *a*, and the countermark, it may be noted, is also found in Group I, var *b*. Vars *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* have the same reverse, var *c* substitutes the three men  for the first three symbols of var *a*, and *d* has only one symbol in common with it. It may be noted that two of the symbols on var *d* also occur in Group I, var *f*, another type which has neither the sun nor six-armed symbol. Var *e* is connected with *c* by three of its obverse symbols as is *f*, which has the same reverse symbols as *e* and *g*, var *g* is also connected by obverse with vars *d*

and *e*. Var *h* is connected by obverse symbols with *a* *e* and *g*. The possession of the reverse type  links *e*, *f* *g* and *h*.

§ 65 Group III is characterized by the symbol  which links it with Group II. It is also the characteristic reverse of this group. The countermark  is again found in this group on specimens of var *a* and on var *b* which is really a countermarked form of *c*. Var *g* is var *f* countermarked with a rare symbol  only found as a countermark. The symbol  on these is found on coins of Ujjayini (p. 248).

The obverses of this group are as follows


Var <i>a</i> .					
Var <i>b</i> <i>c</i> .		"	"		
Var <i>d</i>	"		"	"	
Var <i>f</i> <i>g</i>	"		"		
Var <i>h</i> .			"	"	
Var <i>i</i> .	"	"	"		
Var <i>j</i>	"		"		"




h *i* and *j* are connected by the same reverse symbols, a taurine countermark being added to the regular  of this group. We have put here a coin which is connected with Group II or IV

Obverse.

Reverse.



§ 66 Group IV is connected with III by the symbols  and



 Its characteristic symbols are  and 



Obverse.


Reverse





Var *a* is connected by four of its obverse symbols with Group III and by reverse with Group II, but the fifth obverse symbol is one not found elsewhere Var *b* differs in only one symbol on the obverse



, but has reverse  connecting it with Group III. Var *c*


substitutes  for  and has the same reverse as var *a* Var *d*



is the same but with reverse of *b* Vars *e* to *h* are similar but show different forms of the six-armed symbol, *e*, *f*, and *g* having 



(not  as in the text), with 'dumb-bell' symbols in place of the


fishes, while *h*, *k*, and *l* have a remarkable form, , not found


elsewhere *f* and *g* have new reverses,  and , to be found





again later *i* and *j* have the same obverse as *b*, but reverses  and


 respectively, *k* to *o* are connected by the symbol , *m* and *o*

by , *q* to *t* are connected by  and a new form of six-

armed symbol , and with *d* and *e* by 'the tree in railing' *u*

and *v* are connected by two of their symbols, but it is their reverses that bring them into this group A number of new reverses, ,


, , , , appear in this group


§ 67 Group V is connected with IV by the use of most of the reverse symbols just mentioned Its characteristic symbol is 












Vars *a* and *b* have four symbols in common and differ in their fifth, that of *b*, a hare¹ in a crescent, the symbol of the moon, is not found elsewhere on punch-marked coins but we have it on the coin of





¹ I take this opportunity of correcting 'rabbit' to 'hare' on p xxviii, last line, as Sir Richard Burn has pointed out to me that the rabbit is not known in India






INTRODUCTION



Visnudeva (p. 147) Var *c* is connected with *a* by a special form of branch it has a remarkable six armed symbol  var *d* is connected here by its reverse and two obverse symbols the most notable obverse symbol is that of a bird alighting on a tree.


§ 68. Group VI shows the same variety of reverses as IV and V The obverses of *a* *b* and *c* are connected by the symbol tree in railing *d* is connected with *b* by its reverse type a little figure of a deity with a staff or spear The gesticulating little man on the obverse of *b* is not found elsewhere The obverses of *d* to *f* are connected by a bull while *e* to *g* are connected with *c* by three of their symbols. Var *h* is remarkable in having a star or lotus  on obverse and reverse.







§ 69 Group VII is a large one the characteristic symbols of which are what we may call the dog and rabbit  although the latter is not a rabbit and the former may not be a dog  and  Vars *a* to *d* differ only in reverse types with all of which we are already familiar Var *f* has not the sun and six-armed symbol and like some other coins (Class 2 Group I var *f* and Group II vars *d* and *g*) which omit them includes  and  in its symbols. Vars *e* and *g* substitute  for  and var *h*  for , for which var *i* again has an elephant. *j* *k* and *l* each differ in one symbol from the variety which precedes it. The reverses of this group show an increasing number of punches, but it is still possible to pick out one as the most important. Vars *i*, *k* and *l* have  not  as in the text The cobra on var *l* may be noted





Group VIII is linked with VII by the symbol  and dog and rabbit on *a* and *b* *c* is connected with *a* by  and *c* *d* *e* by the elaborate symbol  and the remarkable 

Group IX consists of a series of very neatly made coins, all with the same obverse, and showing five different reverses. It is connected with preceding groups by  on the obverse and by its reverses. Its characteristic symbols are  and . I again take the opportunity of correcting the  of the text to .

Group X, the characteristic symbol of which is , is connected with VII by , the fifth symbols on each of the varieties do not occur elsewhere. The reverses are those of the preceding groups but show an increasing number of small stamps.



Group XI still shows the same reverses, but the characteristic obverse symbol  of *a* and *b* suggests a separate group, the place of var *c* is uncertain.

§ 70. Class 3 consists at present of two very neat coins with the same obverse—one with a plain reverse and the other with reverse . The obverse symbols  and  connect it with Class 2, but the other three, , , and , put these coins in a class by themselves.



Class 4 contains a number of coins of large fabric, with normally plain reverses. The symbols on the reverse of one specimen of var *b* (no 4) are probably countermarks. It is characterized by a whole form of the sun and unusual variants of the six-armed symbol,  and . *a* and *b* are connected by four of their symbols, and *c* is connected with them by the bow and arrow, and *d* with *c* by  and with *a* and *b* by the elephant. Var *e* really has only four symbols on the obverse and should be transferred to Class 7. The first symbol is not a snake but .







Class 5, like Class 3, consists of two neatly struck coins, one with plain reverse and the other with a symbol on it. Its characteristic






INTRODUCTION


symbols are  and  Var *l* of Group III Class 6 should be transferred to this class as var *c* of it.







§ 71 The coins of the very large Class 6 are linked together by their obverse symbols and by the fact that their reverses have numerous small punch marks, no particular one of which seems to have the significance of the large and distinct reverse types of Classes 1 and 2.













The characteristic symbols of Group I are the rhinoceros or unicorn,  and a square tank with four fishes around a central pillar or lingam 

Vara *a* to *d* have four symbols in common and differ in their fifth,    and  Var *e* is connected with *c* by four symbols but substitutes a little animal  for the tank. Var. *f* and *g* are connected with *c* and *e* by their fifth symbol and *h* with them by  A number of variants of the six-armed symbol are found in this group.



§ 72 The characteristic symbol of Group II is  which serves to link it with I with which and II, it shares the bull and elephant. Var. *a* *b* and *c* have four symbols in common and differ only in their fifth   and  Var *d* substitutes a bull for  of var *b* and *e* an elephant for another symbol of *d*.

§ 73 Group III to which a large number of coins belong is characterized by the symbol  and shares the bull with other groups of this Class. The connexions of the obverses of the variants may be conveniently exhibited as follows















Var *a*.     
 Var *b*. " " " " 

Var <i>c</i>					
Var <i>d</i>	„	„	„		„
Var <i>e</i>	„	„	„		„
Var. <i>f</i>	„	„	„		„
Var <i>g</i>	„	„	„		„
Var <i>h</i>	„	„	„		„
Var <i>z.</i>	„	„	„	„	[?]
Var <i>j</i>	„	„	„		

Var *k* ought to be transferred to Class 5, as var *c* of it

§ 74 Group IV is connected with the preceding by  and the bull, its characteristic symbol is  Symbols peculiar to it are the frog and little animal surrounded by a border of pellets and taurine symbols






Its variants are connected as follows

Var <i>a.</i>					
Var <i>b.</i>	„	„	„	„	
Var <i>c.</i>	„		„	„	„
Var <i>d</i>	„		„		
Var <i>e</i>	„		„		
Var <i>f</i>	„	„	„		„

Var *d* does not contain the characteristic symbol of this group but is too closely connected with *c* to be separated from it. Similarly var *f* can hardly be separated from *e*.

§ 75 Group V is connected with the preceding classes by the elephant, and its characteristic symbols are a palm tree and a little animal surrounded by taurine symbols.


Var *a* which is one of the commonest coins of Class 6 has obverse


type     

Var *b* " "  "

Var *c* "   "



Var *f* " " " 


Var *c* is the same as var *a* as probably is var *d*. The symbol  on the latter is a countermark, and not the original type which was probably a palm tree. It is very doubtful whether the next two varieties *g* and *h* are properly placed here. Var *g* is much countermarked and it is difficult to say what the original type is: the elephant shows that it belongs to one group of Class 6. Var *h* has an unusual form of the six-armed symbol found only on Class 4 and the frog connects it with Group IV of Class 6.




§ 76 Group VI is connected by the elephant and bull with other groups of this Class: its characteristic symbol is a tree growing out of a hill 

Var *a* links this group with other groups of Class 6 by the elephant and bull. Its obverse is

Var *b* substitutes  as its fifth symbol, and var *c* 



Var *d* cannot be separated from *c* although it has not the tree on a hill among its symbols for which it substitutes a fruit : other wise it is as var *c*.



Var *c* resembles var *a* but has a small wheel surrounded by taurine symbols in place of the bull Var *f* is probably similar, as I am now inclined to think that the symbol  only occurs as a countermark and is not part of the original type Var *g* has the three usual symbols of this group, but the fourth and fifth  and  are unusual on the obverse Var *h* has as fourth and fifth symbols four fishes in a tank, found in Class 2, Group V, and on varieties of Group I of Class 6, and a branch found in Group III, var *a*, this branch is the link which puts var *z* somewhat doubtfully in this group Var *j* may belong to the preceding Group

§ 77 Group VII consists of a number of coins which are remarkable for their large, thin fabric. The elephant on var *a* connects them with the other groups of this class, but many of the symbols are unusual and peculiar to the group


Var *a* has obverse






Var *b* is connected with this by the unusual form of mountain, as is *c*, but the symbols  and  are new

Var *d* is not clear The wheel is a very rare symbol and the fifth symbol is not quite clear, it seems to be two rows of pellets The symbol  connects this variety with Class 6 Var *e* is connected with *a-c* by the form of mountain symbol, the fish in a crescent is not found elsewhere Var *f*'s claim to be here is rather doubtful, it may belong to Group VI The coin we have put here as Group VIII of Class 6 should more probably be connected with Class 2 The symbol  is also found in Group IX of that class The *nāga* symbol is not found elsewhere on silver punch-marked coins It is the numerous punches on the reverse that connect this coin with Class 6

§ 78 Class 7, of which the Museum only has two specimens, differs entirely from all the preceding coins and belongs to a different territory or time. The feature of the coins in this class is that they


have only four punches on the obverse. These are an elephant, the uncertain little animal seen on fig 3 p 84 the symbol  and




The reverses have a number of stamps none of which is especially prominent  is common among them. This is the type of the Paika find (§ 53). The coin here catalogued as var c of Class 4 (p. 59 no 7) should probably be now attributed to Class 7 as it differs from the usual type only in having  in place of the little animal. The first symbol is not as given in the Catalogue a snake 


but




We had made a Class 8 (p. 286) of one coin a small, square thick piece which appeared to have a figure of Hanuman on it apart from the fact that this is in relief and not a punch the resemblance is purely fortuitous and caused by the punches leaving a raised area between them. The head of the little figure is really an arm of the symbol . The coin is only a poor and incomplete specimen of some variety of Class 2.

Class 9 which should now be Class 8 (p. 286) consists of very small coins with obverse type a form of , these come from the United Provinces the Thathari find in the Central Provinces and were also in the Bhur mound find (§ 44).

§ 79 While these pages are going through the press Mr Ajit Ghose has presented to the Museum three specimens of a new class of punch-marked coin which we may call Class 9. These are from a find of some 500 pieces from Set Mahet in the Gondia district of the United Provinces which consisted of this class only and contained none of the other classes. The characteristic feature of this class is the reverse type which is a ball surrounded by three S-shaped lines this device is repeated twice or thrice to fill the whole area. The obverse symbols are also new except a bull which is, however of a distinct type on one specimen they are five in number on the others there are numerous countermarks

which obliterate the original type. As in the case of other outlying classes, the symbols do not include the sun and six-armed symbol. The five distinct symbols are a long thin bull, a circle with a pellet in the centre surrounded by ten pellets, struck twice, an object like a spear-head, which may, however, be a bud, and a symbol . Among the symbols on the other specimens are a lotus, a whorl, and a circle divided in three parts by three radii. Like the Paila (§ 53) and Golakhpur (Patna) (§ 51) finds, these coins represent a currency distinct from the great majority of punch-marked coins. They were found on a site of the ancient city of Srāvastī, the old capital of Kosala, the date of whose incorporation in Magadha is unfortunately unknown.

§ 80. The known punch-marked silver coins, then, may be classed as follows.—Classes 2 and 6 are closely connected and are regularly associated in finds over a very wide area, Class 1 so closely resembles the first groups of Class 2 that it is not to be separated from them. Classes 2 and 6 are the issues of one kingdom, if not of one dynasty. The wide distribution of their find-spots, and the evidence that they were circulating in the second, third, and probably early fourth centuries B.C., suggests that these classes are the coins of the Maurya empire (§§ 58–60). The very small classes 3 and 5 may be separate issues of small states, but it is probable that they should be made groups of Class 2. Group IX of Class 2 is a similar issue of coins with distinct symbols, which we have not felt justified in separating from Class 2. Class 4, coins of unusual size with plain reverses and uncommon obverse symbols, is clearly a distinct class, but in the absence of sufficient evidence from finds we can say no more about them. Class 7 is also quite a distinct type, the large Paila (§ 53) find which consisted of this class came from a spot which lay outside the circle of find-spots of Classes 1–3, 5, 6. Similarly, the Golakhpur (Patna) find (§ 51) and the Set Mahet (§ 79) finds are the issues of quite distinct authorities, and the latter is also outside the area of the find-spots of the great majority of these coins. The Golakhpur find was made on the site of the ancient city of Pātaliputra, and contained none of the usual


classica. The inference is that it was burned before Classes 2 and 6 were struck. While distinct in fabric and having secondary symbols peculiar to them these coins resemble 2 and 6 in having a sun and a variety of the six-armed symbol —not, however found elsewhere—on all of them. They are therefore struck on the same principle. Are we to see in them a coinage of the Nandas or of one of the other kingdoms which became incorporated in the Maurya empire? Does the Set Mahet find represent the coinage of Kosala and the Paila find that of Pañcāla?

The occurrence of three isolated finds of distinct types certainly suggests that they are issues of smaller kingdoms or republics, and are earlier than the great mass of widely distributed coins, for the latter were not found with them.

✓ § 81 While we have little doubt that most of our coins belong to the Maurya period there is then evidence—apart from the possibly very early even fourth-century date of the Bhir mound find—that coins were known before the Maurya period. ✓ It is not impossible that the tradition of the great wealth of the Nandas owes its origin to their having been the first to issue coins on a large scale. In any case there is no evidence that coinage in India is older than the Nanda period and the earliest finds, Paila, Set Mahet, and Golakhpur may indicate the region in which punch marked coins originate. The similarity in constitution of the usual finds indicates that punch marked coinage did not exist over a very long period, the fact that it had not been long established is indicated by the rapidity with which the new coins with type and inscription struck from a single die ousted the punch marked coins from the second century B.C. onwards. It is very possible that the idea of ✓ a coinage came to India in the late fifth or early fourth century B.C. from Achaemenid territory being suggested by the sigloi, although its character is entirely Indian. ✓

✓ § 82 That these coins were issued by a government authority and not by private individuals there is not the slightest doubt. Only a central authority could have carried out such an apparently

complicated, but no doubt—if we had the clue—simple, system of stamping the coins in regular series. The regular occurrence of five symbols on the obverse naturally suggests a board of five, such as Megasthenes says was at the head of most departments of Mauryan administration. It can hardly be that the symbols are those of the five officials actually concerned in the issue of each piece, as some symbols like the sun and the six-armed symbol occur over a wide range of coins. The punches, though not struck with one die, were struck at one time. They may represent a series of officials of diminishing area of jurisdiction. The last and most frequently changing symbol would represent the actual issuer of the coin. The constant symbol, the sun, would represent the highest official, perhaps the king himself, and the next commonest, the various forms of six-armed symbol, the highest officials next under him. It is, however, difficult to reconcile the existence of coins with the same obverse symbols and different reverse symbols with this suggestion. The association in finds of Class 2 with significant reverse symbols with Class 6 with numerous small punches like shroff-marks and no definite symbol is another puzzle. The latter may be the earlier issues, struck before the adoption of a regular reverse mint-mark. The frequent occurrence of the so-called Taxila symbol in finds from the north-west suggests that the reverse symbol on these coins which have one indicates a mint. A similar deduction may be made from Class 1. Whether the reverse symbol is the badge of a district or of a ruler we cannot say. The countermarks on Class 2 also suggest that the reverse symbol is a very significant one. It is only reverse symbols that occur as countermarks in Class 2 (§ 41). In Class 6, where we have no significant reverse symbols, countermarks are placed on the obverse (§§ 41, 75–76). The case of Gautamīputra countermarking the coins of Nahapāna shows that each ruler or country had ✓ a characteristic symbol, which we might almost call a coat of arms. We can say little more, but only appeal once more for a careful examination of finds on the lines laid down here. This alone can give the answer to our problem.

✓ § 83 As to the meaning of the symbols we can only suggest that each is the mark or signet of an official. The coins have preserved a great deal of a very elaborate system of symbolism which disappears completely with the spread of the Kharoṣṭhi and Brāhmī alphabets in India from the third century B.C. onwards. Many of the symbols are simple and taken from the animal and plant world. Others are quite unintelligible at the present day and some of them may be conventionalized forms of forgotten pictographic symbols. They are of course not inscriptions in any sense. Three thousand years is a long period to bridge and while it is impossible to connect the majority of the symbols with any thing on the Mohenjo-daro seals, we may point to the part played by fishes in both to the survival of the rhinoceros—if it is not some extinct unicorned animal—and to the symbol  Writing as we know it seems to have been unknown in India before the fourth century B.C., and the root *lip* (*dīp*) itself is of Persian origin.¹ It is not till the second century B.C. that we find inscriptions becoming regular on coins.

§ 84 We get no assistance from literature about the date of these coins. The frequent references in the *Sūtras* to *kāraḍpanas* and other coins do not take us beyond the third century B.C. Nārada's² statement that the *kāraḍpana* is a silver coin in the southern country may indicate that the use of punch marked coins survived longer in the Deccan than elsewhere which is in any case very probable. The numerous references in the *Jātaka* and other Buddhist literature to monetary transactions reflect the conditions of the period in which they were written and not those of the sixth century B.C. The parable of the *Vasuddhimagga*³ telling how a lot of coins would strike different observers may be mentioned here. A money changer we are told, would know at once at what village town, city mountain or river bank and by what mint-master a coin was

¹ E. Hultzsch, *Inscriptions of Aśoka*, C.I.L., vol. I, p. xliii.

Nārada Smṛti, App. 57 S.B.E., vol. xxxiii, p. 231.

A.S.R., 1918-14 p. 226; D. R. Bhandarkar *Indian Numismatics* p. 99 f. and p. 147 f.

struck, this only tells us that the symbols had very definite meaning to the expert, who knew at once exactly where the coins were issued. More interesting is the description of the shape of the coins—irregular, long, rectangular, and round—which shows that the author was quite familiar in his day with punch-marked coins, so that they may have survived long into the Christian era. The story in the *Mahāvagga*¹ of Upāli's parents choosing a career for him may also be quoted. His mother says, 'If Upāli studies coins (learns money-changing) his eyes will suffer'—a sentiment which appeals to any one who studies punch-marked coins, and shows that a knowledge of their types was a special subject even when they were current. The use of the word *rūpa* here to mean money is interesting, as it does not seem to be found later, although *rūpya* is common. It has been suggested that coins were known as *rūpa* because they had figures or symbols (*rūpa*) stamped upon them. It may, however, simply mean silver as the beautiful metal. Silver was rare in ancient India, and the metal for the coins was probably imported. Gold was of course well known. So rare was silver, however, that it is called white or bright gold (*rajalam hīranyam*) in the *Śatapatha-Brahmana* (xii 4, 4, 7). It may have been then that silver was rarely seen except in the form of coins in the period with which we are dealing, and that money and silver were synonymous.





PART III





UNINSCRIBED CAST COINS




§ 85 Among the commonest coins of ancient India are the un-inscribed cast copper pieces. They have a strong family resemblance but several groups can be distinguished. Certain symbols are very common, especially the elephant, tree in railing, and the 'mountain' symbol. Insufficient attention has been devoted to finds of these pieces in the past and there is little to assist in attribution. They are usually found on sites which yield punch-marked silver coins, and are probably of the same period. They have been grouped in the Catalogue as follows

¹ *SBE* xii 201 f

Varieties *a* and *b* are known only from one coin each and they are not connected with the common types. The obverse of var *a* seems to have three standing figures, the central one facing and the other two turned towards him (or her). The general attitude recalls the puzzling reverse of the Pratāpa type of Kumāragupta I (B.M. Cat. of *Gupta Coins* p. 87). It is quite possible that the type of this coin which is in poor condition is really the *abhiseka* of Lakṣmī which is a very probable type. The reverse has an elephant and a tree in railing with the ladder like symbol often found below the elephant on copper coins. The types of var *b* are quite unusual *obv* a female with her right hand grasping a tall tree and a building of some kind on the left. The *rev* has a tree in railing of the type found in var *n* and a lingam.

Var *c* has obverse type lion *svastika*, and the symbol  and *rev* tree in railing Ujjain symbol  and a hollow cross  some of these symbols are found on other varieties. Var *d* is connected with this but has an elephant instead of a lion on the obverse and a wheel instead of the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. Var *e* has the obverse of *d* and a reverse tree in railing, wheel and Ujjain symbol, which is related to both *c* and *d*. Var *f* has the obverse of *d* and *e* but substitutes  for the tree in railing of the *rev* of var *d*.

Vars *g* and *h* differ only in the arrangement of the obverse symbols, elephant,   and *svastika*. The *rev* of both has a very elaborate tree in railing with a small hollow cross surmounted by a taurine symbol on one side and a small mountain symbol on the other. Vars *i*, *j*, *k*, are closely connected. The reverse is the same in all a tree in railing taurine symbol hollow cross, and mountain symbol. Var *i* has *obv.* elephant,  and hollow cross. Var *j* has *obv.* elephant,  *svastika*, taurine symbol, and the ladder like symbol. If the omission of the last symbol in var *k* is merely accidental, the two varieties should not be distinguished but the large number of specimens suggests that it is a distinct variety. Var *l*

is a very distinct type of coin, *obv* a well-executed elephant, and *rev* a realistically executed tree in railing on the branches of which four birds are perched. Var *m* is a unique piece of exceptional size for this class of coin, *obv* hollow square (or quatrefoil) and *rev* mountain symbol. It came from the Bhagvanlal Collection, which suggests a Western Indian provenance, var *n* has a similar obverse and a tree, not conventional, in railing, on the reverse. Var *o* consists of neatly made square coins, *obv* mountain symbol with pellets in the field or in the compartments, and *rev* a conventional tree in railing. Vars *p* and *q* are closely connected. The obverse of *p* has an elephant and rider, and of *q* the same elephant without rider, both have  on reverse. Specimens of this variety are occasionally found in pairs just as they were originally cast together. This shows how these coins were cast in batches. On most of these coins one can still see where the coin was broken from the mould and the adjoining piece. Var *q* is one of the most extensive series of cast coins. Var *r* and var *s* are closely connected, the *rev* is  with a taurine symbol on either side, the *obv* of *r* is a bull to *r* with a triskeles above and of *s* a lion to *l* with  in front. These coins therefore fall into certain main groups. Vars *c* to *k* are closely linked together, *l*, *m*, and *n* are probably all quite distinct, *o* also is a separate class, *p* and *q* are closely connected and so are *r* and *s*.

§ 86 We have very little to assist us in distinguishing these coins geographically. It will be noticed that neither Whitehead nor Elliot occur among the sources of the Museum specimens. This suggests that they do not come from the north-west or the south of India. The impression one gets from the frequent but not specific references to early cast coins in the *ASR* is that they belong mainly to Central India and the United Provinces. Cunningham¹ sums up the distribution as follows: var *q* is found all over North India,

¹ *C.A.I.*, p. 60

var *r* and var *s* are rarely found in the Panjab. Var *j* is found chiefly about Benares. Var *o* he describes as rather rare.

The specimens of var *q* illustrated by Prinsep¹ come from Kanauj and another specimen came from Central India. Cunningham obtained specimens of this variety at Masson,² Bairant³ and Bhutari.⁴ They were also found in the excavations at Pataliputra,⁵ and Benagar.⁶ Prinsep illustrates a specimen of var *f* from Jaunpur and a specimen of var *s* from Central India. Specimens of *j* and *k* were found in the Benagar excavations.⁷ Most of the evidence of provenance is vague. Early cast coins usually described as Buddhist have been found with silver punch marked coins at Indor Khera,⁸ Bairant⁹ Sanchankot¹⁰ Masson Dih¹¹ Kappa¹² and Sankisa,¹³ all in the United Provinces. In the West a similar association was noticed at Jhalra Patan¹⁴ Sarangpur¹⁵ and Benagar¹⁶ in Central India. So far as one can judge the area covered by these coins is not by any means so great as that in which punch marked coins are found. The United Provinces, Rajputana and the Central Provinces seem to be the limits within which they are found. We have little clue to their date. Their frequent association with silver punch marked coins on sites which yield only these classes of coins suggests that they are of about the same time. They are frequently found with Indo-Scythic copper which they must have preceded. They closely resemble in general style, and are probably the immediate predecessors of many classes of inscribed coins which cannot be earlier than the second-first century B.C. The evidence then suggests the third-second century B.C. as their date. More careful observation of provenance will have to be made before we can say much definitely about their classification.

¹ P.E., I. p. 84 Pl. IV 8.

Ibid., XXII. 114.

Ibid., 1918-14.

² *Ibid.* XXII. 114

³ *Ibid.*, XXII. 103.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 233.

Ibid., I. 27

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1913-14

¹⁰ *Ibid.* XI. 54

¹² *Ibid.*, XI. p. 25.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1918-14 p. 210 Pl. LXIV 23f

A.S.R. XXII. 103.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1911-12.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XII. p. 40

¹¹ *Ibid.* XVII. 89

¹³ *Ibid.* II. p. 264.

PART IV


PUNCH-MARKED COPPER COINS

§ 87 COPPER coins with punch-marks are, as Cunningham observed, much rarer than silver punch-marked coins. They seem to be of one class only. At one time the only specimens known were those in Cunningham's collection (*C A I*, Pl I, 20-2, p 59), and now in the British Museum (nos 58, 133, and 217). In 1911, however, the Museum acquired from Mr W H Valentine what was evidently a find of these pieces which had been kept intact by a previous owner. No details of provenance were available, but the general character of the collection of which they formed part suggested the southern part of the United Provinces, coins of the sultans of Jaunpur forming a large proportion of the collection. These coins are all catalogued here, they offer no variety in type, but the great variation in weight is worth putting on record. The method of manufacture is apparent. The flans were chopped out of long bars of copper and then punched with symbols, five on one side and four on the other. These symbols are, on the obverse (as we may call the side with five symbols on the analogy of the punch-marked silver)



and on the reverse



The obverse resembles the punch-marked silver of Class I and many groups of Class II in that three of the symbols are sun, six-armed symbol, and mountain, although in no case are the symbols exactly the same. The fourth symbol resembles  which is only found on the reverse of the silver coins. The fifth symbol is not found elsewhere. The reverse differs from all other punch-marked coins in having four distinct symbols impressed upon it: one of these is a lotus, recalling a symbol found on coins of Eran, the second is a conch-shell, the third is the somewhat elaborate svastika. The fourth is probably a variant of the common 'mountain' symbol but is not found elsewhere in this form.

A find was made of similar coins a few years ago at Madhipur¹ in the Bhagalpur district of Bihar 54 specimens were acquired by the Indian Museum Calcutta. They weighed from 163.9 to 286.7 grains. Bhagalpur is the ancient Campā the capital of Anga, which was incorporated in Magadha in the sixth century B.C. The find of coins previously mentioned (§ 49) probably came also from the ancient kingdom of Magadha. These coins are similar in their obverse type to the punch marked silver coins and the fact that the first three symbols are the sun a six-armed symbol and a mountain connects them closely with Class 1 and Groups I-VII of Class 2. We have no evidence that they are as widely disseminated as the punch marked coins, but one does not expect copper coins to travel far. They cannot be coins of Anga in view of its early loss of its independence they must therefore be of Magadha of a date after the incorporation of Campā in Magadha. These pieces then are most probably the local coins of Magadha in the Maurya period.



PART V


TRIBAL COINS


§ 88 In this section are included the coins which can be more or less definitely attributed from their legends or otherwise. They may be conveniently called tribal coins indeed on several, the word *gana* (tribe) actually occurs in combination with the proper name thus we have the *gana* of the Yaudheyas and of the Arjunāyanas. The attribution is in many cases still very problematical. Cunningham's attributions are almost everywhere followed even when his reasons for them are not on record. His long experience as a collector in India and his unrivalled knowledge of coins and their provenance make it very difficult to differ from him.

§ 89 Aoyuta (pp 117-19). The small copper coins bearing the legend *acyu* in Brāhmī characters of the fourth century A.D. on the obverse, and a wheel on the reverse have been attributed to the

¹ *ASR*, 1925-6 p. 154, Pl. LX, fig. j

(𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺) [𑀲] Śivapālita[ta][sa]) and Haridatta (𑀲𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺) Hari[da][ta+sa] are quite unknown to history. The pieces of Śivadatta and Haridatta are connected by obverse type and their legends are in Prakrit. In place of the  which occupies the centre of these two coins that of Śivapālita has a rude figure—human or divine—in the centre with  at his side. All three coins have the legends around the central type, with a bull before a tree in railing at the beginning of the legend. The use of the two different sibilants, dental and palatal in the same word Śiva within so brief a period on these coins, is typical of the laxity in their use in early inscriptions, e.g. in Aśoka's edicts (cf. Bühler *E.I.*, iii. pp. 136-137).

The elaborate reverse type  which is common to all three

pieces is not found exactly elsewhere, although it is built of well known symbols. It appears to be an altar surmounted by 𑀲 with an elaborate nandipadu symbol on its face. A very similar reverse is found on the uncertain coin in Pl. XLV 20 p. 282 20 21, the obverse of which includes the bull and tree and the symbol  characteristic of the coin. The coins however differ so much in style that a connexion is very doubtful. The only other coin known of this series is one in the possession of Captain R. F. C. Martin R.E. The types are similar to those of Śivadatta. The name cannot be read with certainty but the consonants appear to be *Al-g-bh t+sa*.

§ 91 APARĀNTA. The coins attributed by Cunningham¹ to Aparānta are not represented in the Catalogue. The coins with incomplete legends (p. 182 nos. 80-84) here attributed to Mathurā are probably of this class however. A specimen with full legend has recently been acquired.

Obv. Lakṣmī as on coins of Mathurā, standing facing with star on left.

¹ *A.S.B.*, xiv pp. 186-187

Rev The Mathurā three elephants type

On r *Maharajasa*


On l *Apalata*, reading outwards


Aparānta is the Northern Konkan and these coins come from the United Provinces and Rajputana. Their fabric and types make it impossible to remove them from the Mathurā series. The legend naturally means 'of King Apalata' and one does not expect Apalata to be a territorial designation. We need not doubt the equation Apalata = Aparānta, but the legend must mean 'of King Aparānta' and not 'of the king of Aparānta'. The coins should therefore be attributed to a ruler of the dynasty of Mathurā possessing the unusual name of Aparānta.

§ 92. ĀRJUNĀYANA. The coins bearing in Sanskrit the name of the Ārjunāyana tribe are very rare and are known in several varieties. The full legend is Ā(r)junāyanānām jaya[-] 'Victory of the Ārjunāyanas'—a type of inscription also found on other tribal coins, e.g. those of the Yaudheyas. The types are var. *a* obverse a bull to l. apparently standing on a hill, while the reverse has a standing female figure, who may be identified with the Laksmī, familiar from the coins of Mathurā, &c. She stands between



(a lingam ?) and a tree. Var. *b* has an animal before a tree in railing, as above. It may be a bull, as one would expect, but in the Indian Museum specimen (Pl. XX. 10) it is, as Vincent Smith points out, more like an elephant with uplifted trunk, as on the coins of the Audumbaras. The reverse type is certainly a bull before a lingam, as in var. *a*, which makes the presence of a bull on the obverse more doubtful. The third variety has a bull on the obverse, on the re-

verse a svastika with taurine symbol at end of arms , and a

branch or palm leaf . These coins recall certain small coins of the Yaudheyas (Pl. XXXIX. 16–20). The language is Sanskrit, although the *r* in *ry* is not legible on any of the Museum specimens. The earliest reference to the Ārjunāyanas is in a commentary on Pāṇini, while they appear with the Yaudheyas as a frontier people in the

Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta and later in the *Bṛhat-saṃhitā*, where Varāhamihira puts them in the northern division. Cunningham procured his specimens in Mathurā. The epigraphy of the coins suggests a date about 100 B.C. and the lands of the Ārjunāyanas probably lay within the triangle Delhi-Jaipur-Agra.

§ 93. AUDUMBANAS. The coins attributed to the Audumbaras fall into three classes—a series of square copper coins bearing the name of the tribe a few rare silver pieces, and a group of round copper and billon pieces the attribution of which is due to Cunningham and is supported by provenance but has not yet been further confirmed or overthrown.

The coins which may be presumed to be the earliest, as distinctly Indian in type and showing no trace of foreign influence are the square copper coins, once very rare but now well known from the large find made at Irppal in the Kangra district of the Panjab in 1913 and published by R. D. Banerji.¹ The type was already known from Cunningham's excavations at Iathankot.²

The obverse type is a tall tree in an enclosure this type is so common on early Indian coins that it is doubtful if we need identify it, as Cunningham does, with the *udumbara* fig tree on the right is the forepart of an elephant to l. The reverse type is a two-storied domed and pillared stupa beside which stands a trident with an axe head on the shaft the latter bears no proportion to the stupa, nor is the elephant on the obverse in proportion to the tree, so that the four elements of the types are probably quite separate from each other. The obverse inscription is in Kharoṣṭhī characters and the reverse in Brāhmī. The names of four kings have been found on these pieces—Śivadāsa, Rudradāsa, Mahādeva, and Dharaghoṣa. As *Mahādeva* is also found as a regal title on these coins it is possible that some of the specimens attributed to him in the Catalogue are really incomplete specimens of coins of other rulers. There is no reason however to doubt the existence of a ruler of this name especially as we have also a silver coin bearing it.

¹ *J.A.S.B. Ann. Suppl.*, xii, § 124, p. 247 ff

² *A.S.R.*, v p. 154 and xiv p. 116, Pl. XXXI 1-2 *C.A.I.*, p. 67 Pl. IV 2

The full legends, which are in Piākṛit, are —

- a. *Mahadevasa raña Sivadasasa O'du(m)barisa*
- b. *Mahadevasa raña Rudradasasa* „
- c. *Mahadevasa raña Dharaghosasa* „
- d. *Mahadevasa raña Odu(m)barisa*

The epigraphy points to the first century B C. The Pathankot coins were found with coins of Zoilus, Vonones, and Gondophares, as well as of Kanishka and Huvishka, so that the Audumbara coins probably preceded the coins of these invaders. The dialect on each side is possibly the same, but the fragmentary nature of the inscription does not permit us to decide. There appear to be slight differences of dialect on the silver coins. Both Brāhmī and Kharosthī show the genitive *Odumbarisa*, the use of the genitive suffix of the *a*-stem in stems in *i* and *u* being quite usual in the Prākṛit of this period.²

§ 94 Of the rare silver coins attributed here to the Audumbaras, there is no doubt about one at least, that of Dharaghosa, for not only is there a Dharaghosa known from the copper coins, but this piece, like them, bears the tribal name Odu[m]barisa and has the same legend as the copper pieces. Its connexion with the latter is further shown by the reverse type, which is the trident with axe on shaft beside the tree in enclosure, each familiar from obverse and reverse of the copper pieces. The obverse type is a bearded male figure with right hand raised, clearly copied from the type of Hercules crowning himself, such as we get on the hemidrachms of Lysias, for example. The club has disappeared from his left arm, but the lion's skin still hangs there. The figure, however, is labelled Viśpamitīa, i.e. the sage Viśvāmītra. A parallel to *śpa* for *śva* is found in the name Aśpavarman.³ Viśvāmītra's connexion with the Audumbaras is otherwise unknown. This coin, which like the other silver pieces, is obviously modelled on the Graeco-Indian

¹ On the occurrence of *guna* for *ṛddhi* in the dialect of these and other ancient coins cf. Rapson, *J R A S*, 1900, p. 429.

² R. O. Franke, *Pālī und Sanskrit*, 1902, p. 65.

³ Cf. Franke, *op cit*, p. 117.

hemidrachm may be dated in the middle of the first century B.C. There is a similar coin in the Lahore Museum¹

Of Mahādeva the British Museum has two round silver coins with types elephant and bull recalling the very common hemidrachms of Apollodotus, although the great majority of the latter are square. The attribution of these pieces to the Audumbaras is based on the name Mahādeva, the type elephant with a trident in front and general similarity to the coins of Dharaghosa. The frequent omission of long vowels on these coins makes the reading of the exact dialect difficult. The marginal legend *Bhagavatamahadevasa* in Prakrit is the same in the Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmī forms. This is presumably for *Bhāgavata Mahādēvasya* Mahādeva, the worshipper of Bhagavat. The legend *rajarana* in the exergue of the obverse, corresponding to the Sanskrit *rājardynah* is represented by *rājardja* on the reverse which is a puzzling form the second *j* is possibly an error for *ṣ*² this is a very early occurrence in a Hindu dynasty of the title king of kings. The obverses of the two known specimens differ in the direction of the bull and in the form of the lotus.

§ 93. The third ruler of whom a silver coin³ is known is Rudravarma. His types are those of Mahādeva except that the elephant is to the right. The elephant and trident with axe on handle again suggest the attribution to the Audumbara dynasty. The marginal legend on both sides in Kharoṣṭhī and Brāhmī is in Prakrit,

and *Vijayaya rana Vimalisa Rudravarmasa*
ṽijayaku rāṇ[o] ṽemakisa Rudravarmasa

In the text (p. 125) I had adopted the reading *vijayata* given by Cunningham Rapson and others for the word in the exergue in Kharoṣṭhī. There is no doubt, however that the word is *vijayaya* a Prakrit equivalent of *vijayaka*⁴ which and not *vijaya*, is the

¹ Whitehead *Punjab Museum Catalogue* I, p. 167 Pl. XVI, no. 186

Perhaps as Bergsy suggested (*J.R.A.S.*, 1900 p. 412) it is *ḍjartjasa*, the two final *s* running into one another

Whitehead, *Punjab Museum Catalogue* I, p. 167 Pl. XVI no. 187

O *ya* for *ka* cf. Fiebel *Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen* 1900 § 398.

correct reading of the corresponding word in the Brāhmī inscription where it begins the legend. It is an adjective meaning 'victorious'. The Kharosthī legend also shows that the word before the king's name is *Vemakī* (for *Varmakī*, like *Odumbara* for *Audumbara*). The legend means 'of the victorious king Rudravarman, the Vimakī', the latter being an otherwise unknown family of the Audumbaras.


The resemblance of the silver coins of the Audumbaras to those of the Kuninda Amoghabhūti is remarkable in many ways, and one of them was found with three of the latter and twenty-eight hemidrachms of Apollodotos at Jwālamukhī in the Panjab.¹

§ 96 Following Cunningham, we have retained the attribution to the Audumbaras of a group of coins of kings whose names end in -mitra, which are not in type or style particularly closely connected with the coins bearing the name *Odumbari*. A link is perhaps found in the elephant, usually, however, with rider on the obverse, and, though rarely visible, the tree in front of it. The obverse type is the figure of a male deity, Kārttikeya, or perhaps simply a warrior holding a spear in his right hand, on some coins an axe-head seems visible on the shaft, which recalls the trident-axe of the preceding series, on the right is a perpendicular wavy line. The inscriptions are Prākṛit in Brāhmī and Kharosthī *Raṇa (Raṇā) Ajamitasa = Rājña Āryamitrasya*. Three other kings' names are found — Mahimītra, Bhānumītra, and Mahābhūtimītra. The smaller coins of Bhānumītra have, in place of the male figure, three well-known symbols 卐 卐 卐. The obverse type, however, makes the attribution certain. These coins come from the Panjab, notably from the Hoshiarpur district, and are to be dated in the first century B.C. or A.D. A unique bronze coin of *Bhāgavata Mahādevu*, probably the Audumbara, was published by Rapson in *J.R.A.S.*, 1900, pp. 112–13, Pl. I. 12. The obverse has an uncertain symbol also found on the Mathurā coin in this Catalogue, Pl. XXIV. 17, and the reverse a figure holding a trident battle-axe. To the Audumbaras are also attributed the two coins from the same region illustrated in Pl. XV. 11 and 12. They have as types a stupa

¹ *J.R.A.S.*, xiv, 134.

and a tree with cobra and taurine symbol in the field. The inscriptions are too fragmentary to assist in the attribution.


§ 97 These coins come from a well-defined area in the Northern Panjab. To Cunningham's references to finds from Pathankot and Jwālmukhi we can now add the Irippal find and point to the numerous coins now in the Museum from the collection of J P Rawlins, who collected in the Hoshiarpur district, which also gave Mr Whitehead some of his coins. The Audumbaras should be located in the area formed by the eastern part of the modern Kangra district the Gurdaspur district and Hoshiarpur district that is to say the valley of the Beas, or perhaps the wider region between the upper Sutlej and the Ravi. Pliny (*Nat Hist.*, v 17) mentions a people the *Odeonbares* who lived in Kacch. These are certainly not the people who issued our coins. The *Mahābhārata* mentions the Audumbaras with the peoples of the north. The *Brhat-samhita* (xiv 3) puts them in the middle country. The *Gana-pāṭha* on Pāṇini iv 2 5 3 places them near the people of Jalandhara a location which the coins support. For a full discussion of the place of the Audumbaras in ancient India and their commercial importance see J Przyluski *Un ancien peuple du Penjab les Udumbara* in *Journ. As.*, 1926 pp. 1-55

✓ § 98 AYODHYA (pp 129-139). The coins here attributed to Ayodhyā, because most of them were found on the site¹ of that ancient city are with the exception of one class, presumably the currency of a somewhat wider area, the kingdom of Kosala, of which Ayodhyā was the capital. They fall into three classes. The first and earliest consists of a few rare cast pieces of which three types are known. The first type is known from one piece only (Pl XVI 6) it has a flower on the obverse and a plain reverse and may not be a coin at all but an ornament. Type II is known only from a unique specimen in the Museum (Pl XVI 7) the obverse type is a svastika which connects it with type III and the reverse  is well known from several series of punch marked



¹ O., *C.A.I.* p. 90 H. Rivett-Carnac, *J.A.S.B.*, 1880 p. 133.




coins The square coin published by H Rivett-Carnac,¹ *obv* svastika, *rev* bull, is probably also a coin of this series Type III is the commonest of this class ² the obverse, a svastika over a fish, is connected by the former symbol with the preceding type, the roughness of the casting makes it difficult to break up the reverse type into its component symbols These are probably a crescent or a taurine symbol above a steelyard, but might be a taurine symbol over an axe The former is the more probable explanation, and the occurrence of the steelyard suggests that these are local coins of the city, as distinct from the dynastic issues they may be compared with the Taxila pieces bearing a steelyard Their date may be conjectured to be the third century B C


§ 99 The remaining coins of Ayodhyā are inscribed with the names of the rulers who issued them, and fall into two very distinct classes, issued by two separate dynasties, one of square cast coins showing no trace of foreign influence in their style and types, and one of round struck pieces which have types rather than symbols The coins of the rulers of the first dynasty closely resemble one another in style and are connected by their types The obverse is a bull, or rarely an elephant, before an elaborate symbol not always

distinct, , which is replaced on the coins of the later dynasty by

a ceremonial standard or spear The reverse type consists of a group of five or six symbols The characteristic symbols are a small

'Ujjain' symbol , a tree in railing , a group of four *nandipadas*

in a square , a svastika , a symbol , and a river or snake,

it is not clear which the latter is, but the drawing  on pp 130-131 is perhaps too definitely a snake, two rulers, Viśakhadeva and Śivadatta, have also the type of the *abhiṣeka* of Laksmī The names of six rulers of this dynasty are known from their coins, which bear simply the Prākṛit form of the name in the genitive They are Mūladeva (*Mūladevasa*), Vāyudeva

¹ *J A S B*, 1880, Pl XVII 16 B

² Cf *J A S B*, 1880, Pl XVII 15A and B, *C I M* 1, p 143, nos 12-13

(*Vāyudeva*) *Viśakhadeva* (*Viśakhadeva*) *Dhanadeva* (*Dhanadeva*) *Śivadatta* (*Śivadatta*) and *Naradatta* (*Naradatta*) At least one other ruler is represented by the uncertain coins on p. 135 The name on nos. 37-38 is possibly *Pāthadeva* (*Pāthad[-]*) The British Museum does not possess the type of *Viśakhadeva* first published by Rivett-Carnac and now in the Indian Museum¹ in which the central symbol on the reverse is a buckler like object, a solar symbol with a central boss surrounded by a circle of dots within rings. This came from Fyzabad, as did all the coins published by Rivett-Carnac. No attempt to arrange these rulers in chronological order is possible nor have we any literary or inscriptional references to them. They probably cover the second century A.D.

§ 100 The third class of coins belongs to a later dynasty. From Rivett-Carnac and Cunningham we know that these come from the same site. They are round pieces struck from dies leaving the seal like impression characteristic of early Indian struck coins, and very distinct from the coins of the earlier dynasty. The usual types are obverse—a bull before a standard or spear² and reverse a bird, usually called a cock but probably a *karna* and a palm tree with a river (or less probably a snake) below. These three elements are to be regarded as separate symbols and not as being combined to form a single type, as their proportions show. Another but rarer reverse type is an elaborate *nandipada* in a framework the complete form of this type is probably something like the



found on the coins of Almorā. This occurs on the coins of Kumudāsena, Ajavarma, Saṅghamitra, and Vijayamitra. Vijayamitra is the only ruler who coins both types. On the coins of Kumudāsena and Ajavarma, the object in front of the bull is probably a form of that on the coins of the earlier dynasty, a kind of triangular standard with cross-bar in railing

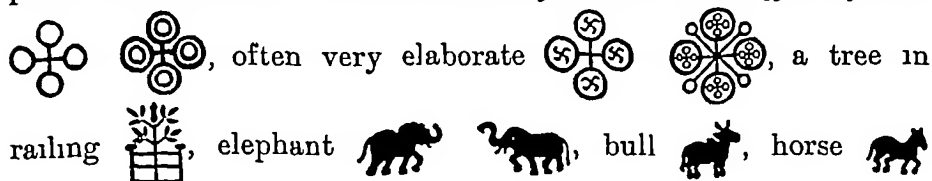


J.A.S.B. 1880 Pl. XVI 1-2. C.I.M. I, p. 148, nos. 1-2, Pl. XIX, 12.

It closely resembles the ceremonial spear on the *Śivamedha* coins of Samudragupta, B.M. C. Gupta Coins, Pl. V 9.

Kumudasena¹ is the only member of the dynasty to call himself *rāja*, the others inscribe their coins with their names only. The rulers represented in the British Museum are Satyamitra (*Satyamitasa*), Āryamitra (*Ayyamitasa*), Saṃgha[mitra] (*Su[m]gha[-]*), Vijayamitra (*Vjyayamitasa*), Kumudasena (*Rājña Kumudasenasa*), to which may be added from the Indian Museum Collection the names of Ajavarman² (*Ajavarmāna*) and Devamitra (*Devamitasa*)³. None of these rulers is otherwise known to history. Their reigns probably covered the first two centuries A.D.

§ 101 ERAN (pp 140–144). Eran, now a village in the Saugor district of the Central Provinces at the confluence of the rivers Bīna and Reutā, was in ancient times a place of great importance. This is evident from the historical inscriptions there — of Samudragupta, Budhagupta, and Toramāna. The last of these preserves the old form of the name, Erakaina. Cunningham⁴ procured many ancient coins from this site of which the most remarkable, a series of fine punch-marked copper coins, are here attributed to Eran. They have affinities with the punch-marked copper coins (p 101 f) and with the coins here catalogued under Ujjāyini, and indeed a number previously attributed to Eran have been transferred to the latter city. These coins are possibly isolated survivors of the copper coinage of ancient India, which corresponded to the silver punch-marked coins. The general type is a large square coin with four or five punches on the obverse and a plain reverse, on the few specimens on which there is a reverse type, it is one that really belongs to the obverse series. The obverse punches may be arranged in groups, of which two or three are constant, as in the silver punch-marked series. The commonest symbols are the Ujjain symbol








¹ On this coin see Rapson in *J R A S*, 1903, p. 287

² *C I M*, 1, p. 150, no 16, Pl. XIX 16

³ *Ibid*, 1, p. 151, Pl. XIX 18

⁴ *A S R*, x, pp. 76–81, xiv, pp. 148–149

(very rare on early Indian coins) a river with fish (Pl XVII 9 11) and a ribbon of *svastikas* and taurine symbols  a six armed symbol  identical with that found on the punch marked copper coins a triangular headed standard in railing  resembling one of the symbols on Kharavela's Hathigumpha inscription.¹ The general type of most of the symbols is found elsewhere although the exact form is usually peculiar to Eran some however are not

found elsewhere notably  and  The characteristic coins of Eran are those described under var *b* onwards. Var *a* is retained here on the ground of provenance but its place is rather with var *l* of the uninscribed east coins.

§ 102 The site of Eran also yielded the earliest inscribed Indian² coin—that of Dharmapāla. It bears simply the inscription *Dharmapāla* read round the coin from right to left. The coin cannot be later than the third century and might even be earlier. I am unable to read *lajino*³ or *raña*⁴ in front of *Dharmapāla*. In view of the deep striking of the other letters, the marks on the right are probably fortuitous and the analogy of other early coins does not lead us to expect a title.

Cunningham possessed two other inscribed coins from Eran which are not in the Museum. They were published by him in the *AS Reports*.⁵ The first of these may be described as follows.

Obv An archway with crescent above between two crosses above the inscription *Erakanyu*. The last *akara* is not absolutely clear but Cunningham's reading seems fairly certain in *ASR*. X., Pl. XXIV 16.

Rev. Ujjain symbol tree in railing with river above.

Æ 0.7 Wt. 24 (broken) sq

¹ *Actes du Sixième Congrès des Orient.* Leiden 1885 III, 2, p. 136, Pl. I

² *ASR* x., Pl. XXIV 15; R., I C., Pl. IV 7 Böhler *Indian Studies*, III, p. 48 (*Sitz-ber K. Ak.* Wien, 1895)

ASR x p. 80.

C.H.I. i p. 538.

x., pp. 80 81 Pl. XXIV 16-17 xiv p. 149 Pl. XXXI 17 18

Cunningham's description of the second coin, which it is impossible to check from the poor autotype available, is

Obv Bull to 1 with wheel below and inscription *Erakanya*

Rev Ujjain symbol Æ 04 Wt 23 grains, sq

A fourth inscribed coin of Eran was in the White King collection,¹ it differs from the preceding in being round and cast

Obv Horse to 1, Ujjain symbol above

Rev Between two trees in railings, the inscription reading vertically upwards *Erak* (-) the last akṣara is uncertain, but might be a *y* with a very long middle stroke or even *nya* Æ 08

The horse, like the Ujjain symbol, seems to have been a characteristic type of Eran. The occurrence of a place-name is very rare on early Indian coins, but is paralleled in the coins of the neighbouring Ujjāyini

§ 103 KĀDA² (pp 145-146) The very rude cast copper coins bearing a legend *Kādasu* in early Brāhmī characters, probably of the latter half of the third century or early second century B C, have not yet been attributed. The legend is the genitive of *Kāda* which it has been suggested might be for a Sanskrit *Kālu*. Cunningham suggested *Kāda* = *Kādrava*, the descendant of Kadru³. It is probably a tribal name and not that of a ruler, the number of varieties also suggests this. No find-spots are recorded, but Cunningham mentions that he found one with coins of the Kunindas. The Museum has specimens from the Rodgers and Whitehead collections which fact also points to a Panjab provenance. Five varieties are distinguished here, var *a* is a very crudely cast piece with obverse, a large sun, and reverse, a tree in railing such as we are familiar with on un-inscribed cast coins. The inscription is placed perpendicularly on the right, on the left is an uncertain rectangular object (Pl XIX 14). Var *b* has the same type on obverse and reverse, namely, an undulating line presumably representing a snake, below which is a taurine


¹ Rapson, *J R A S*, 1900, p 108, Pl 7

² C, *C A I*, Pl II 21-22, R, *I C* Pl III 7



³ *A S R*, II, 10.

symbol and the inscription (Pl XIX 15) var *c* is similar on one side but the order is reversed, the inscription being uppermost. On the other side is a standing figure of a deity with a sceptre or spear in his left hand and a small bag in the right hand. He is possibly *Kārttikeya* who is similarly represented on coins of Ujjāyini. Beside him is a svastika and above it an uncertain object, probably a kalāśa with flowers (Pl XIX 17). Var *d* differs in being square one side is completely filled by an elephant and the other has the usual snake taurine and legend. Var *e* is a small coin with the object we have called a kalāśa in var *c* on the one side and the legend on the other (Pl XIX 20) var *f* which is anonymous is connected with var *a* by the obverse type sun the reverse we have called a horse in the Catalogue (p. 146) but it may be meant for a deer (Pl XLIII 10 11) which it is more natural to find on coins of this period.

§ 104 KANAUJ (p. 147) We have placed under this rather unsatisfactory heading coins of three kings who clearly belong to one dynasty. One of the coins is known to have come from the site of the ancient city of Kanyākubja. As we know nothing of the history of Kanauj in the first century B.C. to which these coins belong and the names of these kings do not occur in any inscriptions, one can only conjecture that these were coins of a dynasty which ruled here. The coins of two of these kings Brahmanitra and Sūryamitra have

identical obverse types, three well known symbols 

arranged in a different order on each. The reverse of Brahmanitra's coin has a *nandipada* symbol on a pillar within a railing on the left and another quite illegible on the right. The reverse of Sūryamitra's coin is quite illegible. The obverse of the coin of the third king Virnudeva is connected with the preceding by the symbol tree in railing but the other two symbols are different. One of these is a hare in the crescent moon found on a rare variety of the punch

marked silver (Class 2 Group V var *b*) and a symbol  not found elsewhere, which may be connected with the  common on

punch-marked coins. The reverse has a horse apparently before a sacrificial post (yūpa) and may commemorate an aśvamedha sacrifice. This last coin which was in the Prinsep collection came from Kanauj.¹ The legends are in Prākṛit, *Brahmamaṭasa*, *Sūyamata*, and *Viṣṇudevasa*.

✓§ 105 KAUSĀMBĪ (pp 148–155) Cunningham's identification of the ancient Kauśāmbī (Kosambī) with the modern Kosam, thirty miles SW of Allahabad in the Manjhanpur tahsil of the Allahabad district has now been amply confirmed,² and the coins from that site can be associated with one of the most important cities of ancient India, the old capital of the Vatsas (Vamsas). The coins, however, belong to a period upon which neither Sanskrit nor Pāli literature throws any light. Almost all the coins here catalogued came from the Cunningham collection, and were procured at Kosam.³ Clive-Bailey's coins⁴ of Kauśāmbī also came from this site, as did coins found by Fuhrer,⁵ and now in the Lucknow Museum. The coins given to the British Museum by Mr H. Nelson Wright also came from Kosam. Setting aside 'no less than 100 common square cast coins with elephant and Buddhist symbols',⁶ which are common on other sites, the coins found at Kosam form a very definite local group linked together by common types.

§ 106 The coins of Kauśāmbī are all of bronze and, like those of Ayodhyā and the Audumbaras, fall into two classes, an earlier one of round cast pieces of purely Indian type quite free from any foreign influence, and a later one of struck coins. The characteristic types of Kauśāmbī which prevail throughout the series are a bull and a tree in railing.

The majority of the cast pieces are uninscribed, and of these four

¹ *JASB*, III, p. 434, Pl. XXV 1, *PE*, I, p. 115, Pl. VII 1, II, p. 2, Lassen, *IA*, II, pp. 923–925, Smith, *JRAS*, 1893, Pl. III 1, p. 27. The characters in the inscription are not so early as Smith suggests.









² *CASR*, I, pp. 361–362, *EI*, II, p. 244, *ASR*, 1921–2, pp. 120–121, *ibid.*, 1923–4, pp. 172–174, *CHI*, I, pp. 524–525.

³ *CASR*, x, 4–5.


⁴ *JASB*, 1873, pp. 109–111, 191.



⁵ *EI*, II, p. 244.

⁶ *ASR*, x, p. 4.

varieties may be distinguished. The first and largest var *a*¹ has as its obverse type a bull to left before a triangle-headed standard  above the bull on the right is the symbol  which we know from a series of punch marked silver coins. The bull closely resembles that on a group of cast copper coins (cf vars *d-k*). The reverse type has a leafy tree in railings perhaps with birds on the upper branches (cf p. 9¹ var *l*) below is the symbol  and on l. a *nandiyada* symbol  above a wheel and on r. an Ujjain symbol  above a *avastika*  Var *b* is so far known from one specimen only (p. 149 no 12 Pl. XVI 3). The obverse is as on var *a* except that the symbol above the bull is a four-spoked wheel. The reverse has a bull to r. before a tree in railing. Var *c*² is also unique the obverse type is the *abhaya* of Lakṣmī and the reverse has a tree in railings of a type different from that of var *a* on the left of which is the triangle-headed standard found on the obverse of var *a* while on the right is an Ujjain symbol  over what is probably a hollow cross  and not a *avastika* as stated in the Catalogue (no 13). Var *d* is a recent gift to the Museum from Mr Philip Thorburn and is not described in the Catalogue. It is as follows

13a. *Obv* Elephant before  Ujjain symbol above.



Rev Tree in railings of type of var *c* on l.  on r.
nandiyada above a wheel. \mathcal{A} 0.8. Wt. 45.5

The occurrence of the majority of the symbols on these coins elephant   the trees found on vars *l* and *o* (pp 92-93) on varieties of early cast copper coins suggests that some of the latter may also be connected with Kauśāmbī.

¹ P.E., II, Pl. XLIV 6 C., A.S.B. x, Pl. II. 8; R., L.C., Pl. III 12; C., C.A.I. Pl. V 7

² C., A.S.B., x Pl. II. 7 C. C.A.I. Pl. V 9.

§ 107 Closely connected with the preceding in style, types, and date are two inscribed coins bearing the names of Sudeva¹ (*Sudevasa*) (no 14) and Brhaspatimitra ([*Baha*]*patimitasa*)² (no 15), which cannot be later than the first half of the second century B C, and might even be as early as the third century. This Brhaspatimitra is a different ruler from the Brhaspatimitra who issued the struck coins (nos 16–25), which are comparatively common. Apart from the striking differences in the fabric and type, the epigraphy is quite different and earlier, compare, for example, the form of *m*, *s*, and *t* in the two. The epigraphy of the former is still, roughly speaking, ‘Aśokan’, while that of the latter is Sunga.

The coin of Brhaspatimitra has now been cleaned and can be described more fully. The object in front of the horse is the symbol  in a square, there is an Ujjain symbol above. The elephant on the rev. is standing to r with uplifted trunk, there is an Ujjain symbol above it and a tree in railing in a square behind it. There is an uncertain -shaped object in front.

§ 108 Of the struck coins, all of which are connected by types, those of Aśvaghosa³ (*Aśvaghosasa*) (no 17) and Parvata (*Pavatasasa*) (nos 16–16 a) are perhaps the earliest. They are connected by their thin fabric and square shape. The larger round coins of Parvata, which resemble those of Brhaspatimitra II, are not represented in the Museum. There is one in the Indian Museum⁴ and another in the Bibliothèque Nationale (formerly Vincent Smith). The types are probably the same as those of Brhaspatimitra II, although the object in front of the bull is not clear. The reverse is the same as on the smaller pieces. The coins of Brhaspatimitra II⁵ (*Bahasatimitasa*), Agnimitra (*Agimitasa*), and Jyesthamitra (*Jethamitasa*) form the next group and are closely connected. They are of the end of the second and first century B C. The form of tree is that of var c of the cast coins. Three varieties are known of the coins





¹ C, C.A.I., Pl V 10

² *Ibid*, Pl V 14

³ C, C.A.I., Pl V 1

⁴ *Ibid*, Pl V 8

⁵ C.I.M., 1, Pl XX 4

of Jyesthamitra, of which the third (no 37) bears the deity with whom we are familiar on coins of Mathurā. The symbol  in front of the bull on these coins may be compared with  which appears on the coins of the Kunindas and the snake-like  or { object on the right may be compared with that on the coins of Ayodhyā the Audambara¹ Kāśa, and the Kunindas. A series of much worn coins of Brhaspatimitra II and of Agnimitra is known countermarked with a triangle headed standard (not a tree as stated on p. 152) in a railing  or with a nandipada.

The remaining coin with a ruler's name that of Dhanadeva¹ (*Rāja* (for *jāno*) *dhanadevasya*) is later than the preceding as the epigraphy and the use of Sanskrit shows. The very common coins with the types of Dhanadeva with incomplete and apparently meaningless legends² represent the last stage of the coinage of Kauśāmbī and must belong to the early centuries A.D.

§ 109 The name of a king Brhaspatimitra (*Brhāspatimitra*) occurs on inscribed bricks found at Morā³ seven miles west of Mathurā commemorating the erection of a temple by his daughter and in one of the inscriptions at Pabhosā⁴ (*Bahasatimitra*) near Kosam commemorating the excavation of a cave by his uncle. These have been assumed⁵ to be the same individual and to be identical with the Brhaspatimitra of the coins, of whom we have just seen that there are really two.

Comparing the epigraphy of the two inscriptions we see that the Morā inscription is much the earlier in date when we remember that the Morā inscription is put up by his daughter and the Pabhosā by his uncle—although the difference in date may not have been

C., *C.A.I.* Pl. V 18.

C. *A.S.R.*, x Pl. II 6 C. *C.A.I.*, Pl. V 12 18 *P.E.*, Pl. VIII. 12-15.








Vogel, *J.R.A.S.*, 1912, p. 120 Pl. II 1

E.I. ii, p. 241 and plate.

Vogel, *l.c.* Jaysawal, *J.B.O.R.S.*, 1917 pp. 473-480; *C.H.I.*, i, pp. 524-525.

great—it is still more unlikely that the king referred to should be the same in both. The epigraphy of the Pabhosā inscription agrees very well with that of Brhaspatimitra II's coins, and although the doubling of the *t* before *r* (*mittra*) is not found on the coins, the two may well be identical, especially as Pabhosā may be presumed to be within the territory of a king of Kauśāmbī. The inscription is dated in the tenth year of a king Ūdāka,¹ who has been identified by Jayaswal² with the fifth king of the Śuṅga dynasty whose name appears in various forms—Odraka, Andhraka, &c—in the Puranic lists. According to the Puranic chronology, the date in question could be 120 B.C., and a date of c. 125 to 100 B.C. would suit Brhaspatimitra II's coins. As to the Morā inscription there is no palaeographical objection to identifying the Brhaspatimitra mentioned there, whose daughter married the king of Mathurā, with Brhaspatimitra I of the coins. We cannot agree that Brhaspatimitra³ is mentioned in the Hathigumphā inscription. The word in question begins *bahu*, the certain elements in it seem to be *bahu(s--)**udita*, it is very probably not a proper name at all, for the suggested reading of the preceding words as *Magadhā ca rājānam* is extremely improbable, philologically as well as palaeographically. It is quite impossible to identify the Brhaspatimitra of the coins with the Śuṅga Puṣyamitra—quite apart from the improbability of this use of synonyms—for the coins cannot be removed from Kauśāmbī, the coins of which are a very homogeneous series.





§ 110 While these pages are going to press the Museum has acquired an interesting coin of Kauśāmbī formerly in the Sutcliffe collection.

Obv. Elephant 1 on ,  in front of it and six-armed whorl behind with  above,  below, above legend    (*K[o]su[m]bī*)

¹ This is, I think, the correct reading.

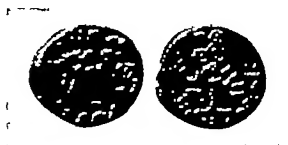
² Jayaswal, *l. c.*

³ Jayaswal, *J.B. O.R.S.*, 1917, pp. 457 and 472-483.

Rev. Tree in railing  above,  on l  on r
 on either side of railing.




Æ (cast). Wt. 76.


The general types of this coin are those of the early cast un-
 inscribed coins attributed to Kauśāmbī (§ 106) and to Brhaspati
 mitra I (§ 107). The legend now confirms the attribution of these





pieces. For the use of a place-name as a coin legend we may com-
 pare the coins, all very rare of Ujjayini and Eran which also bear
 the name of the place of issue in the nominative. The coin
 mentioned in *A.S.R.* 1924-1925 p. 131 Pl. XXXVIII d 8 as lent
 to the Indian Museum is probably similar.

A new variety of the cast copper coins has recently been pre-
 sented to the British Museum by Mr H. Nelson Wright




Obv. Elephant on  to l, before   above other
 symbols or possibly inscriptions, illegible.


Rev. Three symbols  and tree in railing

Æ 8 Wt. 61

This coin bears a symbol new to this series and otherwise only
 known from the coin of Viṣṇudeva described on p 147. The fact
 that the three coins there described all have a tree in a railing and
 two of them have the symbols  and  also found at, but not,
 however peculiar to Kauśāmbī, may give a clue to their ultimate
 attribution.

§ 111 KULŪTA (p 158) ¹ All available information about the Kulūtas has been collected by Rapson in *J R A S*, 1900, pp 530 ff They were the ancient inhabitants of the Kulū valley in the Kangia district of the Panjab The earliest literary reference to the Kulūtas is in Varāhamihira's *Bṛhat-Samhitā* ² where they appear in the peoples of the north-east and also of the north-west divisions, the former are the Kulūtas with whom we are here concerned Huen Thsang visited them in the second quarter of the seventh century About the same time or somewhat earlier the author of the *Mudrārāksasa* ³ mentions them as Mlecchas or foreigners in similar company to Varāhamihira The only known coin (p 158, Pl XVI 4), however, is of much earlier date, probably the first or early second century A D The legend, *Vīrayaśasya īājñā Kulūtasya* 'of the Kulūta king Vīrayaśa (= Vīrayaśas)' is practically Sanskrit, which shows the coin is not early, the survival of the Prākṛit *īājñā* in Kharosthī on the reverse shows that it cannot be very late A date round about A.D 100 seems to be indicated The types are purely Indian The *obv*, a wheel surrounded by a circle of dots, probably represents an elaborate dharmacakra, a similar type is found on the unique coin bearing the name Vrsnī (Pl XVI 5, p 281) The reverse type is made up of a number of symbols all well known, a mountain with

a river below , and a svastika , a nāga symbol 











and an elaborate nandipada symbol , four of these are also found in slightly different forms on the silver coins of the Kunindas, who were neighbours of the Kulūtas. Like the Audumbaras and Kunindas they use both the Kharosthī and the Brāhmī alphabets. On linguistic grounds one would put the coins of Amoghabhūti earlier than those of Vīrayaśas Cunningham classed this Kulūta coin with those of the Audumbaras, probably on grounds of provenance The weight we may notice is an unusual one (75.7 gr) The coin is a didrachm of the standard of the later Greek and Parthian kings of India, who do not, however, strike this denomination

¹ *C A I*, Pl. IV 14, Bergny, *J R A S*, 1900, p 420

² *XIV*, 22, *XIV*, 29

³ Ed Kale, p 34

✓§ 112 KUṢINDA or KULINDA (pp. 159-168 and 288) The form Kulinda is commoner in literature but does not occur on the coins. The coins of the Kuṣindas fall into two main groups, one issued about the end of the first century B.C. and the other about three centuries later

The former bear the name of Amoghabhūti and the latter are anonymous with the titles of Śiva only. The first group consists of silver and copper coins similar in type. The module of the silver coins was suggested by the hemidrachms of the later Greek kings but the types are purely Indian. The obverse bears a deer to r. and a figure of Lakṣmī standing facing on a lotus and holding a lotus in her uplifted r. hand. Between the horns of the deer is the cobra symbol  and above its back the symbol . Four variants are distinguished by the additional symbols or symbol in the field usually between the deer's legs. Var. &c. (a)  (b)  and  (c) no symbol (d) . The reverse type recalls that of the Kulūta coinage. In the centre is the symbol  surmounted by a nandi-pada symbol  on the right is a tree in a railing and on the left two symbols  below is a representation of a river 

§ 113 The legends are in Prākṛit the obverse being in Brāhmī and the reverse in Kharoṣṭhī. The dialect of the obverse is more closely allied to Sanskrit than that of the reverse. A curious feature is the indiscriminate use of -sa and -sya in the genitive of the obverse legend. The use of the genitive of the -a stem in a stem in -i (Amoghabhūtisya) has already been mentioned as a usual feature of the language of this period (cf § 93 and note 2). On the copper coins a border of dots replaces the Kharoṣṭhī legend and there are no symbols in the field of the obverse. Cunningham¹ says that the copper coins are occasionally inscribed on both sides, but the British Museum possesses none of this type. The legend on the silver and neater copper coins is

Rājāśa (rāja) Kuṣindasa (or -sya) Amoghabhūtisa (or -sya)
mahārājasa or (-sya).

¹ A.S.R., xiv p. 138.

The Brāhmī legend runs continuously round the coin, on the reverse in the Kharosthī inscription *maharajasa* is written independently in the exergue while the remainder runs round the coin. This latter arrangement is a little remarkable and suggests that some importance is given to the word *maharaja* by giving it the place occupied by the king's name on Greek and Śaka coins. Nothing similar is found on the obverse however. In any case, we see no reason to doubt that Amoghabhūti is the name of a ruler and that the legend means 'of king Amoghabhūti the Kuninda king'. Mr K. P. Jayaswal¹ has suggested that Amoghabhūti is an official title meaning 'of unfailing prosperity' and that the coins are anonymous, but there is no need to interpret the legend in this way, particularly as the word 'king' occurs not once but twice in it. Nor can we agree that 'the same appellation appears for centuries'.² The silver coins are all of the same style and fabric and there is no reason to think they cover a longer period than one reign. Class I of the copper of neat fabric with good legends are contemporary. It is presumably Class II of coarse fabric with incomplete legends which has given rise to the suggestion that this coinage was continued long after the death of Amoghabhūti. There is, however, a strong resemblance among all these pieces, and no signs of a progressive degeneration or evidence that they were issued over a long period. In view of the exceptional neatness of the finely struck copper coins and their comparative scarcity it is probable that Class II represents the ordinary copper coinage of the reign. There is just the probability that they are imitations made by early Kushān invaders like the imitations of coins of Hermaeus. Class III (p. 288), consists of two coins of a larger diameter. They are rudely made but have the same types as the other coins bearing the name Amoghabhūti. The legend in two lines on the obverse occupies a disproportionate amount of space.

§ 114 Economically the silver coins of the Kunindas represent

¹ *Hindu Polity*, p. 82 note

² Jayaswal, *l.c.*, cf. Smith, *C.C.I.M.*, p. 161 — 'They vary much in execution, and probably extend over a considerable period.'

an attempt of an Indian ruler to issue a native silver coinage which would compete in the market with the later Indo-Greek silver. It is probable that Amoghabhūti's political history was similar. He was probably an Indian chief who founded a short lived kingdom at the close of the periods of Greek dominion in the Panjab in the last half of the first century B.C. which was soon swept away by the Śaka and Kushān invaders. The coinage of the Kunindas then disappears for nearly three centuries till at the end of the second or in the third century A.D. we find coins again issued by a Kuninda republic. These are large pieces the module of which is suggested by the Kushān copper coins. The reverse revives the old Kuninda type of deer tree river &c., and the obverse bears a figure of Śiva holding a trident and the legend

Bhāgarata-cakrestura mahātmanah.

The last word is not *Mahātmana* as given on p. 117. The *m* in *tm* is often omitted and the *n* and *n* are often difficult to distinguish but on Pl. XVIII 13 and 16 however the last word is clearly *mahātmanah*.

§ 115 Some evidence is available regarding the provenance of the coins of the Kunindas. 54 silver pieces were found with 21 silver coins of Apollodotus at Tappa Mewa¹ in the Hamirpur district of the Panjab. Two coins presumably copper were found on a site which also yielded some 400 Śaka and Kushān copper coins at Sunit² four miles west of Ludhiana. Three silver coins were found with 30 of Apollodotus at Jvālamukhi,³ also in the Panjab one was found at Karnā⁴. Several were among the coins described by Prinsep⁵ from Behat near Sahāranpur. Cunningham says that the Kuninda coins are found mainly between Ambāla and Sahāranpur⁶. The distribution of these coins therefore suggests that the Kunindas occupied a narrow strip of land at the foot of the Siwalik hills between the Jumna and the Sutlej and the territory between the upper courses of the Beas and Sutlej. This agrees

¹ *Proc. A.S.B.*, 1893, pp. 11-12.

A.S.B., xiv p. 65.

² *Ibid* xiv p. 134

P.A. i Pl. IV 1 3, 6

Proc. A.S.B. 1875 p. 85.

C.A.J. p. 71.

very well with the few literary references to the Kunindas. In the *Bṛhat-samhitā*, Varāhamihira places the Kaunindas¹ in the north-east division with the Kashmirians, Kulūtas, and Sairindhās, and also refers to the fate of a king of the Kunindas². The form Kulinda is found in the same source (ch. iv. 24) and in the *Viṣṇu-Purāṇa*, and *Mahābhārata*, in the epic, the Kulindas live in the region indicated by the provenance of the coins. The name is known to Ptolemy who gives the name *Kulindrine* to the country in which the Beas, Sutlej, and Jumnā rise.

§ 116 MAHĀRĀJA JANAPADA. There are no coins bearing the legend *maharaja-janapadasa*, and the existence of the Mahārāja state, which has been based on this reading,³ still awaits proof. The coins in question really have the inscription *Rajañajanapadasa* and are those catalogued here on pp. 211–12, nos. 12–16. The first coin of this class was published in *PE*, Pl. XLIV. 19, and reproduced by Cunningham in *CAI*, Pl. IV. 11. There are no letters before the *r*, for Prinsep, who drew the coin himself, read the inscription (p. 223) *Rajñapadasa*, showing that it began as all the specimens here given do.

Cunningham (p. 69), taking some fortuitous marks as letters and forgetting that he had already read it almost correctly in *ASR*, xiv, p. 150, read the inscription from the drawing as *Maharajasa-janapasada* but, with the number of specimens now available, we have no doubt that this is wrong and that the coin is one of the well-known Rājāñiya-janapada series.

§ 117 MĀLAVAS. The coins of the Mālavas were unrepresented in the British Museum until 1935, when Mr. T. B. Horwood, I.C.S. (retired) presented the following six specimens.

Class 1 (*IMC*, Class A, Group III)

1. *Obv* **𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢** (l.) **𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀸** (r.)

(*Malavana-jaya*)

Rev Vase in dotted circle **Æ** 25 Wt 8.5

¹ Ch. xiv. 31

² Ch. xiv. 33

³ Jayaswal, *Hindu Polity*, 1, p. 159

2 Similar 𑀧𑀢𑀺 𑀅𑀲𑀺
Æ 2. Wt. 4.2

3 Similar 𑀧𑀢𑀺 𑀺𑀲
Æ 2 Wt. 5.2

Class 2 (*IMC* Group V var *b*)

4 *Obv* Tree in railing Inscription as in 1
Rev Recumbent bull *r* in border of dots.
Æ 3 Wt. 7.7

Class 3

5 *Obv* 𑀧𑀢𑀺
Rev 𑀅𑀲𑀺
Æ 2 Wt. 6.5

Class 5 (*IMC* Class B (no. 98))

6 *Obv* 𑀅𑀲𑀺𑀓 (*Jamaku*)
Rev Illegible.
Æ 25 Wt. 12

§ 118 This small series is representative of the two great groups of Malava coins so well represented in the Indian Museum — those with the legend *Mālavānāṁ jayah* and those with what are said to be the names of chiefs. The known coins of the Malavas seem all to have come from the finds made in 1871–3 by A. C. L. Carlisle at Nagar or Karkota Nagar in Jaipur State some 25 miles SSE by S. of Tonk and 45 miles NNE. of Bundi.¹ They have been discussed by Cunningham,² Vincent Smith,³ and more recently by Mr R. O. Douglas⁴ and Mr Jayasval.⁵

§ 119 The legend on the first series of coins is evidently for a Sanskrit *Mālavānāṁ jayah* a formula which can be paralleled on the coins of the Ārjunāyanas and Yaudheyas. The form found on the coins appears to be a Prākṛit *Malavāna jaya* or *Malavahna*

¹ *A.S.R.*, vi, pp. 162 ff., esp. 172–183 xiv 149–150

A.S.R., xiv pp. 149–151

C.I.M. i, p. 160–164.

J.A.S.B., 1923 *New Suppl.*, xxxvii, § 237

⁵ *Hindu Pūṇy* i, 218.

ṛaya,¹ but it is difficult to know how far the absence of long vowels, &c, is deliberate, and too much stress need not be laid on the use of the lingual for the dental form of *n*. The date on these coins seems to be the second to the early fourth century A D. I am unwilling to put any of the few coins I have seen much earlier. The Brāhmī characters may be described as early Gupta. The **Χ** is common as late as the fourth century, but the **Ι** belongs to the second and third. The coins cannot therefore be later than the early fourth century. We know that the Mālavas were defeated by Samudragupta and they probably lost their independence in Candragupta II's western campaign. The small copper coins² of the latter monarch bearing a vase as type were probably struck by him in the Mālava territory, where he took over the very common local type, just as he did with the silver coins of the Western Ksatrapas. The Mālavas were probably under Kushān or Śaka domination in the first and second centuries A D, and they are not likely to have become independent again before the end of the second century.

§ 120. The second class³ of coins bear short legends which have been said to be names of chiefs and have as a rule similar types—tree in railing and bull—to the preceding. They are found with the coins bearing the name of the Mālavas and closely resemble them. I see no reason for dating them so early as the second century B C. The epigraphy of those illustrated in the *IMC* again suggests the second and third centuries A D. The inscriptions Bhapamyana, Majupa, Mapojaya, Mapaya, Magajaśa, Magojaya, Mapaka, Pacha, Gajava, Maraja, Jamaku, &c, are puzzling. They are taken to be names of chiefs. Mr Vincent Smith suggests they are of foreign origin.⁴ They certainly do not look Indian, but it is difficult to think what invaders could have struck them. They are too late for the Śakas and too early for the Hūnas, in addition, out of over twenty names not one bears any resemblance to any known Śaka or Hūna name. Mr Jayaswal, noting that so many of them begin with *Ma*,

¹ *IMC*, 1, Pl XX 17

² *IMC*, 1, p 174-177

³ *BM C*, Type IX, p 60

⁴ *IMC*, 1, p 163

has suggested that this is a contraction for Mahārāja.¹ If this left the remainder an intelligible name the suggestion might be worth considering but it does not help us. There are besides no parallels for such a contraction. The great objection to these inscriptions being names of rulers is that in not one is there any trace of a genitive. I am inclined to think they are not names but in most cases meaningless attempts to reproduce parts of *Mālatāndarī jayah*. This accounts for so many of them beginning with *ma* and for the frequency of *ja* as another letter of the inscription and indeed for the limited number of consonants which form these inscriptions.

§ 121 The provenance and epigraphy of the coins of the Mālavas show them occupying a limited area in Eastern Rajputana from the second to the fourth century A.D. This agrees with the reference to them in the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta. The later Mālava (*Mo lo-po*) of Hiuen Tsiang seems to be farther west than the find-spots of the coins. The similarity of the coin legends to those of the Ārjunāyanas and Yaudheyas suggests that these were not very remote from them and were probably their neighbours on the north while the resemblance of their coins to those of the Nāgas suggests that the latter were their neighbours on the east. Varāhamihira² regularly classifies the Mālavas with peoples of the north but, as Fleet has pointed out,³ this cannot be correct of the Mālavas with whom we are dealing here. The *Mahābhārata*⁴ also puts them in the Panjab with the Śibis and Trigartas. If the Μάλλοι of Alexander's time who were located in the Upper Panjab in the valley of the Ravi are identified as Mālavas, it may be to them that Varāhamihira refers. It is curious however that he should not mention a people who were powerful enough to give their name to a region and oust its ancient name of Avanti. It is possible that the Mālavas of the Panjab gradually retired southward from the second century B.C., before the Greek and Kushān invaders and eventually settled where we find them in the Christian era. This can only be a conjecture however and as Rapson has

¹ *Hindu Polity* I, p. 218

² *I.A.*, xii, p. 184

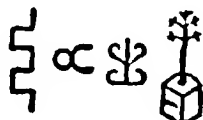
³ *Cf. Dhātumukhāra* xiv 27


⁴ *Saṁskṛtatantra* xxxii, 7


suggested, there may have been two peoples¹ of the name. It is difficult, however, to follow him in giving to the Μαλλοί the coins which are undoubtedly of the later Mālavas of eastern Rajputana.

§ 122 MATHURĀ, pp. 169-191. The coins from the site and region of the ancient city of Mathurā, 'one of the most prolific fields in Northern India',² and attributed to its rulers, fall into two main series: those struck by local Hindu dynasties in the second and first centuries B.C., and those struck by their successors, a dynasty or dynasties of Saka satraps. The types of the former, with the exception of a few coins to be specially mentioned, the different types of which may be evidence that they do not belong to this dynasty, are singularly uniform. *Obv.* figure of Lakṣmī holding a lotus in her uplifted hand.³ *Rev.* Three elephants facing, each with a rider. The latter type is crudely represented and degenerates until it is almost irre recognizable. Its progressive degeneration is illustrated on Pl. XLIV, 8-12.

The coins attributed to Mathurā which epigraphy suggests to be the earliest are not of this type or fabric. They are square and

have the four symbols  on obverse, and a tree in

railing on the reverse. Unlike any of the later coins which bear a name with or without regal title, they bear in addition to the name Gomitra (*Gomritasa*), an additional word which, since Cunningham's time, has been read *Bārānāye*. Cunningham obtained these coins at Bulandshahī.⁴ The reading, however, is very doubtful. What Cunningham read as  *Ba* is really part of the

symbol . In the catalogue, p. 169, I have suggested *ya* as the reading of the first letter but this is improbable. I now think it

¹ *J R A S*, 1900, p. 542.


² *A S R*, xx, 37.



³ This has sometimes been described as Kṛṣṇa, but the figure is certainly female. It is the same as appears in front of the deer on the Kuninda coins for example. Cf. A. K. Coomaraswamy in *Eastern Art*, 1929, pp. 175-189.

⁴ *A S R*, xiv, p. 147.

most probable that the legend begins with the syllable *rā* and reads *rāndyā* or *rāndye*¹

Coin no. 5 with a rude figure on the obverse and the legend *Gomitāsa* is connected with the preceding by its reverse type of tree in railing but the latter is of a different and unconventional type. The coin most probably belongs to a Gomitra of another dynasty. It may be compared with the two coins, nos. 58-59 of Balabhūti.


§ 123 Of the coins of the regular Mathurā type we put first those bearing the name of another Gomitra, as one type is square which may be evidence of an early date and just possibly indicates a connexion with the coins discussed in the preceding paragraph. The obverse type of var *a* is Lakṣmī standing facing holding a lotus on her left is a conventional tree  and on right the

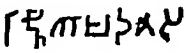
two symbols  with a river with fishes below  — that is to say five symbols in all. The name is above. The square and round pieces seem to have been struck from the same dies. The reverse is the three elephants type well seen on Pl. XXV 6. Var *b* differs in having the king's name in place of the tree on the left, and has as reverse type an elephant or a horse. Var *c* is of different style and has a different type goddess on l. standing on a lotus tree in railing above Ujjain symbol on l. and legend perpendicular on l. arranged in a square die. Two of the three symbols are variants of the usual Mathurā type, and one is a regular one. The other two symbols of var *a* do not appear. The coin is possibly not of the Gomitra of var *a*. We have classed here as var *d* a number of small base metal (potin) coins with type bull tree in railing and Ujjain symbol legend *Gomitāsa* and reverse plain, but it is doubtful whether they belong to the same Gomitra or even to Mathurā. It may be noted in this connexion that out of seven specimens not one comes from the Cunningham collection.

§ 124. The coins that follow are all round pieces of the regular

¹ Or with short vowels the *n* is actually the dental form but *ṇ* and *n* are not always distinguished.



Mathurā type They bear the names of Brahmanitā (*Brahmanitasa*), Dadhamitā (*Dadhamitasa*), Sūryamitā (*Suryamitasa*), Visnumitā (*Visnumitasa*), Purusadatta (*Purusadatasā*), Uttamadatta (*Uttamadatasā*), and Rāmadatta (*Rāmadatasā*)

The coins of Brahmanitra, Dadhamitra, Sūryamitra, and Visnumitra are identical in type with those of Gomitra (II) Purusadatta, Uttamadatta, and Rāmadatta I (vars *a-b*) replace the Ujjain symbol by the symbol  Next may be placed a group of rulers who add the title rājan to the king's name Rāmadatta (II) (*Rājño Rāmadatasā*), Kāmadatta (*Rājño*¹ *Kāmadatasā*), Śesadatta (*Rājño Śesadatta*), Bhāvadatta (*Rājño*¹ *Bhāvadatasā*), Uttamadatta (*Rājño Uttamadatta*), and Balabhūti (*Rājño*¹ *Balabhutisa*) It is probable that two Rāmadatta's are to be distinguished vars *a* and *b* belong to an earlier one, and *c* probably and *d* certainly to a later one In addition to the usual symbols, the coins of the later Rāmadatta and of Kāmadatta have a bull on the right and a star on the left Balabhūti's var *b* recalls var *b* of Gomitra I and these coins may be of another dynasty The British Museum has no coins of Uttamadatta with the title of king, these are known from the Indian Museum specimen, *CIM*, 1, Pl XXII, 11, p 193 The latter may be of a later ruler than the one without the regal title, but as all have the usual reverse type of an elephant, they are probably all of one ruler One of the British Museum coins of Uttamadatta is countermarked with a symbol that appears as the type of a coin of the Audumbara Mahādeva (cf § 96) As already mentioned under Aparānta (§ 91) the uncertain coins on p 182 (nos 80-84) are probably of Mahārāja Aparānta, eg Pl XXIX, 24,² and to be attributed to Mathurā Rapson published three specimens of Śesadatta's coins from the White King collection in *J R A S*, 1900, p 110, nos 9-11, of which the following type (nos 9-10) is certainly of this series

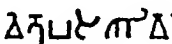
Obv Laksmī, &c standing facing tree on r 
Rev Three elephants type

¹ Not *a[h]* as in the text The rules of *sandhi* are not observed

² As are also *CIM*, 1, p 104, nos 4-6

the stalk of the lotus which she holds. The conventional tree remains, but the other symbols disappear, and the river below is replaced by , a symbol which distinguishes these coins from those of the Hindu rulers. The reverse type on all this group is a horse. The legends are *Khatapasa Śivaghosasa*, *Khatapasa Śivadatasā*, and *Khatapasa Hagāmasasa*. The joint issue of the satraps Hagāmasa and Hagāna bears the legend *Khatapāna Hagāmasa Hagāmasasa* and the characteristic symbol  on obverse and the usual horse on the reverse.

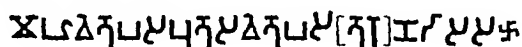
The coin of Śivadatta in the Museum appears to be unique. Śivaghosa is known only from a unique specimen in Sir Richard Burn's collection.

Obv Laksmī and tree,  (Khatapasa Śivaghosasa) around

Rev Horse l. Æ 0.75 Wt 81.4

§ 126. A coin in Sir Richard Burn's collection belongs to a hitherto unknown satrap, probably another son of Rājuvula. It closely resembles the coins of Śodāsa, var. c.

Obv Laksmī stands facing holding lotus in r. hand. conventional tree on l.



Mahakhatapasa putasa khatapasa [T(o)ra]nadāsasa

Rev Abhiseka of Laksmī of usual type

Æ 0.65 Wt 78

The reading of the name is unfortunately uncertain. It ends *-dasasa* and is not *Śodāsasa*, for the lingual *n* is certain. The two preceding consonants seem to be *T[o]ra* or *Bhara*, but *Ś[o]* is not impossible. In view of the mention of an unnamed son of Rājuvula in the Morā inscription¹ this coin should be borne in mind. The initial letter on the coin is certainly open at the bottom, which does not agree with Cunningham's suggestion of *Va* or *Vi*.

¹ See § 127.

§ 127 With the possible exception of Brahmanamitra, who has been identified as the Brahmanamitra mentioned in an inscription on a pillar at Bodh Gayā,¹ none of the rulers so far mentioned is known from inscriptions or literature. The identification of the two Brahmanamitras is very problematical however as is that of Indramitra mentioned on another pillar with Indramitra of the Pañcāla dynasty. Both names are very common and the probability is that the two kings were members of a local dynasty. The actual donors are however their respective queens which does not make it quite so certain that their husbands were related.

These later rulers of Mathurā do not appear in the Puranic lists, perhaps because they were vassals of the Śuṅgas. The last two rulers of whom coins are known Rājuvula and his son Śolāsa are also known from inscriptions one of which enables us to say that they were Śakas and not Pahlavas. Rājuvula is the *Mahakṣatrapa Rajula* of the Mathurā Lion Capital² which commemorates an endowment by his chief queen and the *mahākṣatrapa Rājuvula* of an inscription from Morā³ of the time of a son of his whose name is no longer legible. The name is Rājuvula⁴ in the Kharoṣṭhī legend of his coins of Class I (Strato type) and abbreviated to PAIY in the corrupt Greek legend of the obverse. It is Rājuvula on the Brahmi inscriptions on his coins of Class II and on the coins of his son Śolāsa which gave the patronymic (var *b*), and in the Morā inscription. It is Rajula in the Kharoṣṭhī inscription of his Class III and on the Mathurā Lion Capital. The forms Rañjabula, Rañjubula, and other variants with *b* are due to reading the Kharoṣṭhī *v* as *b*—a mistake easily made—and should be discarded. There is some doubt about the nasal in the first syllable. In most of the Kharoṣṭhī legends on the coins the first syllable is *Ra* but on some there is a hook below the *r* which can be read *Rum*. While it is not always certain that emphasis is to be

J. H. Marshall *J.R.A.S.*, 1908, p. 1036 *A.S.R.*, 1907-8, p. 4 *CHI* i p. 26

B. Kosow *C.I.I.* II i, pp. 30-48 Thomas, *E.I.* ix 125 ff

A.S.R., xi p. 49 Pl. V 4; *A.S.R.* 1911-12, p. 197

i.e. Rājuvula the long *a* is not distinguished in the Kharoṣṭhī.

laid on such a hook at the foot of a Kharosthī letter, Rañjuvula seems a possibility, but the bulk of the evidence is in favour of Rājuvula¹ On the Lion Capital, A 1 1,² the first *aksara* is clearly *Ra*, and there is no *N* in the Greek legend on the coins *Rajula* in Kharosthī is of course for Rājūla, a natural contraction of Rājuvula, which we could not easily get from a form with *b*

§ 128 The Greek legend on the coins is quite meaningless on most specimens, and it is difficult to recognize letters, much less words On one coin, no 1, it is possible to read every letter, and the legend is **BACIAEI BACIAEW C WTHPOC PAIY** The first two words are for the Śaka title **BACIAEWN BACIAEWC**, more commonly **BACIAEWC BACIAEWN**, the former order being here followed because **BACIAEWC C WTHPOC** are found together on coins of Strato and other Greek kings It has been suggested³ that the order is **BACIAEWC C WTHPOC PAIY BACIAEI** and that *Razubasilei* is the Greek form of the king's name The usual interpretation which takes **PAIY** as all of the king's name that appears on the coins is preferable

The reverse Kharosthī legend is *apratihatacakrasa Rajuvulasa* 'of the Ksatrapa Rajuvula, whose *cakra* is irresistible', the epithet is not found elsewhere, but Gondophares calls himself *apratihata*. On Class III the legend is *Mahakhatapusa apaticakrasa Rajulasa*, with an obverse inscription which appears to be very corrupt Greek

Śodāsa's name is found in Brāhmī on his coins, in the dedicatory inscription by Āmohinī at Mathurā,⁴ and in the Jail Mound inscription at Mathurā,⁵ as Śodāsa, on the Mathurā Lion Capital it is written in Kharosthī as Śudasa Cunningham's suggestion that Śodāsa was the son of Rājuvula⁶ has been confirmed by coins and inscriptions The name Mewaku was read on a coin by Bhagvanlal

¹ There is no authority for forms with *ū*

² *CII*, II, 1, Pl VII

³ S Konow, *CII*, II, 1, p xxxiii Lüders in *SBAW*, 1913, p 425

⁴ *EI*, II, p 199, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, v, 177

⁵ *ASR*, III, p 30, Pl XIII, 1

⁶ *ASR*, III, p 40

Indraji¹ and its issuer identified with the Movaki Miyika of the Mathurā Lion Capital.² The coin however is really one of Śodāsa, being the Museum specimen no 142 Pl XXV 25

§ 120 The coins show that Rājuvula ruled a much wider area than Mathurā for he imitated coinages other than the local type of his predecessors here. His commonest coins are drachms of light weight and very base metal copied from the coins of Strato I and II one of the last Greek coinages. The bust on the obverse is very well done and shows a typical Śaka portrait such as we find on the coins of Miao and Nahapāna. These coins were struck over a wide area and their find spots range from the valleys of the rivers forming the Indus to the Gangetic Doab. Finds are recorded from Sultanpur³ and Nārmahal in the Jullundar Doab⁴ from Pāḍham between Etah and Shikohābad and Sankisā⁵ in the Farrukhābad district in the U P. His coins of Class I were found with coins of Strato at Mathurā⁶ and in the Eastern Panjab.⁷ Class III also has types taken from his predecessors in the Eastern Panjab Hercules and a lion a combination previously used by Maues. They are of lead like some of the coins of Strato and belong to the Panjab as their kharoṣṭhi legends and types show. The British Museum has no coins of this type from the Cunningham Collection but Talbot, Rodgers, Rawlins and Whitehead all Panjab collectors, are represented. They have been found at Sirkap (Taxila).⁸ Class II is the scarcest of Rājuvula's types, his issue at Mathurā in which he copies on the obverse the local type of Lakṣmī and tree the reverse, abhiseka of Lakṣmī, is too characteristic a Hindu type to have been taken as has been suggested from the rare coins of Azilises which also bear it. The scarcity of these coins suggests that Rājuvula only occupied Mathurā late in his reign. The facts that Śodāsa only issues coins of Mathurā type and that his coins have been found with those of his father at Mathurā Pāḍham

¹ *J.R.A.S.* 1891 p. 548.

Rapson, *ibid.* and Sten Konow *C.I.I.*, II i p. xxxiii.

A.S.R., xiv 57

ibid. p. 62

⁶ *A.S.R.* xi, 38; *ibid.* xi, 25.

⁷ *A.S.R.*, iii p. 40; *J.A.S.D.* 1854, p. 691

⁸ *C.I.I.*, p. 86.

⁹ *A.S.R.* 1912-13, p. 49; 1914-15 p. 33; 1915-16 p. 23.

and Sankī-ā, but not in the Panjab finds above mentioned, show that he ruled a much more limited area. His coin-types are those of his father's Mathurā issues, three forms of legend distinguish them. Śodāsa describes himself as (a) 'ksatrapa, son of the Mahāksatrapa', (b) 'ksatrapa, son of Rājuvula', and (c) 'Mahāksatrapa'. The first two types were perhaps issued in his father's life-time, and the last when he succeeded him as great satrap. In this case the scarcity of the third type would indicate a short sole reign. The title *svāmīn* given in the Mathurā inscription is not found on the coins. It is also borne by the unnamed son of Rājuvula in the Morā inscription but is not known to be borne by Rājuvula. It is very familiar in the line of the Western Ksatrapas.

§ 130 The coins of the Hindu kings of Mathurā cover the period from the beginning of the second century to the middle of the first century B.C. Next come the Śivadatta-Hagāmāsa group of Śaka satraps, who may be put in the period of about 60–40 B.C. Some of them may be contemporary at Mathurā with Rājuvula's rule farther north. Rājuvula, whose Mathurā type coins are very scarce, may have only ruled there in the latter part of his reign, which we may put in the period 40–20 B.C. Śodasa we would put to 20–10 B.C., or a little later. The disputed date 72 or 42 in the Amohinī inscription has been finally proved to be 42 by Rapson.¹

§ 131 PAÑCĀLA (pp 192–204). The coins attributed by Cunningham² to a local dynasty ruling in Pañcāla form one of the longest and most uniform series of ancient Indian coins. The obverse type is the same throughout, the three symbols 𑀘 𑀓 𑀭 with the king's name below in the genitive in a square die impressed on a round coin, in the incuse characteristic of a number of early Indian coins. The reverse type is a deity or symbol of a deity on a kind of platform with a railing in front and pillars or posts

¹ *Indian Studies in honour of C. R. Lanman*, Cambridge, Mass., 1929, 49–52, *CHI*, I, p. 575. See also Sten Konow, *CHI*, II, I, p. xxxiv, and Lüders, *EI*, ix, pp. 243 ff.

² *CAI*, pp. 79–84.

on either side. In the Catalogue an attempt is made to arrange the coins in a chronological order on palaeographical grounds. The result can only be correct in its main lines, and the exact order of the individual rulers cannot be guaranteed. We shall therefore for convenience deal with the rulers here in alphabetical order.



§ 132. The following rulers are known from coins in the British Museum—

Agnimitra (*Agimitrasa*) Bhadrachhosa (*Bhadrachhosasa*) Bhānumitra (*Bhānumitrasa*) Bhūmimitra (*Bhūmimitrasa*) Dhruvamitra (*Dhruvamitrasa*) Indramitra (*Indramitrasa*) Jayagupta (*Jayaguptasa*) Jayamitra (*Jayamitrasa*) Phalgunimitra (*Phalgunimitrasa*) Rudragupta (*Rudraguptasa*) Sūryamitra (*Sūryamitrasa*) Viṣṇumitra (*Viṣṇumitrasa*) and Viśvapāla (*Viśvapalasa*). To these we have to add Bṛhapatimitra from a coin in the Lucknow Museum¹. The word *-mitra* which is found in the majority of these rulers' names, seems to be written *-mitra* on all these coins, and not *mīta* as in the dialect of other series of coins. The title king is not found on any of the coins.

§ 133. The reverses are of special interest to the student of Hindu iconography as we have nothing similar elsewhere of so early a date. Unfortunately the small scale of the types and the condition of the coins prevents us from learning as much as we might have done from these pieces. The reverse type is a deity—or his symbol in most cases the former—whose name forms as a rule a component of the issuer's name and who was his patron deity.

The reverse of Agnimitra's coins represents a deity standing on a raised platform between two pillars. His hair is represented as five flames. His right hand is raised and the left rests on his hip. He is to be identified as Agni, the god of fire. On the reverse of Bhadrachhosa's coins is a female deity standing on a lotus, whom we may identify as Bhadrā in allusion to the name of Bhadrachhosa, but with which of the goddesses who bear this epithet it is difficult

to say The type suggests Lakṣmī Bhānumitra has on his reverse a radiate globe representing the sun (*bhānu*) on a similar platform, the details of which are not visible on any of the Museum specimens but can be well seen in *CIM*, 1, Pl XXII. 4 Bhūmimitra has a deity standing facing on a platform between two pillars each with three cross-bars at the top. His attitude is similar to that of Agni, but his hair is represented by five snakes (*nāgas*) He holds a snake in his hands. One would expect a personification of the earth goddess Bhūmī but, as the figure is male, it is probably the king of the *nāgas* representing the earth.

§ 134 The coins of Dhruvamitra do not bear a deity but an object described by Cunningham¹ as a trident, the emblem of Śiva, also known as Dhruva The object in question, which stands on a platform in the position usually occupied by the deity between two pillars with cross-bars at top is, however, not a trident On no 53 (Pl XXVII. 5) it looks like a battle-axe, but on no 55 (Pl XXVII. 6) and others the shaft is clearly bent It must be a symbol of Dhruva, the pole-star The known coins of Indramitra are all small, and Indra is only crudely represented on them by a standing figure in the usual attitude upon a platform without pillars. On the smallest type he is in an archway, and the symbol  found on the obverse is put in the field The reverse of Jayagupta's coins is exactly similar to that of the last-named coins The reverse of Jayamitra's coins shows a male deity in the usual attitude on a platform between two pillars, that in his right is crowned by a spear-head, that in his left by two cross-bars The reverse of Phalgunimitra's coins shows a female deity standing on a lotus holding a lotus bud in her right hand, behind her head is a star represented like the sun on Bhānumitra's coins, on the left is the symbol  Her hair is represented by five flames She is to be identified as a personification of the *nakṣatra* Phalgunī Rudragupta has on his reverse a trident between two pillars (e.g. Pl XXVII. 2), the emblem of Rudra-Śiva On other coins (e.g.

¹ *CAI*, p 81

Pl. XXVII. 1) the object appears to be a star or a kind of double trident with prongs below as well as above. Sūryamitra, like Bhānumitra has the sun as his main reverse type. It is represented as a ball from which rays radiate below it is the symbol ☸ and the whole is placed on a platform as usual between two pillars with cross-bars.

§ 185 The coins of Viṣnumitra are unfortunately all small but the deity on the reverse who may be identified as Viṣṇu, differs from the usual type in having both arms raised in his left arm he holds a circular object (a discus) He is not represented as four armed as has been suggested.¹ His robes hanging down give this effect, which is found in other representations of deities with up-lifted arm e.g. Agni and Indra also. Four arms would come from the shoulders and not from the elbows. It is possible that he is represented as grasping on the left a pole surmounted by a discus and another on the right surmounted by a trident. The reverse of the unique coin of Viśvapāla is illegible, but it seems to include the symbol ☸ found on Phalgunimitra's reverse. Before leaving the types of these coins we may note that coins of Bhānumitra and of Bhadrachōra are found counter-marked with the symbol ☸ obliterating the central symbol—and of Agnumitra with the local symbols obliterated by a female figure (Pl. XLVI. 16) also counter marked on a coin of Bhānumitra in the Indian Museum (*O. I. M.* i, Pl. XXII. 3) and by a lion? (Pl. XLVI. 15)

§ 186. Cunningham found these coins in Rohilkhand and chiefly at Ahichhatra, Aonla and Badaon ² that is, the ancient northern Pañcāla. Ahichhatra was the old capital of this region. Cunningham goes on to say they are very rarely found beyond the limits of North Pañcāla. Vincent Smith ³ found them common in Eastern Oudh and in the Basti district. Carleyle obtained about a hundred at Bhula in the Basti ⁴ district, mostly Agnumitra and Indramitra.

¹ Coomaraswamy in *Eastern Art*, 1928, p. 85.
C. I. M., i, p. 184.

² *C. A. I.*, p. 75.
J. A. S. B., 1880 p. 21

Several coins of the 'Mitra' dynasty were found at Pindari about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bhula Tal¹ A coin of Indramitra was found at Kumrahar (Pāṭaliputra)² Col C E Shepherd's coins of Rudragupta and Dhruvamiṭra came from Rāmnagar (Ahicchatra)³ While the coins are found over a wider area than Cunningham first stated, there is no doubt that the main source for them is Ahichhatra, from which Rivett-Carnac also obtained a considerable number and variety of coins⁴

§ 137 None of the kings of this dynasty, the coins of which cover a period of from about 200 B C to the end of the first century B C, is known from inscriptions or literature The identity of name is not sufficient to identify Indramitra confidently with the Indramitra whose queen dedicated a railing at Bodh Gayā (cf § 127) Attempts have from time to time been made to identify rulers of this dynasty with names in the Puranic lists of the Śunga dynasty,⁵ but without success The only name found in both lists is Agni-mitra, which is too common a name for any deduction to be made from it Sujyestha or Vasujyestha has been identified with Jyesthamitra (Jethamitra), but the latter has no connexion with the Pañcāla series, even if we accept the possibility of this contraction Bhadraghosa is identified with Ghosa of the Puranic lists, which is very unlikely Bhūmimitra is identified with the Kānva king of the same name, but his coins cannot be removed from the middle of the Pañcāla series, while the Kānva was the second of the successors of the Śungas

§ 138 The evidence of the uniformity of the coins and of their find-spots show that this 'Mitra' dynasty ruled in Northern Pañcāla, and perhaps also in part of Southern Pañcāla The capital was Ahichhatra They cannot be identified with the Śungas The

¹ *ASR*, XII 153

² *ASR*, 1912-13, p 85

³ *JASB*, 1902, pp 42-43

⁴ *JASB*, 1880, pp 21-28, Pl II, pp 87-90, Pls VII-IX

⁵ Rivett-Carnac, *JASB*, 1880, pp 21-23, Jayaswal, *JBORS*, 1917, p 476 f, Hemchandra Raychaudhuri, *Political History of Ancient India*, 1923, pp 211 ff, de la Vallée-Poussin, *L'Inde aux Temps des Mauryas*, pp 175-176

dynasty was in existence before the Śaṅgas, if we date the accession of Puṣyamitra about 184 B.C. and survived not only the Śungas but also the Kāṇvas, probably disappearing with the latter before the Śakas

§ 139 Puri (pp 203-209) The very crude imitations of Kuṣhān copper coins here attributed to the Puri district of Bihar and Orissa, because a find of them was made at Manikaratna in Puri in 1893 and described in some detail by Hoernle in the *Proc. A.S.B.* 1895 pp. 61-63 may have circulated over a wider area, probably the whole of the ancient Kāśīga. Two much worn coins of Kanishka were found with this hoard. More recently a find of 363 similar pieces was made on the northern slopes of the Rakha hills in the Singbhum district of Bihar and Orissa.¹ The Balasore find of 1912 contained 910 coins.² Sir Walter Elliot³ in 1858 described a find made four miles west of Purushottampur in the Ganjam district and noted the striking resemblance to the coins of Kanishka. In 1927 the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj presented a number of these coins and two Kuṣhān pieces from a find at Bhanjania in his territory these coins were smaller pieces than those previously known, being roughly half the usual weight. This find included two inscribed pieces and many coins of Kanishka or Huvishka.⁴ To this class no doubt belonged the finds mentioned by Beglar from Gulka⁵ and Jaugada.⁶ The specimens he saw he described as probably Indo-Scythic

§ 140. The coins of this class, which are rudely cast and quite untrimmed are of the simplest type the obverse is a very primitive copy of the standing Kuṣhān king and the reverse a copy of one of the deities on the reverse of Kuṣhān coins probably the moon-god Mao as the exaggerated crescent suggests. Two main types may be

E. H. C. Walsh, *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society* 1919 pp. 73-81 with a plate.

A.S.R., 1924-5, p. 180

Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1858, pp. 73-8 Ann. Glenn., pp. 83-4.

¹ *A.S.R.* 1924-5 p. 182.

Ibid., xiii 72.

² *Ibid.* 116

distinguished one showing a fairly full figure of the king, readily betraying its prototype, and the other a small dumpy figure with exaggerated feet, even on the latter the Kushān dress is still recognizable. Varieties may be distinguished according to the position of the arms, and the presence or absence and position of the crescent. There is no reason to believe from the unfinished appearance of these coins that, as has been suggested, the Rakha find indicated a minting-place. The coins from other finds are equally rude and untrimmed. The fact that they occur in regular hoards leaves no doubt that they are really coins.

It is clear from the finds that the people of this region, the ancient Kahuga, when the supply of Kushān copper coins which they had been using began to fail them, took to copying them, having plenty of copper available in the copper mines of their country. These pieces probably belong to the end of the third or early fourth century. This date is also suggested by the inscribed coin first found in the Rakha hills find¹. The reverse has the usual 'Mao' type, but the obverse is quite a remarkable one. It bears three cones or mountain peaks, below which is the legend usually read *tanka* in characters of the fourth century A.D.² This inscription is a remarkable one, it is not in the genitive, so that it cannot be a tribal name or that of a ruler. It has been taken to be a denomination, but this seems very unlikely. One expects a geographical name (cf. Tūpuri, Kausambī, &c.) The first character is not certain. It is *t* rather than *ṭ*, and has a vowel *e*. Tenka or Lanka are possible readings. There were 63 specimens of this variety in the find of these coins from Balasore district, and 2 in that from Bhanjaria.³

§ 141 RĀJANĪA (pp 210-212) These coins have long been known,⁴ but the correct reading of the first part of the legend

¹ *Journ Bih Or Res Soc*, 1919, p 80, Pl no 2

² It is hardly possible that these coins are as late as the seventh or possibly the sixth century, to which R. D Banerji (*Journ Bih Or Res Soc*, 1919, p 83) would put them. The epigraphy can be paralleled in Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription.

³ *ASR*, 1924-5, p 131

⁴ *PE*, Pl XLIX 18, *ASR*, xiv, p 151, Rapson, *IC*, § 47

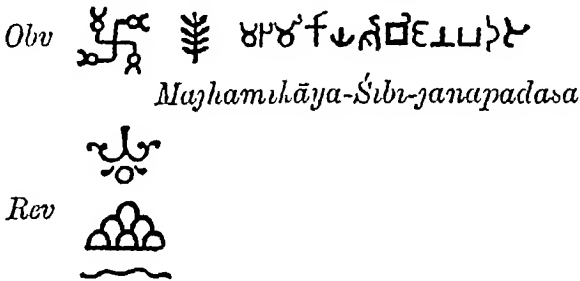
Rajana—previously read *rajha*—was only given by Vincent Smith in *CJ M* i p 104 This corresponds to a Sanskrit *Rajanya*, a synonym of *kṣatriya* but as Mr Jayaswal¹ has pointed out, it is here the name of a people and the inscription *Rajana-janapadaa* means of the *Rajanya* tribe Varāhamihira² mentions the *Rajanyas* among the peoples of the north the name has been taken as a synonym of *kṣatriya* and the people identified with the *Katharoi* of the Greeks. It is probable, however that the *Rajanyas* only formed one of the *Kṣatriya* tribes. They are also mentioned in the *Sabbāparvan* of the *Mahāvihāra*. The coins of the first and common type are of two classes, one with Brāhmī and the other with Kharoṣṭhī legends the types are the same on both classes *obv.* Lakṣmī and *rev* a bull. The Lakṣmī resembles that on the coins of Mathurā, but there is no close similarity of fabric. The provenance of the two classes seems to be the same so that one probably succeeded the other Those with Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions may be put in the second century B.C. and those with Brāhmī in the first century B.C. A second and rare type (no. 17) has *rev* a tree in railing which links it with the third type (no. 18) *obv* stupa, and justifies the attribution of the latter on which the inscription cannot be read Most of the coins in the Museum came through the late Mr J O Rawlins from the Hoshiarpur district of the Panjab, and the *Rajanya* country may be located here.

§ 142. ŚIBI (p. 213 nos. 21–22) A definite attribution of these two coins is not given in the text of the Catalogue as I hesitated to read the first surviving character of the legend on both as Ś (𑀲) it seemed to be g (𑀧) Although I have not yet seen a specimen with the usual form of ś on it I have now no doubt about the attribution of these coins to the tribe of the Śibis. In addition to the two coins here described the Museum has a third here wrongly attributed to the Ārunayānas (p. 121 no. 3) which a comparison with a better specimen in Sir Richard Burn's collection showed to be also of the Śibis.

¹ *Hindu Polity* i pp. 158–159

² *Bṛhatasamhitā*, xiv 28; Fleet *I.A.*, xiii p. 182.

These coins were first published by Prinsep¹ from Stacy's specimen from Chitor. His excellent drawings supply the character *ya* before Śibi and show the elaborate *nandipada* on the top of the mountain symbol on the reverse which is not visible on the very worn specimens I have seen. The reverse type recalls that of the Kulūtas and Kunīndas. Carlleyle² obtained seven specimens at Tambavati Nāgarī, eleven miles north of Chitor, and two in Chitor. He gives (p. 200) a careful drawing of the complete inscription made up from his specimens, which shows that Cunningham's reading *Majhamikāya-Śibi-janapadusa* is the correct one. Cunningham³ himself later published these coins and pointed out that *Majhamikāya* is for a Sanskrit *Madhyamikāya*. From the published specimens we can now give a full description of the type.



The legend means 'of the tribe of the Śibis of the Middle Country'.

§ 143. Varāhamihira puts the Śibis in the north with the Mālavas and the people of Taxila⁴ and with the Ārjunayānas and Yaudheyas⁵. The *Mahābhārata* puts them with the Trigartas and Mālavas as conquered by Nakula,⁶ and as paying tribute to Yudhishthira along with the Trigartas and Yaudheyas⁷. A king of the Śibis is mentioned in the *Āitareya Brāhmaṇa*, and they may be the Śivas⁸ of the *Rg-veda*. A Śibi king has become the ideal of self-sacrifice in Buddhist legend. Śibipura mentioned in the Shorkot inscription of the year 83 (= A.D. 403) probably preserves their name⁹.

¹ *P E*, Pl. VIII 2-3, pp. 112-114.

² *A S R*, vi, pp. 200 ff.

³ *Ibid*, xiv, pp. 145-147, Pl. XXX 13, 14.

⁴ *Bṛhat-samhitā*, xvi 26.

⁵ *Ibid*, xvii 19.

⁶ *Sabhāparvan*, xxxii 7.

⁷ *Ibid*, li, 11. For other references in the *Mbh* see Sorensen's Index.

⁸ Cf. Keith in *CH I*, i, p. 82, and the index *sv* Śivas.

⁹ *E I*, xvi, pp. 15-17.

The Śibis are identified with the *Siboi*¹ of the Greek accounts of Alexander's campaign who are to be located between the Indus and Chināb. As already mentioned these coins have been found at Chitor and Tambavatī Nāgarī. Bhandarkar also found them in his excavations in Nāgarī on the Hathibada site that is they come only from a limited area in western Rajputana.²

Here we have the same problem as in the case of the Mālavās literary references indicating a people in the upper Panjab and coins from Rajputana only. The date of the coins is the second century B.C. The coins which are later than the literary references to the Śibis of the Panjab cannot from their provenance be attributed to them—unless we assume they had been driven south—but to another branch who distinguish themselves as Śibis of the Middle Country which is not here Madhyadeśa.

§ 144 TAXILA (pp. 214–238) The identification of the ruins near the modern Shāh Dherr in the valley of the Haro river some twenty miles north west of Rāwālpindī with the ancient city of Taxila (Taksasila) the capital of the kingdom of the same name is due to Cunningham³ who says that thousands upon thousands of coins are found there.⁴ It is on Cunningham's authority that most of these coins in the Museum collection are attributed to Taxila. The majority of the Museum specimens, including all the rarer pieces, were obtained by him on the site. Of the three main sites corresponding to three stages in the history of the city in ancient times—the Blur Mound Sirkap and Sirsukh—Cunningham was mainly concerned with Sirkap.⁵

§ 145 In the Catalogue the coins are divided into two main series—inscribed and uninscribed. The inscribed coins are of three

¹ J. W. McCrindle, *The Invasion of India by Alexander the Great*, Westminster 1893 p. 366.

A.S.R., 1915–16 Pl. 1 p. 15

A.S.R., II, pp. 111–35 v pp. 66–75 xiv 8–24 Sylvain Lévi in *J.A.*, Series VIII vol. xv pp. 236–4

A.S.R. xiv p. 16

⁵ On the history of Taxila in ancient times and its excavation in modern times, see Sir John Marshall *G.W. to Taxila* Calcutta, 1918.

classes (1) the *negama* series, (2) the *ṣamcaneḥame* series, and (3) the *Hirañāsame* series. Of these, Class I are oblong struck copper pieces with the characteristic Indian incuse on one side. They all bear the inscription *negamā*, a nominative plural corresponding to a Sanskrit *naigāmah*, 'the traders', or possibly an adjective (fem.) from *niḡama*, 'market merchant guild, quarter of a city'. The word is either the name of the issuers or an adjective from it. In any case it indicates 'mercantile money token issued by traders',¹ or 'trade token', 'coin of commerce' -

§ 146 The reverse legends, according to which the varieties are distinguished here, have not been explained. That of var *a* was read *Tālmata* by Bühler,³ and *Rālmata* by Cunningham.⁴ I think the latter is the correct reading of the initial consonant, while the last letter is not *ta* but *sa*, so that we have *Rālmasa*. Var *b* has the legend *Doḡaka* in Kharosthī, and *c* the same in Brāhmī. Var *b* is distinguished from the others in having a horizontal stroke above the *ga* of the obverse legend which Cunningham explained as the numeral one.⁵ The reverse has the type of a steelyard also found in var *e*. The word *doḡaka* has not been explained. *Do* suggests Sanskrit *dvi*, but the word, in view of the variations in weight, can hardly be a denomination as Cunningham very tentatively suggested.⁶ Var *d* has the legend in Brāhmī *At[-]takā*. The third *alsara* is almost certainly *la*, which gives *Atakatakā*. It is not *-ra* as suggested by Cunningham, who hoped to identify the legend with the Kharosthī one of var *f*. Var *e* has on the obverse above the inscription a steelyard shorter than that on var *b*. The reverse has an almost illegible inscription of the form (-) *na* (-) *ma* (-) (-). The thick square dumpy fabric of this variety contrasts it with all the others.

¹ Bühler, *Indian Studies*, III, 2nd ed., Strassburg, 1898, p. 49

² Cunningham, *A S R*, XIV, p. 20

³ *Ibid*

⁴ *C A I*, p. 64

⁵ *A S R*, XIV, p. 20, *C A I*, p. 65

⁶ *A S R*, XIV, p. 20

§ 147 Var *f* reads on the obverse [*Ma*re[*U*kame in Kharoṣṭhī. The surviving fragment of the *n* justifies us in reading the last word as one would expect, as *nekame*. The first letter might be *h* or *E*—not, I think *A* as Cunningham suggested so that we have *Kailare nekame*. The reverse type is almost illegible, but it undoubtedly is a female figure as represented in the drawing in Cunningham's plate¹. Cunningham calls her a *Mnenad* moving to left rudely copied from the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles. It is more correct to say that she is the same deity as appears on these coins.² She probably occurs again on Class I var *h* (see p 221) of the uninscribed coins of Taxila. She is best seen on the coins of the two Greek kings, where we have a representation of an Indian deity by a Greek artist. The figure is dressed in Indian fashion and wears ear rings and a kind of egret in her hair on the right side of her head such as we see on the third of the group of three deities on certain punch marked coins (Class 2 Group II vars. *c*, *e*, and *f*). She holds a lotus in her right hand and the pose generally is that with which we are familiar in *Lakṣmī* on the coins of Mathurā and elsewhere. She does not however stand on a lotus like the usual *Lakṣmī* or the similar deity who may be recognized as *Lakṣmī* on certain coins of Maues.³ For the present we may call her *Lakṣmī* but it is tempting to think of her as the city goddess of Taxila, for which we would have a parallel in the figure of the patron divinity of the city of Puskalavati.⁴

§ 148 These *negama* coins are exceedingly rare indeed they seem to be known only from the Cunningham specimens in the Museum. The epigraphy has been described as *Aśokan* but when we see how closely the Brāhmī inscriptions of the coins of Agathocles resemble the Brāhmī of Aśoka we realize how difficult it is to date these coins within fifty years. I am inclined to put them in the first quarter of the second century B.C. If any deduction is to be



¹ *A.S.R.* xi Pl. X. 21

² i.e. *B.M.C., Greek and Scyth. Kings* Pl. III. 9 IV 9

Ibid. Pl. XIX 5.

Ibid., Pl. XXIX 15 Rapson in *J.R.A.S.* 1905 p 787

made from their absence from the well-known hoard of coins of Taxila, Pantaleon, and Agathocles,¹ it is that they are later than these Greek rulers and not earlier. As to the interpretation of the legends I do not think the names Ralimasa, Atakatakā, Dojaka are, as has been suggested, names of cities.² These pieces are too closely associated with one another and with Taxila to be separated from this city. It is more likely that they are the names of quarters or wards. In any case they are the names of the Naigamas, none of them seems to be the name of a trade, nor indeed to have an obvious Sanskrit etymology, which makes the suggestion that they are topographical names, i.e. of quarters of the city, a more probable one.

§ 149 Class II, which in comparison with Class I may be described as common, bears the legend *Pamcanehame*, 'the five gilds'. The type is a 16-spoked wheel with  above on the obverse, and on the reverse a svastika between two *nandipaulas* ³ with the inscription below. These coins are cast and square, quite different in fabric from Class I. They are commoner than the preceding class, and probably circulated over a wide area. It is curious that Cunningham does not mention them in his account of the coins of Taxila in *ASR*, xiv, as if he had not found specimens there. In *CAI* he includes them under Taxila without comment. The symbols on them are found on uninscribed coins of Taxila. The legend indicates that the coin is a joint issue of the 'Five Naigamas', a kind of Pentapolis. It is curious that Class I represents the issues of five separate *nargamas*, but it is hardly safe to assume they were the five *nargamas* which combined to issue Class II. We have placed here as var. 2 of Class II, the coin illustrated by Cunningham, *CAI*, Pl. III 14. The types include a wheel and a bow and arrow, but it is impossible to read any of the legends.

¹ *ASR*, xiv, p. 21

² D. R. Bhandarkar, *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*, 1921, p. 6

³ A form found in the Jaugada inscription of Aśoka, *CII*, I, p. 116

§ 150 We have already seen that in cases where coins have the same inscription in Kharoṣṭhi and Brāhmī there are slight differences of dialect i.e. the coins are really bilingual for example on the coins of the Audumbaras and Kunindas, we have in Brāhmī *ruṇa* and in Kharoṣṭhi *ruṇa*. At Taxila we have in Brāhmī *negama* in Kharoṣṭhi (var *f*) *nelime*. This interchange of *l* and *g* is paralleled in this region on the coins of Agathocles which have in Brāhmī the name *Agathuklayasa*¹ and in Kharoṣṭhi² *Abathuklayasa*. The Mānselrā Edict³ transliterates the *γ* of Antigonos by *g* and the Shāhī azgarhī version by *l*.⁴ There were therefore two slightly different dialects in use in the Taxila country at the time of the issue of these coins. In this connexion we may note the brief bilingual inscriptions in Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhi from Kanbhāra and Pathyār in the Kangra district published by Vogel.⁵ In view of the similarity of the dialects on the coins and the inscriptions just mentioned we may assume that the reason for duplicating the inscriptions was that the people of one district were familiar with only one alphabet.

§ 151 The final syllable in *negama* in the Brāhmī is *ma* or *mā* in the Kharoṣṭhi it is *me* on no. 13 which has a Kharoṣṭhi inscription *me* is clear on most of the coins of Class 2 the last *akura* is very indistinct and might be *m* but on nos. 17 and 24 it is clearly *me* *negama* in the dialect which used Brāhmī corresponds to *nekame* in that which used Kharoṣṭhi. *-e* is a nominative termination of the *a* stem in Māgadhī⁶ but it is also found in the Prakṛits of the North West for example, in the Shāhbāzgarhī Edicts.⁷ Another clear example from the North West of the nominative in *-e* is found on the curious gold piece of Puskālavatī published by Rapson⁸ with the legend TAYPOC in Greek and *usabho* in Kharoṣṭhi. *Negame* then is a nominative as is *haranāgame*

¹ B.M.C., *Gk. and Scyth. Kings* no. 10

² *Ibid.* no. 15.

³ C.I.I., i, p. 12, l. 6.

Ibid. p. 51 l. 4; p. 66, l. 9





⁴ E.I., vii, p. 116 f

Pischel, *Grammatik der Prākṛit Sprachen*, § 363

C.I.I., i, p. xv

J.R.A.S., 1905 pp. 786-787

discussed below (§ 152), the latter is not a locative as suggested by Buhler¹ *Pamcanehame* is also a nominative singular, the *dvandva* compound being used as a *bahuvrīhi*. The length of the final vowel in the Brāhmī form of *negama* is another problem. On no 1 it is short and the word is actually *ṇigama*, the Sanskrit form, which offers no difficulty. On the *dojaka* series we have *negamā* on nos 2, 4, and 9, *negama* on 3, 8, and a recent acquisition, on the others it is impossible to say which vowel occurs, one can only suggest that *negamā*—if it is not to be read *negame*—is a nominative plural corresponding to Sanskrit *Narṇamāh*,² 'the traders', on the other hand, the Pāli *negama* and the Sanskrit *ṇiguma* found on no 1 suggest the latter, which means town, market, quarter of a town, as already mentioned. Collocations like *nagara-ṇigama-janapada*³ and *grāma-nagara-ṇigama*,⁴ however, suggest that *ṇigama* is an area larger than a town, perhaps a market district. The exact significance of the inscriptions on these coins is not certain, but the fact that the inscriptions are in the nominative suggests a comparison with town-names like Ujeni, Tripurī, &c, and that these are coins of the Rāhmasa, Dojaka, Antakatakā, &c, market-quarters or market districts. We also have Hiraṇāsama (Hiranyāśrama), Dośanasa, and perhaps also Vātaśvaka as names of districts whose local authorities issued coins in the country of Taxila with some system of co-ordination from a central authority.

§ 152 Class 3 of the inscribed coins of Taxila has on the obverse a facing elephant, on the right of which is a palm-tree and on the left  above , two familiar Taxilan symbols. The reverse has a horse to left with  above it and  on l. Above the latter symbol is a Kharosthī legend. var *a* and var *b* are distinguished by their legends. Var *a* (fig 1), one of which was found at Sirkap,⁵

¹ *FOJ*, viii, p 207

² On *e* for Sanskrit *a*: cf the dialect of the Shāhbāzgarhī and Mānsehrā Edicts and compare Odumbara for Audumbara

³ Junāgaṛh inscription of Rudradāman, *E I*, viii, p 43, l 10

⁴ Bāṇa, *Harṣacārīta* (Bombay Sanskrit Series), 1909, p 266

⁵ *ASR*, 1914-15, Pl XXVIII 10

has a legend which is not found complete on any one specimen. Recognizing that it was the same as on certain coins of Agathocles¹ (fig 2) I used Gardner's transliteration (*Hiduyasame*) of it in the text of the Catalogue—more to call attention to the identity of legend

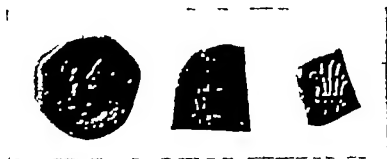


FIG. 1

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

than because I was satisfied with the reading. The three different types of coin on which the legend occurs are illustrated in figs. 1-3. The legend was discussed by Bühler² who rejected the reading *Hiduyasame* as an impossible mixture of Persian and Indian forms. Of several possibilities he decided on *Hitayasame* = Sanskrit *Hitayasomān*³ 'good fame possessing' a translation of Agathocles. Plausible as this reading appears such a translation of a Greek king's name is unparalleled,⁴ and in the case of Agathocles we already have his name transliterated into two different Indian dialects on coins closely connected with these. The occurrence of the same inscription on coins which do not bear the name of Agathocles also makes this suggestion less probable. It is thus necessary to examine the inscription again. There is no doubt about the first syllable *Hī* nor about the last two *-sme*. Bühler who had not seen many specimens of these coins hesitated between *me* and *-mah* for the last syllable but there is no doubt it is *-me* the character is also found on the *Negama* coins. Bühler thought *me* an unusual masculine nominative, but it seems to be regular at

¹ *B.M.C., Greek and Scythic Coins*, Pl. IV 10 and *Punjab Museum Catalogue*, vol. I, Pl. II 52.

² *V.O.J.*, viii, pp. 206-207.


One would rather expect *Suyasomān*.

⁴ The only analogy I know of is the *Pushkalavati* piece mentioned in § 151.

Taxila, and it is found in the language of the Shāhbāzgarhī Edicts,¹ in any case it cannot be a genitive, which we should expect if it were the translation of Agathocles. The nominative, therefore, points to a place-name. The third character, always read as -ja, is really -ñ. The curls at the top of the fork which distinguish this letter from j are quite distinct. Buhler suggested this reading as a possibility. The second character t, d, or r? d may be at once rejected as the character is right-angled. If we go to the nearest coins, those of Eucratides, for comparison of the Kharosthī characters, in order to identify the second character, we find that it is really impossible to distinguish t and r apart from the context, r, however, gives us good sense, and we can safely read *Hirañasame* = Sanskrit *Hiraṇyāśrama*, 'the Golden Hermitage'—a place-name already suggested by Buhler, but rejected in favour of the other reading. It is not, however, in the locative as he suggested.

§ 153 It is probable that we should attribute to Taxila the following coin (*obv*, fig 3) as the original copied by Agathocles

Obv A conventional representation of a plant, below in Kharosthī, *Hirañasame*

Rev Star over  (*Panjab Mus Cat*, 1, Pl II 51)



Agathocles copied the type, replacing the plant by a tree in railing on one side and retaining the star and mountain on the other, with his name in Kharosthī below, *Akathukrayasa*

§ 154 To return to var b, this has types identical with var a, but a different Kharosthī legend. The reading presents some difficulty. The first character is *Do* or possibly *no*. The vowel is distinct, and it has the short bar at the foot. The second is -śa with the little stroke marking the end² of the letter. The third is the same as the first, *da* or *na*. Below is -sa, as this appears to be attached to the mountain symbol it may not really be a Kharosthī character

¹ See Hultzsch, *C I I*, 1, p xc, it is more regular in the Prākṛit of Magadha


² Buhler, *Indische Paläographie*, § 11

here. The inscription then is *Dovana*, *Dowadava* or *Dovanava* the analogy of other inscriptions discussed here (§ 152) suggests that this is not a genitive















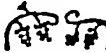






§ 15. The majority of the coins of Taxila are uninscribed and die-struck that is to say the symbols appear in a fixed order on the coins of the same type. This is also true of the few cast coins. Class 1 consists of a series of square coins stamped on one side only which are linked together by style, symbols and provenance. The symbol common to all is  or  one of these is of a slightly narrower form than the other. This symbol seems to be characteristic of Taxila and there is probably no distinction intended between the equilateral and isosceles forms. In var *a* it is accompanied by a monolith in var *b* by a tree in railing in var *c* by a tree in railing *svastika*, and *taurine* symbol, both common at Taxila. In var *d* it is accompanied by a river symbol and the plan of the courtyard of a monastery with cells around and a stupa in the centre in var *e* by a plan of a monastery with a stupa at its entrance. The fabric of vars *f g* is their chief claim to be placed here but the type of *f* is also a link with var *h*. In var *h* the type is what Cunningham calls a pile of six balls, apparently with flames at the top which may represent a mountain or altar a female figure holding up her right hand with a flower in it, and the usual symbol






it is doubtful if as Cunningham¹ first suggested, the figure is that of a male worshipper. I think the figure is female, and would prefer to connect her with the figure on Class 1 var *f* (see § 147) and take her to be a goddess. These three types are found differently arranged on the coins which bear the legend *Vaṭṭavaka* (cf § 175). The fact that the *Vaṭṭavaka* coins have been found with these and other Taxila coins has suggested that they also should be attributed to Taxila.² Bühler³ takes *Vaṭṭavaka* as a nominative plural but the name of a people would be in the genitive. A name in the nominative singular like Tripuri, Ujeni

&c, usually indicates a town, and one naturally expects Vatasvaka to be the name of a town or district. Our var *h*, however, cannot be separated from the coins with which it is here classed to Taxila or moved to Vataśvaka. Insistence upon the attribution of the Vataśvaka coins to Taxila on account of the types would require us to transfer the Tripurī coins with their mountain and hollow cross there also. Var. *z* has a pile of nine balls, which may be another way of representing a mountain, and the symbol , a river, and two bunches of grapes, and var *j* has a svastika between these two forms of mountain and river below.

A table will show best how these varieties are linked together

Var <i>a</i>			Var <i>e</i>				
Var. <i>b</i>			Var <i>h</i>				
Var <i>c</i>			Var <i>z</i>				
Var <i>d</i>			Var <i>j</i>				



§ 156 Of these coins, vars. *a*, *d*, *h*, *z*,¹ were found by Cunningham in one pot amid ruins of Taxila with Vataśvaka coins and coins of Pantaleon² and Agathocles³ of Taxila fabric. They therefore belong to the first quarter of the second century B C, the other varieties, although not recorded as in this find, are so closely connected by types that they must belong to the same mint and date.



§ 157 Class 2 consists of a group of coins of similar fabric. They may be divided into two groups, *a-e* and *f-g*. Var *a* has as obverse type an elephant with a small  above, the reverse is a lion with two symbols  on l and  above, both associated

¹ *A S R*, xiv, 18, Pl X. 6, 7, 10, 12


² *Ibid.*, Pl X. 17





³ *Ibid.*, Pl X 18

with Taxila. The varieties *a-c* and *e* differ only in the position of the lion or elephant, in case of var *d* a taurine symbol  replaces  beside the lion.

In vars *f* and *g* the lion is replaced by a horse with a star above it, and the elephant has  before it, which is a symbol we have elsewhere at Taxila. This takes the place of the Taxila  on the preceding coins. The type of the galloping horse is not an Indian one nor is the star. The horse is familiar on the coins of Euthydemus and some other Greek kings. On coin no. 107 (Pl XXIII. 7) we have an *A* below the horse which, it may be suggested is the initial of Agathocles. The star and the plant link these coins with those bearing the name of Agathocles (§ 150). Vars *f* and *g* may be attributed to Agathocles or Pantaleon and as the lion is a favourite type of the latter it is just possible that vars *a-d* should also be attributed to Greek kings in Taxila. The idea of a main type with subsidiary symbol is Greek and not Indian. On purely Indian coins all the symbols are the same size. Vars *a-d* were represented in the already mentioned find but apparently not *f* and *g*. The latter may therefore be a little later in date than the former. Cunningham¹ found coins of vars *a-d* in the Yûsufzai country also he does not give the exact find-spot.

§ 158 Class 3 var *a*, should perhaps be placed as a class by itself. It consists of square cast coins of three denominations.


The obverse type has a flowering plant in railing  with

 on each side. The reverse is  over  both symbols of Taxila. Two of these coins were found at Sirkap². Var *b* which is struck, has one of the most remarkable types in the ancient Indian series, a grotesque facing head—called by Cunningham³ a *Rakṣas*: above it is  and on the left is a pillar in a railing

¹ *A.S.R.*, v p. 6.
C.A.I., p. 62.


² *A.S.R.*, 1914-15, p. 28, Pl. XXVIII. 8-9

surmounted by a fish-like object  The reverse, a flowering

plant in railing between two , recalls the obverse of var. *a*, and is a more conventional representation of the same thing, found again in a still more conventional form on the *Hirañśame* coins discussed above¹ Vars. *c* and *d* are quite different, they are of the usual early Indian fabric Var *c*, which is round, has on the




obverse the four symbols  of which the first is


found on Class 2, vars *f* and *g*, and seems to be a crude representation of the elaborate plant of the preceding varieties, the next two are well-known Taxila symbols The reverse symbols are also

four in number , of which the first two are


well-known Taxila types, the third, a form of *nandipada*, is that found on the *Pamcanekame* coins Var *d*, which is square, has the first three only of the symbols on var *c* on each side


§ 159 Class 4 contains a large number of varieties of coins linked by symbols which we can associate with Taxila, notably

 and svastika Var *a* consists of coins of early Indian fabric with plain reverse and obverse   Var *b* is the remark-

able large piece already twice illustrated by Cunningham,² on var *c* a new symbol  appears which resembles the Brāhmī syllable







go, but there is no reason to suppose it is a character Obverse and reverse have the same type, but on one coin, no 146, their

order is reversed Var. *d* has obverse  and reverse a simple



nandipada  resembling a Brāhmī *m*. These two symbols together occur on both sides of var *e* The obverse of var *f* places

¹ A similar object is found on the seals from the Bhīr mound (*ASR*, 1918-20, Pl XI 5, 5a, 6a)

² *ASR*, xii, Pl X 2, *CAI*, Pl II 15








it here, but the reverse  tree in railing and river connect it with Class 1 vars. *b-e*, and serve as a clue to the date of this class var *g* has obverse  and reverse svastika  two well known Taxila types var *h* with obverse svastika as in *g* and *nandipada* has an elaborate but incomplete reverse. Var *i* has an uncertain symbol  on the obverse and a hill with trees growing from it on the reverse. The attribution to Taxila is not quite certain Var *j* has the  found associated with the Taxila  in var *d* Var *k* has the hollow cross only

Another variety of this class was found at Sirkap ¹

Obv Elephant l. with   above

Rev   as in var *a*

and another variety ² with obverse svastika and reverse plain.

§ 160 Class 5 is connected with the preceding class by the hollow cross and  one or both of which form the reverse of the first three varieties, while the elephant connects the obverse of vars. *a-b* with *c-d* On *d* it is accompanied by  on r and  above. Var *e* has a lion with the symbols a small svastika and  rather than the  of the text. Vars. *f-j* all rare with bull on obverse, may be safely attributed to Taxila from their symbols   as may var *k* from its reverse. A coin found at Sirkap ³ is one of these varieties, most probably var *f* The coin ⁴ from the Bhir mound seems to be var *f* also the taurine being mistaken for a svastika. Another coin from Sirkap ⁵ should be placed here also along with the coin ⁶ from the same site with lion to l. on each side.

A.S.R., 1912-13, p. 45, Pl. XL 2.





A.S.R., 1914 15 Pl. XXVIII 3



A.S.R., 1915-16 p. 81 Pl. XXV 1.








A.S.R., 1912-13, p. 45 Pl. XL 2.

A.S.R., 1914-15, p. 28, Pl. XXVIII 2.

A.S.R. 1914 15, Pl. XXVIII. 11

§ 161 Class 6 consists of a few rare coins. One is the only known gold coin of ancient India, it was found by Cunningham at Taxila¹. The bull on the obverse is also a type of the preceding class, and the reverse is the symbol  which is so characteristic of punch-marked silver coins (Class 1, Group II) found at Taxila that Cunningham calls it the 'Taxila' symbol. Var *b* is a copper coin with the reverse  and obverse a tree in railing of unusual form between a svastika and a taurine symbol. To these we would now add a small bronze coin: obverse , reverse , formerly in the J. P. Rawlins collection.

§ 162 Class 7, a coin with a realistic tree in railing between two Taxila symbols,  and , is attributed here on account of the latter. The provenance (Talbot Collection) also supports the attribution.



§ 163 In conclusion we have put together a number of miscellaneous coins the attribution of which is not quite certain. There is little doubt about no. 1. It has three symbols, a tree in railing and hollow cross, both found at Taxila. The middle symbol  in the Catalogue is, I think, really the fish-headed (?) standard found on Class 3, var *b*. The obverse of no. 2 is a hunting scene in miniature, and it has an equally remarkable reverse, two figures under a tree. The next coin has a figure on an elephant beside a tree in railing, and the field is crowded with symbols, including a lion:  (?)     ². The reverse is the common . No. 4 has as type a steelyard and an elaborate altar with two taurine symbols above. The lion on the next two coins recalls well-known coins of Taxila, but there is an absence of Taxilan symbols.

Nos. 7-11, with lion before  and reverse plain, are more

¹ *A.S.R.*, xii, Pl. X 19, *C.A.I.*, Pl. XI 18.

² A specimen of this coin was found at Sirkap (*A.S.R.*, 1914-15, p. 28, Pl. XXVIII. 6).

probably from the United Provinces, as two of the B.M. specimens came from the Nelson Wright Collection and Cunningham¹ though he illustrates them in Pl. II 3-5 does not describe them under Taxila. The remaining pieces stamped with taurine symbols may be not coins but weights. Several of these, similar to no. 18, were found at Sirkap.²

§ 164 In spite of the great variety in the coins here attributed to Taxila, it is clear that they are so connected by types and symbols with one another and with coins definitely known to have been found on the site that there is no reason to doubt the attribution. They form a homogeneous group, distinct from other groups of copper coins of ancient India such as those of Ujjain. Their similarity in style and the limited number of symbols and single types suggest that they do not cover a great period in time. The occurrence at Taxila of certain symbols, notably  and  frequent on cast copper coins from other parts of India, suggests that the latter are contemporary with the former issued by order of the same authority one mint favouring striking and the other casting. The evidence of the finds shows that Classes 1 and 3 so far from being of great antiquity belong to the first quarter of the second century B.C. The few cast coins may be possibly a little earlier but the copper coinage of Taxila seems to have been a short-lived one beginning late in the third century B.C. when Taxila was under Maurya governors, and ending with the Greek conquest before the middle of the second century.

§ 165 TRIGARTA (p. 212 no. 19). The Traigartas, the people of Trigarta, are mentioned in the fourth century B.C. by Pāṇini³ and the commentary on the grammarian shows that they are closely connected with the Yaudheyas.⁴ They also were a republic living by fighting.⁵ They are again mentioned along with the Yaudheyas

C.A.I., p. 61.

¹ *A.R.R.*, 1915-16, p. 81 Pl. XXV 2; 1912-13, p. 45, Pl. XL 4; 1914-15, p. 28, Pl. XXVIII 4.

² v 2, 116.

iv 1 178.

³ v 2, 117.

Śibis, Rājanyas, and other *ganas* and *janapadas* of the Panjab in the *Mahābhārata*¹ and the *Bṛhatsamhitā*² The Trigarta country is mentioned as a *janapada* as late as the seventh century³ The king of Trigarta is mentioned along with the king of Kulūta (see § 110) as a friend and presumably as a neighbour of Sāhilla, founder of the Chamba line, in an inscription of Somavarman and Āsata⁴ To Trigarta we would attribute the coin bearing the legend *Trakatajanapadasa* 'of the tribe of Trigarta' in Brāhmī characters of probably the first half of the second century B C There are traces of this same inscription in Kharosthī on the obverse, but only the end *padasa* is legible The square shape of the coin is further evidence of its early date The Trigarta country corresponded to the modern Jullundur, the land between the Ravi and Sutlej Jālandhara and Trigarta seem to have been synonymous⁵

Closely resembling the preceding in style and fabric is the coin catalogued on p 213, no 20, which has a Kharosthī legend ending *tapasa* [or *ra*] *janapadasa* In the text *Khatapasa* was suggested for the first word The coin has now been cleaned, and it is certain that there are two letters to be supplied, the second is perhaps *vi* and the first *s* or *g* When correctly read, this coin will add one more to the coinages of the Panjab of the second century B C

§ 166 TRIPURĪ (p 229) The coins bearing the name *Tipurī* in Brāhmī characters of the late third or early second century B C are exceedingly rare They are not cast, but struck with that seal-like effect, as if the die had been impressed on hot metal, which is characteristic of the earliest Indian copper coins The types are



above



with the legend *Tipurī* written perpendicularly

¹ *Śabhaparvan*, xxxii 7, where they are conquered by Nakula along with the Śibis and Mālavas, for other reference, see Sørensen's Index

² xiv 25, xvi 20

³ *Daśakumāracaritam*, Bk vi, p 216 of the Bombay edition (*Nirnaya Sagara*) 1906

⁴ J P Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, 1911 = *A S R*, vol xxxvi, pp 193, 195



⁵ See Stein's note in his translation of the *Rājataranginī*, iii, 100 Cunningham, *A S R*, v, 148

from the bottom. It is doubtful if the curved line (river symbol) mentioned by Bhagvanlal Indraji¹ really occurs in the type. The reverse is plain.

The coins are to be attributed to the ancient Tripuri² (modern Tewar) on the Narbadā in mediæval times the capital of the Kalachuri dynasty. The fact that two of the three specimens in the Museum come from the Bhagvanlal collection indicates a Western Indian provenance and is against an attribution to Tripura, the modern Tipperah.

§ 167 *UDDEHIKA* (p. 240). The coins bearing the inscription *Udehaka*³ in Brāhmī characters of the second century B.C. are very rare. They are to be attributed to the Uddehikas Audehikas or Anddehikas, mentioned by Varāhamihira (xiv 3) and located in the middle country. Al Birūnī writing in the eleventh century says that Uddehika is near Bazana 112 miles south west of Kanauj.

No information is recorded regarding the provenance of the coins.

The types Ujjain symbol tree in railing two fishes in tank and the square shape suggest a connexion with the coins of Eran and Ujjain. One of the two known coins bears the name of the tribe *Udehaka* in Brāhmī characters of the early second century B.C. The other has as an additional legend the name of King Sūryamitra, *Suyamita(sa) = Sūryamitrasya*. The absence of the title king is evidence of the early date. The reverse of the former is a bull with a tree in railing above it on its side, and the reverse types of the latter include an elephant. The latter coin is countermarked either with  as in the text or  as suggested by Rapson.

§ 168 *UJJAYINI* (pp 241-261). We have retained Cunningham's⁴ attribution of the extensive series of copper coins which Vincent Smith⁵ proposed to ascribe, along with the coins from Eran (cf §§ 101-102) to the country of Avanti. In spite of a certain com-

¹ *J.B.A.S.*, 1894 p. 553 (PL. no 15).

² *Brhatkashikā* xiv 9

On the form see Rapson in *J.B.A.S.*, 1900 pp. 98-102.


C.A.I. pp. 94-99

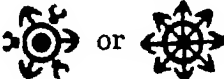
⁵ *C.I.M.* i, p. 145.

munity of symbols, notably several varieties of the Ujjain symbol, and the tree in railing, neither of which, however, is by any means confined to these two mints, the coins of these two cities are of very distinct fabric, and are not readily mistaken for one another. The Eian style is well illustrated in the coins from Besnagar on Pls LXIV-LXV of *ASR*, 1913-1914. Besides, coins are known of both these places bearing the name of the town. There is no reason to dispute the allocation of coins to the city of Ujjayinī rather than to the country of Avanti, which, unless these coins are much earlier than we believe, had no longer an independent existence when they were issued.

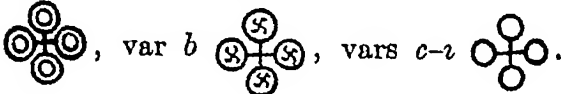
We have arranged the coins of Ujjayinī into six classes of un-inscribed coins and one of inscribed. They are struck on the same principle as the punch-marked coins, that is to say, on the obverse we have several symbols—often, as on the silver punch-marked coins, five—some of which change more frequently than others. Unlike the great majority of punch-marked silver coins these have regularly a single symbol or type on the reverse.

§ 169. There is not much to add to the descriptions of the coins in the text of the Catalogue, but a few notes will show how they are linked together. Eleven varieties of Class 1 are distinguished

Throughout these we have a tree in railing , and on

most of them the well-known symbol , the latter


of which is a characteristic of this series. Four or two fishes in a tank are found on several varieties, and a river with fishes. The reverses show three forms of the Ujjain symbol: vars *a*, *j*, and *k*

.





The characteristic symbol of Class 2 is a deity








whom we have identified as Kārttikeya since he holds a spear, on

var *l* he is shown with three heads  the other three are

behind and naturally not represented because they cannot be seen, so that he is six headed—which identifies him as Kārttikeya. The possibility that he is Śiva whose plurality of heads would be indicated in the same way must not be overlooked the absence of the trident or other symbol of Śiva, and the fact that he has only two arms—although this need not be stressed—is against this. The importance of the cult of Śiva Mahākāla at Ujjayini is well known it is of course not impossible that, as on the coins of the Yaudheyas, both deities are represented. Other symbols which link this class with Class 1 are the tree in railing river with fishes








and  or  Vars. *f* and *g* show the deity in a form found on certain punch marked silver coins   (see § 37 3).

The reverses show the following forms of the Ujjain symbol



vars. *a-c*, *g*, *l*, *m* and *q*  vars. *d* and *i*  vars. *e* *f* *h*
k, *n* and *o*  var. *j*  var. *p*  Var. *p*

and *q* replace Kārttikeya by Lakṣmī, but are connected with the preceding varieties by their other symbols.


§ 170. Class 8 forms a group from which the Ujjain symbol is completely absent, and only the evidence of provenance and certain links with other classes justify their attribution to this series.


The obverse symbols are   or     and , which is presumably a very crude representation of Kārttikeya.

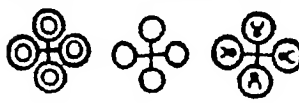
The rev. of var *a* is a frog and the other reverse symbols are

elaborate svastikas sometimes occurring twice  



The occurrence of this symbol on coins from Besnagar with many Eran coins makes the attribution to Ujjain somewhat doubtful¹


Var *g* has a peculiar reverse  not found elsewhere



We have grouped together as Class 4 four varieties with deities on the obverse Var *a* has the *abhiseka* of Laksmi Var *b*, two standing female figures with a river with fishes below Var *c* is a broken coin, but seems to have had three figures on it, the type was probably the same as the three figures found on certain punch-marked silver coins  (p 37 (1)) Var *d* has a standing figure and three other symbols Three varieties of Ujjain symbols

 all found in the preceding classes justify the attribution

§ 171 Class 5 is characterized by a bull before a tree in a railing, a symbol found on several other series of coins It is connected

with Class 1 by the symbols  Vars *e* and *g* have a rare symbol  which connects them with Class 3, and supports the attribution of the latter class Var *a* is counter-

marked with the well-known figure of Kārttikeya  found on



Class 2 The reverses are usual forms of Ujjain symbols  with the exception of var *d*, which has the symbol 


very rarely found on a reverse,² the obverse, however, bears the bull before tree found on the rest of this class Var *f* has the war-god on the reverse in addition to the Ujjain symbol, and one specimen of it is countermarked with a tree in a railing.

¹ *ASR*, 1913-1914, Pl LXIV 27, 28-37

² Cf Eran, p 144, var *n*

Class 6 var a has a lion on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse. Var b resembles Class 5 but has an elephant in place of the bull. The reverse is the very elaborate Ujjain symbol

with small symbols in each of the circles  Var c has an elephant on obverse and Ujjain symbol  on reverse.

§ 172 Class 7 is linked with the preceding by the elephant on obverse the reverse type is a symbol  frequent in the preceding classes and a hand. The inscription¹ is transliterated *Ujaniya* in the text, but the true reading seems to be *Ujeni* a form supported by the Pali *Ujjet*. The second vowel is certainly *e* and the *ya* although apparently distinct, seems really to be a fragment of the border. The characters are of the first half of the second century B.C.

The date of the uninscribed coins is probably the third and second centuries B.C. when this region was a Maurya province. We know that Aśoka was governor in Ujjayinī when he was summoned to the throne. These coins are probably the local issues of the time of the Maurya governors.

The types of the inscribed coin attributed by Vincent Smith² to Ujjayinī and read by him *Runan dāi* suggest that it is a coin of Kauśāmbī. It has no link with any coin of Ujjayinī the legend is incomplete and probably ends in *mitasa*.

§ 173. UPAGODA (p 263). The unique cast piece bearing the legend *Upagodasa* in characters of the late third century B.C. with a circle with pellet in centre above and a taurine symbol below is still unique. The reverse is blank. It was known to Thomas³ and described by Rapson⁴. It is still uncertain whether Upagoda

¹ Read *Ujeniya* by Cunningham, *A.S.R.* xiv p 148

² *C.I.M.*, I Pl XX. 3, p. 154 no. 27

P.E., I. 216.

J.R.A.S., 1900 pp. 102-103.

(Upagauda) is the name of a person or a place, and the piece may even be a seal and not a coin

§ 174 UPĀTIKYĀ (p 263) The piece of about the same date as the preceding, bearing the legend *Upātikyā*, may also be a seal and not a coin It was found at Ambarikha, north of Mathurā, by Cunningham¹ On the *ky* = *k* see Franke, *Pālī und Sanskrit*, p 111

§ 175 VATĀŚVAKA (p 264) The coins bearing the legend *Vatāśvaka* in characters of the early second century B C are of the same characteristic Indian fabric as those of Tripurī, which they also resemble in the position of the legend with respect to the type, i.e. it is written perpendicularly from the bottom upwards The type is an unusual one, a figure to l with raised hand in front of a mountain, below the mountain is a pile of balls also found on certain coins from Taxila, below the figure is a taurine symbol There is a close resemblance of type between certain coins here catalogued under Taxila (see p 221, Uninscribed, Class 1, var *h*) and this type (cf § 155) There is something Mithraic about the attitude of the figure apparently worshipping the mountain, but it should be remembered that the two elements are, as usual on coins of this date, quite separate and not intended to form one type When we remember that the same three elements are found in a different order on the coins from Taxila just mentioned, it seems certain that the symbols are to be taken separately, and that the figure is not a worshipper, but a female whom we have suggested may be a city goddess These two types of coin were actually found together with coins of Taxila at Taxila (cf § 156)² The real difficulty is whether some of the coins, here catalogued under Taxila (Class 1, var *h*), should not be removed to *Vatāśvaka*

Buhler³ took the inscription *Vatasvaka* to be for a Sanskrit *Vatāśvukāh*, a nominative plural, the *Vatāśvakas* or 'Āśvakas of the Vata (fig-tree) division' As the language of the Shāhbāzgarhī Edicts⁴ shows, *Vatasvaka* could be a nominative plural in the







¹ *ASR*, III, p 14


² *Ind Stud*, III, p 46


³ *ASR*, XIV, p 18

⁴ *CII*, I, p 90

Prākṛit of the north west but the objection to Bühler's interpretation is that we should expect a genitive plural in a coin legend. It is therefore better to take Vaśāsvaka as a singular and as a place-name, which preserves the memory of the Aśvakas, the Assakenoi of the Greeks.¹ If not in the territory of Taxila, it was near enough to be in close commercial relations with it (cf. § 151)




✓§ 176. YAUDHEYA (pp. 265–278 288) The first group Class 1 of the coins of the Yaudheyas consists of a series of small coins of potin without the name of the tribe. The slightly scyphate fabric, metal and provenance connect them with coins of Class 2 bearing the name of the tribe. These coins are all round and bear a stamp from a round die much smaller than the flan of the coin. The first variety has on the obverse a tree in railing  the second the same tree with a small Ujjain symbol  on the left. On var c a third symbol  is added on the right. Var d has the same tree in railing beside a star or sun . Var e has it again between  (not  as in the text) and the same star or sun


Below it is the legend *Mahārājasa* in Brāhmī characters of the first century B.C. This variety also has a reverse type . The legend is an unusual one. One would expect *Mahārāja* here to be a king's name, but there seems to be no authority for this as a name, so that it is of the *Mahārāja* and shows that the Yaudheyas had a monarchical constitution until a fairly late date. These coins of Class 1 were found at Behat² with coins bearing the name of the Yaudheyas.

§ 177 The four varieties of Class 2 the metal of which varies from potin to copper have the same reverse type, an elephant to r with a *nandipada* above it and a flowing pennon behind it. The obverse type is a bull before  a sacrificial post? (*yūpa*) in

Arrian, *Anab.*, iv 27

¹ J.A.S.B. 1884 (vol. iii), pp. 287–299 Pl. IX. 3, 4 1835 (vol. iv), p. 626, Pl. XXXIV 13, 19 P.E., i, 82, Pl. IV 3, 4 C.A.I., p. 77

a railing Var *a* with bull to r is only distinguished by its smaller module from *c*, which it otherwise resembles On var. *b* the bull is to left and on var *d* (p 288) the bull is alone The object in front of bull in *b* is not  as in the text, simply  reversed The type is probably the same as that of the coins of the Ārjunāyanas, who are regularly associated with the Yaudheyas in literature The legend on these coins, which is apparently distinct, has not been explained *Yaudheyānā[m]* above the bull presents no difficulty This is preceded by five characters, of which various readings have been given *Krpudhanaba*,¹ *Bhūpadhanusha*,² *Bhūmudhanusha*,³ *Bahudhāñake*⁴ The differences in these readings are due in part to the fact that some are read as an exergual legend, others as immediately preceding *Yaudheyānā[m]* An examination of a large number of specimens suggested that these five characters precede *Yaudheyānām*,⁵ and that Rodgers's reading, at least of the consonants, is correct *-dhanaba* is certainly right; the first syllable may be *Ku* or *Kra* and the second *pra* or *pu* The most likely reading would be  *Kupradhāñaba*—and the inscription would mean 'of the Yaudheyas of Kupradhāñaba', the latter being a geographical term

The serious objection to this reading, which is that suggested on pp 267–270, is that it requires two different forms of *dh* in the same inscription, *Ḍ* in Yaudheya and *D* in the other word This suggests that the mysterious word should be read the other way, although it is usually joined with *Yaudheyānām* It is, however, to be noted that on no. 21 in which the legend is completely reversed it begins *Yaudh-*, and on var *d* there is a distinctive break in the inscription If then we read from left to right  we have Rapson's reading *Bahudhāñake*, which gives a good Sanskrit geographical term *Bahudhāñyaka*, 'rich in corn', and the termination *-e* would again be explained as the N W Prākṛit

¹ Rodgers, *Lahore Museum Catalogue*, 1, Part III, p 136, note 2

² Vincent Smith, *C.I.M.*, 1, p 181, note 1



³ Cunningham, *A.S.R.*, xiv, p 141

⁴ Rapson, *J.R.A.S.*, 1900, p 107, note 1

nominative already discussed in § 151. Bahudhānyaka is mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*¹ as one of Nakula's conquests in the west. If Marubhūmi with which it is contrasted be a real place—the modern Mārwar (Jodhpur State)—Bahudhānyaka may also be a real place-name in the *Mahābhārata*. The inscription on the coin may therefore be the name of an unusually fertile part of the Panjab in the possession of the Yaudheyas. Other Panjab tribes are mentioned in the same context in the epic.

Two fabrics may be distinguished in these coins: a larger size with square characters in the inscription and a smaller neater size with the inscription in rather cursive Brāhmī characters. There seem to have been at least two mints for this type of coin. Var *d* on which the legend is in two distinct words, is found with cursive characters only. These coins may be dated in the late second-first century B.C.

§ 178. The third class is later in date and is closely connected in style and type with the coinage of the Kunindas. Corresponding to the silver coinage of the latter we have a unique silver Yaudheya coin¹ (no. 47 PL XXXIX. 21), the obverse of which is the six-headed Kārttikeya and reverse Lakṣmī standing facing on lotus

between  and  with a river below: all symbols found on the

reverse of the Kuninda coins while the goddess appears in the same attitude on the obverse of the latter. The legend in Brāhmī beginning on the left is

Bhāgavata svamīno-Brahmanya[]-Yaudheya.

The name of the tribe on this coin enables us to attribute the extensive series of copper coins with similar types and inscription to the Yaudheyas. A space between *nya* and *Yau* suggests we should supply *sa* from the copper coins. The legend should then be read

Yaudheya-Bhāgavata svamīno Bruhmanya(sa or sya)

Of Brahmanya (a name of Kārttikeya) the divine lord of the Yaudheyas.

¹ *Sabbhaparvan* II, 35. 5 (Bombay 1906 edition, Calcutta ed. II 1187). *C.A.I.*, PL VI 9

§ 179 The copper coins of this series are much more numerous, they are of very rough workmanship and have very fragmentary legends. As on the coins of the Kunindas the inscriptions vary between Sanskrit and Prākṛit. The full form is

Bhāgavata-svaminō Brahmanya-devasya (or *sa*) *Kumarāśya* (or *sa*)

‘Of Kumāra the divine lord Brahmanyadeva’,

again alluding to the war-god of the type


The types are similar to those of the silver. Var *a* is the same as the silver, var *b* differs only in that the symbols on each side of the goddess exchange places. On var *c* Laksmī and Kārttikeya exchange positions. On vars *d–h* the goddess on the reverse is replaced by the deer with whom she appears on the obverse of the coins of the Kunindas, and the deer is accompanied by certain small symbols ॐ ✱ ॐ which we have already met on the coins of the Kunindas. The differences in these varieties are slight. On var *h* the word *darma* appears above the deer, presumably for *dharma*, and the tree in railing is replaced by a temple. On var *i* Kārttikeya is replaced by Śiva holding his trident. The date of these copper coins is the second century A D.

§ 180 Class 4, which is of the same module as Class 3, has the incomplete legend—*bhanuva*—between a mountain and svastika above and a snake below. The reverse has a trident and a standard, each in a railing. The full inscription is perhaps *Bhanuvarmasa*. This coin was found with upwards of 300 of the preceding class.¹

Class 5 consists of a single small square copper coin with the legend [*Yau*]*dheyān*[*ām*] above a bull to r, in characters of the first century B C.

§ 181 Class 6 consists of a series of well-made copper coins showing Kushān influence in style and types but of quite late date, third–fourth century A D, for the Brāhmī of the inscriptions might almost be called Gupta. The obverse bears the war-god standing facing accompanied by his peacock. The reverse is a goddess to l with r hand raised. On var. *a* she is alone. On the analogy of

¹ A S R, xiv, p 145

Class 3 a goddess is to be expected. The type recalls it is true, figures of Helios, Mithra or Mao on Kushān coins, as Cunningham has pointed out, but I am inclined to think Lakṣmī is intended. On var *b* there is a *kalasa* on the left and an inverted trisul on the right, the latter may be a copy of the well known Kushān symbol which was also taken over by the Guptas. On var *c* the symbols are a conch shell on l. and two snakes on r.  The legend on all is *Yaudheyaganasya jaya* Victory of the Yaudheya tribe. On var *b* we have *dvi* at the end of the legend, and on var *c* *tr* interpreted as contractions of *Dvītiya* and *Trītiya* second and third sections of the tribe. Var *d* is a mule with *obr* of var *a* and *rev* of *c*. One of this class (var *c*) was found at Behat.¹

§ 182. There is not a great deal accurately recorded about the provenance of the coins of the Yaudheyas. Captain Cautley found specimens of Class 1 vars. *b* *c* and *e* Class 2 and Class 6 at Behat,² an ancient site near Sahāranpur which also yielded Kuninda coins. According to Cunningham³ these coins are found all over the country (i.e. the Panjab) as far as Delhi and Ludhiāna. In another place⁴ he says they are found in the eastern Panjab and all over the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna. Two large finds were made at Sonpat between Delhi and Karnāl.⁵ Cunningham obtained four specimens of Class 3 in the Kāngra district.⁶ The coins are found plentifully in the country to the westward of the Jumna.⁷ Again he tells us that the coins are found to the west of the Satlej, in Depālpur Satgarha, Ajudhan Kahrur and Multan, and to the eastward in Bhatner Abhor Sirsa, Hānsi Pānīpat, and Sonpat.⁸ Rodgers⁹ obtained specimens of Class 6 at Hānsi and Kharkaudah near Sonpat. The evidence of coin finds shows that the Yaudheyas occupied an area which may be roughly described as the Eastern Panjab.

¹ *J.A.S.B.* iv (1835), Pl. XXXIV 23, p. 626.

J.A.S.B., III (1834), Pl. XVIII; iv (1835), Pl. XXXIV; *P.E.*, Pla. IV and XIX

² *A.S.R.*, xiv p. 140

C.A.J. p. 76.

³ *Ibid.*

Ibid. p. 79

⁴ *A.S.R.*, II p. 14

A.G.I., p. 945

MSB. notes in Dept. of Coins.

§ 183. The literary and epigraphical evidence shows that the Yaudheyas were one of the most powerful of the tribes of the Panjab. They are mentioned by Pāṇini and the commentary along with the Trigarta people (cf § 166) and others as 'living by fighting'. In the *Mahābhārata* they appear in the usual passages with other Panjab tribes. They do not seem to be mentioned in connexion with Alexander. In the Junāgarh inscription of Rudradāman of the year 72 = A D 150, the Mahāksatrapa claims to have destroyed the Yaudheyas, 'who would not submit because they were proud of their title of heroes among the Kṣatriyas'.¹ This reference suggests that their lands in the second century extended into Western Rājputāna. The Bijayagadh inscription confirms this. Two centuries later Samudragupta² in his Allahabad inscription mentions them along with the Mālavas and Ārjunūyanas among the frontier tribes who paid tribute and homage to him. Varāhamihira³ puts the Yaudheyas with the Rājāñyas, Mālavas, and other tribes in the northern division. After this date they seem to disappear from history, but Cunningham⁴ thinks their name has survived in that of the modern Johiyas who occupy both banks of the Sutley along the Bahāwalpur frontier.

Hoernle⁵ has given an account of a number of clay seals from Sonait in Ludhiāna, some of which bore impressions from Yaudheya coins of Class 6. One very large one had as type a bull as on the coins of the Yaudheyas and the legend '*Yodheyānam jayamamtra-dharānām*' (seal) 'of the Yaudheya councillors of victory'. A fragmentary inscription in characters of the second-third century A D from Bijayagadh⁶ in the Byānā tahsil of Bharatpur State contains a reference to a Mahārāja-Mahāsenapati appointed leader of the *Yaudheya gana*.

§ 184. The coins of the Yaudheyas fall into three periods, Classes 1, 2, and 5 of the late second and first centuries B C indicating a period of independence, from the fall of the Mauryas to the

¹ *E.I.*, viii, pp 44 and 47

² Fleet, *C.I.I.*, iii, pp 8, 14

³ *Brhatsamhitā*, xiv 28


⁴ *A.S.R.*, xiv, p 140, *A.G.I.*, p 245

⁵ *Proc. A.S.B.*, 1884, pp 137-141

⁶ Fleet, *C.I.I.*, iii, p 252

coming of the Ku hāna. Classes 3-4 belong to the later second century A.D. and the poor state of the currency probably reflects the disastrous effects of Rudradāman's victory and the war with the Śakas. The fine coins of Class 6 which like the seals above mentioned reveal strong Kushān influence show the tribe well established again in the third and early fourth centuries A.D. Their currency came to an end with the Gupta conquest.

§ 185. UNCERTAIN COINS (pp. 279-281) There is little to add to the descriptions in the text of the coins classed as uncertain. Those that bear names are given first and arranged in alphabetical order.

No. 1 has a reverse type not found on any of the tribal coins, which recalls a type familiar from punch marked silver coins. The same symbol  has been used in the text but a closer examination shows that the animal is not a dog but a lion. The inscription is in Brāhmī characters of the second century B.C. *Agolaka* [] *ṇapada* one missing *akara* is obviously *ja* and the coin would give the name of a hitherto unknown *janapada* that of the *Agolakas* or *Aṅgolakas*. I think however that the inscription is continued below the tree and that the full legend is as on nos. 22-29 most of which have the same types: lion on hill and tree in railing (see below § 194).



§ 186. The complete legend on no. 2 which is fully preserved on a specimen in the Indian Museum¹ is *Jyeshhadattasya*.² The male deity on the obverse is off the flan of the I.M. specimen and the B.M. specimen shows the reverse type to be Lakṣmī and not an elephant. Carlisle found a specimen at Bairāt, 22½ miles S.W. of Ghazipur³. Another of these coins is that obtained at Indor Khera by Cunningham⁴ he read the legend *Ayyeshhadattama*, taking the remains of the figure as an initial *A*. The reverse he rightly says has an erect human figure. Carlisle and Cunningham both talk of the Aśokan character of the inscription but the coin probably belongs to the end of the second century B.C.

¹ *I.M.C.* i Pl. XXIII 7 p. 209

² Not *Jyeshhadattadasya* as read by Vincent Smith.

³ *A.S.R.*, xlii p. 115.

⁴ *A.S.P.* xlii, p. 41

§ 187 The next two coins, nos 3-4, have the legend—certain on no. 3, not so clear on no 4—*Mahāsenasa* in characters of the early second century B C The types are a standing male deity, a svastika, and the symbol  The general style recalls the inscribed coins of Ujjayinī, nos 5-7 have the legend *Puṃgasenasa* with the symbol  above and a river below The reverse type is a tree in sailing Nothing is known of the issuer Puṃgasena, who belongs to the second century B C

§ 188 No 8 was published by Rapson¹ with the suggestion that it may belong to the region of Mathurā As to the reading of the inscription given in the text, *Rājā-Śisucamdrātasa*, I now think that traces of *ñ* can be seen below *ja*, so that the first word is *Rājño*, a genitive, which is what we should expect The form *Rajño* is also found before sibilants (cf § 124) There is no trace of a vowel on the first Ś, but as that of the second may be *u*, Rapson's reading *Śisucamdāta* is equally possible *Camd*[or *-dr*]*ātā* is, as he points out, for a Sanskrit *Candradatta* No ruler of this name is otherwise known The coin may be dated in the first century B C

§ 189 The next coin, no 9, which at first sight looks like a late Greek² or Scythic coin, e g of Azes, has types bull and elephant, which we find on the silver coins of the Audumbaras, Mahādeva, and Rudravarman The Brāhmī legend is very uncertain It seems possible to read *Rāja* (this may, however, be a *nandipada*) *V-mak*[-] [-]*napapusa* *Vemaka*, if this is the reading, would suggest a further link with Rudravarman and the Audumbaras The coin came from the Panjab, probably from the Hoshiārpur district, and belongs to the first century B C

No 10, the reverse of which is obliterated, has the obverse fully occupied by a legend in Brāhmī characters of the third or fourth century A D—*Vasu* [- -] apparently not *Vasudeva* The coin was in the Rawlins collection, and therefore presumably came from the Hoshiārpur district of the Panjab

¹ *J R A S*, 1900, pp 114-115, Pl no 14

² Indeed, Rodgers in his MS notes describes it as an unpublished coin of Hermaeus

§ 190 Nos. 11-16 are of a type already published by Cunningham¹ Vincent Smith,² and Rapson.³ They have the legend *Vīrasena*, in Brāhmī characters of the third century A.D. above a palm tree between two *nandipadas*, and *Lakṣmī* on the reverse. Cunningham attributed them to Mathurā where he obtained over 100. While they are found there they are distributed over a wider area. Carlisle found a dozen at Indora Khara,⁴ and Sir Richard Burn⁵ has specimens from Sankisā in the Farrukhabād district and Sarai Aghat in the Etah district and from Kanauj. They are therefore found also over an area to the south and east of Mathurā, where the coins of the Mathurā dynasties are not found. These coins are almost all square and have no links with the round Mathurā coins in style. The issuer of these coins is to be identified with the Swāmi Virasena mentioned in an incomplete inscription⁶ found by Sir Richard Burn at Jankhat in the Farrukhabād district.

§ 191 No. 17 which Cunningham⁷ published without comment along with the coins of the Audumbaras as a coin of Rāja Vṛṣṇi is unique in every way. One of the very few silver coins of the period it has remarkable types. The obverse is a pillar surmounted by an animal half lion and half-elephant, above which is a *nandipada*. It is not possible to be absolutely certain that the *nandipada* is not on the top of the standard with the animal in front but such monuments as the Mathurā Lion Capital suggest the first interpretation of the type. The reverse is an elaborate wheel probably to be interpreted as a *dharmacakra*. The legend in Brāhmī on the obverse and Kharoṣṭhī on the reverse is the same on both sides, with slight dialectic differences as usual in such cases (cf. § 150). Cunningham's transliteration of the legend is

Vṛishni Raja jndaganasya bhubarasya

on which the reading given on p. 281 of the Catalogue is based. It is however impossible to make sense of this.

¹ *C.A.I.*, p. 89 Pl. VIII. 19

J.R.A.S., 1900, p. 115

J.R.A.S., 1900 p. 552.

J.R.A.S., 1900, pp. 552-553 Pargiter *E.I.* xi, pp. 85-87

⁷ *C.A.I.*, p. 70 Pl. IV. 15.

² *C.I.M.* i pp. 191-197

A.S.R. xii, p. 41.

The legend was fully discussed by Monsieur A. Bergny,¹ and he concluded that the inscriptions were

Br *Vrsn[-]r[ā]jañāganasya tratarasya*
 Khar *Vrsnrajañna [ga]-tra - -*

The last word may be dealt with first *bhubarasya* or *tratarasya*? I was reluctant to accept the latter reading as I believed the legend was good Sanskrit, in which case *tratarasya* is impossible. But the legend is better explained not as Sanskrit but as Prākṛit which has been given a Sanskrit appearance—gen in *-sya* instead of *sa*, in inscriptions of this time when we have a rounded *g* 𑀧, the *bh* is square, so that 𑀧 must be *t*, and Bergny's *tratarasya* = *tratarasa* in the Kharosthī—is the correct reading

Tratarasa is the familiar form of the genitive in the Prākṛit of the north-west corresponding to the genitive of Sanskrit *trātr*. *Tratarasya* is an illiterate attempt to give the Sanskrit by some one who thought that if *ganasya* corresponded to Prākṛit *ganasa*, *tratarasya* must be the Sanskrit for *tratarasa*. On the other hand, it may be a dialect similar to that of the Mathurā Kushān inscriptions, which shows forms like *swamasya*

§ 192. There is no doubt about the first two syllables *Vrsn*—the Kharosthī supplies the *r* —, *r[u]ja* is clear on both sides. The next *aksara*, transliterated *jañā* by Bergny, is more probably *jañō*, we are very familiar with it in the Prākṛit genitive *rajañō*, on the coins of Pañcāla, for example. The Kharosthī equivalent is probably *nnā*. The next three letters are *ganasya* (*ganasa* in Kharosthī).

The Brāhmī inscription then is

Vrsn-r[ā]jañō-ganasya tratarasya

Vrsn is well known as the name of a people, and *gana* presents no difficulty. We are left with *rājañō*—or *rājañā*, which is no easier to explain. I think, and the Kharosthī form *nn* supports this, that the compound represents a Sanskrit *-ny-* and the word is *Rājanya*. *Rājañō* may be an engraver's mistake for a genitive on the analogy of *Rājñō*, Prākṛit *ranno*—in which case the legend means 'of the

¹ *J R A S*, 1900, pp 416-421

protector of the tribe Vṛṣṇurājanya but a compound is more in the spirit of the language. It is possible that the engraver copied the vowel mark also from the very familiar compound consonant ṛṣ although it was not needed here and we should pay no heed to it, but translate of the protector of the Rājanya [or warrior] tribe of Vṛṣṇis. We should naturally prefer an explanation which would not assume an engraver's error but there does seem to be evidence that he was more familiar with the Kharoṣṭhī dialect and was doing his best to put the inscription into Sanskrit on the obverse. The coin belongs to the first century B.C., presumably to the northern Panjab.

§ 193 No. 18 has the monogram Yajñabliu in Brāhmī characters of the third or fourth century A.D. the reverse type cannot be distinguished.

No. 19 with reverse type a tree in railing between two svastikas has on the obverse an inscription of the second century A.D. above a mountain (1). The first *akṣara* is illegible, but the remainder are [] *ayanasa*.

Nos. 20 and 21 seem to belong to the Almorā series with which they are connected by the elaborate symbol occupying the reverse, and the obverse symbols of a bull before a tree in railing with



behind it all found at Almorā, although differently arranged. The legend on no. 20 ends *asasa* on no. 21 begins *Rāja*.

§ 194 Nos. 22-29 form a puzzling group. They come from the Panjab where a number were procured by Rodgers at Barwalla. They all have as obverse type a tree in railing nos. 22-23 have reverse a bull and the others a lion sometimes on a hill. Taking nos. 26 28 29 first of all we find the inscriptions are

agodukā agāayanapad

agodakā agāaya

agodakā a

The full inscription—and this is probably the full legend on no 1 (see above, p 1), which has the same types—then is

agodakā agāca-janapadasa

which I am unable to explain It contains the name or names of a *janapada*, but I have been unable to identify it with any known Sanskrit form of the name of a Panjab tribe Agodaka or Aṅgodraka may represent another claimant for identification with the Oxudrakai of the Greeks *Agāca* suggests a Sanskrit *agastya*, but this does not help us

Nos 22–24 have the inscriptions

agācamitṛa - - - -

- - - - trapaḍabhāsa

agacamitrāpa - - - -

which I am unable to explain

No 27 has only a fragment of a legend

- - dabhīcāya - -

No 25 has a shorter legend of which one can only read

- napada -

IMC, Pl XXIII 12, is another of these coins, which do not seem to be rare The British Museum has a number of poorer specimens chiefly collected by Rodgers, but they throw no further light on the inscription

§ 195 I am unable to make any suggestion about the attribution of the little group of coins, nos 31–36, the inscriptions of which are faithfully reproduced in the text They are from the Panjab (Rodgers and Clive-Bayley) Nos 37–38 are in very poor condition, but the types suggest Kauśambī as their place of origin The name seems to end in *- - samta[sa]*

There is little to say about the remaining coins no. 41 may be of the Ārjunāyanas. No 43 has a name ending in *-mitasa*, possibly Gomitra, in early Brāhmī characters above the bull No. 44 may be connected with nos 30–36 Nos 45 and 46 are the same as *IMC*, Pl XXIII 2 There are traces of an inscription above the bull on no 45, *-nade-*, Dhanadevasa (?) Better specimens of nos

47-48 both with unusual types from the Panjab may enable the legends to be read.

§ 103. ADDITIONS. The coins in the Additions have been dealt with in the text,¹ with the exception of p. 288 no 108 (Pl XXXIX 9) which presents similarities to the earlier Audheya coins (Class I var c) and probably came from Behat (cf *JASB.*, iii (1831) Pl. IX 4) I am now more inclined to connect it with the Kanaury coins (§ 104) but in view of the poor condition of the coin certainty is unattainable.

METROLOGY

§ 107 Very little is known concerning the denominations and standards of ancient India. The information given in the law books and similar literary sources is of little practical value when applied to the coins that have survived and for the period covered by this volume we get no help from inscriptions. We need not here go again into the problem fully discussed by Rapson² of reconciling the simplicity of the theoretical system given in the law books with the great diversity in weights found in the coins themselves. Nor shall we go over the ground already covered by Cunningham³ in his discussion of the weights of the earliest Indian coins. We shall be content to point out that the ratio 16 annas = 1 rupee goes back at least 2 000 years to the 16 *māpakas* = 1 *kārṣṭapana*⁴ of the law books.

§ 108 If we look for references to coins in literature we find a number of allusions to mercantile transactions in the *Jātaka* but many of these notably to gold coins,⁵ cannot be taken as accurately reflecting the currency conditions of the period of composition of the work, still less of the period in which the story is placed

See especially § 78 for a correction

¹ *Cat. A. B. K.*, pp. clxxvii ff

² *C.A.I.* pp. 44 ff.

Mr A. B. Hemmy found the ratio 16 to be the most frequent in his analysis of the weights from Mohenjo-Daro (Sir John Marshall, *Mohenjo Daro*, ii, 596).

⁵ Some of the allusions to gold pieces in the translation have no foundation in the original text.

Mrs Rhys Davids¹ has investigated the material for the economic history of India to be found in the *Jātaka*, and the subject has also been dealt with by Professor D. K. Bhandarkar² I have read through the translation³ and compared the references to coins in it with the original⁴ The material is much less than one would expect The coin most frequently mentioned is the *lahāpana* (*lārsāpana*), which is to be identified with the silver punch-marked coin It is clearly the currency familiar to the narrators of certain stories in the *Jātaka*, and we also know from finds that the punch-marked coin was the sole silver currency of a certain period (see §§ 80–82) This is, of course, evidence for the date of compilation of parts of the *Jātaka*, and does not mean that punch-marked coins were in circulation ‘when Bruhmadatta was reigning in Benares’

The *kahāpana* is so well known as the standard coin that it is often not mentioned by name Just as we say a ‘millionaire’ without explaining that pounds are meant, so the Pāli has *asīṭikotivibhava*, ‘one who has a fortune of 80 crores’, i.e. of silver *kārsāpanas* Many of the allusions to money—when they allude to coins at all—are to coins which probably never existed, such as the *suvarnanakka* (*suvarnanaka*), and need not concern us here It is worth noting that the name *purāna* is not found in the *Jātaka*, as its meaning the ‘old-fashioned’ coin shows, the name only came to be applied to the silver *kārsāpana* after it was no longer struck but still retained an important place in circulation along with coins of more modern type We find *purāna*, for example, in the *Divyāvadāna* playing the part of *lahāpana* in the *Jātaka* The chief copper coin is the *māsaka* (*māsaka*), although there are occasional references to *kārsāpanas* of copper Mention of individual coins is rare in the *Jātaka*, but there is the passage in the *Gangamāla-jātaka*⁵ where the king goes through various sums in descending order in order to ascertain the amount of the poor water-carrier’s hidden treasure From this it is clear that

¹ *J R A S*, 1901, pp 859 ff

² *Carmichael Lectures*, 1921, ch I–II

³ Ed Cowell, Cambridge, 1895 ff

⁴ Ed Fausböll, London, 1877 ff

⁵ Ed Fausböll, iii, p 448

the following coins at least existed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ *kāṛṣāpana* in silver and 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ *māśaka* in copper one wonders why the king mentioned both $\frac{1}{2}$ *kāṛṣāpana* and 4 *māśakas* as they are presumably equivalent. It suggests a *pādika* or $\frac{1}{4}$ *kāṛṣāpana* in silver and a 4 *māśaka* piece in copper but the latter would be a large coin. There are references in other stories to the *māśaka* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *māśaka*¹ as coins of small value in addition to vaguer references, much as we talk of a few pence. The smallest coin mentioned is the *kākanika*.²

§ 199 With regard to the coins themselves we do not propose to do much more than present the materials.³ Taking first of all the earliest coins Part I Class 1 belonging to extreme N W India, it is to be noted that they are struck on a Persian standard and are double sigloi or Persian statera $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ sigloi. The weights, 172-177 grains, of the larger pieces are just those of the Persian statera of the Achaemenid governors in Lycia, Cyprus, &c., and this is further evidence for dating these coins not earlier than the fourth century. If the coins are actually the issues of Achaemenid governors they would belong to the first half of the century. If struck after the extreme N W had passed from Persia they must be of the second half and probably later than say 330 B.C. when Darius III still had Indians in his army.⁴

§ 200 Class 2 are $\frac{1}{2}$ *kāṛṣāpanas* of an Indian standard. The usual weight is between 25 and 26 grains, which gives a *kāṛṣāpana*—not known of this type—of the weight of the majority of the punch marked silver coins. Class 3 are also $\frac{1}{2}$ *kāṛṣāpanas* presumably from a different part of India. The most frequent weight is between 26 and 27 grains, which gives a *kāṛṣāpana* 2-3 grains heavier than the preceding. Only the half is known of this type also. Class 4 from the Sultanpur find consists of single and

¹ e.g. *Mecchadāśaka*, II, p. 424; *Vishakhadāśaka*, III, 150.


² *Callakavijñāśaka*, I, p. 120.

Mr A. B. Hemmy has investigated by graphical methods the weights given for various series in this Catalogue, and will shortly publish his results in the *J.R.A.S.*

C.H.L., I, p. 341

double *kārsāpanas*, but we have not sufficient specimens to enable us to generalize about the weights. The two *kārsāpanas* are of rather light weight, as is one of the doubles, but the weight of the other double, 108.7, brings them into connexion with the preceding Class 5, which weighs between 14.4 and 14.9 grains, are $\frac{1}{4}$ *kārsāpanas* or *pādikas* of a heavier standard. This weight is slightly above Cunningham's¹ theoretical *pādika* of 14.4 grains and gives a *kārsāpana* of 58–59 grains, or $\frac{1}{3}$ Persic stater or $\frac{2}{3}$ siglos, the same standard is found in the first class of punch-marked coins (see § 201).

These miscellaneous groups, 2–5, show two different standards, a heavier and perhaps earlier one, and a lighter one of 51–53 grains. As the former is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a siglos or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Persic stater or double siglos, it probably belongs to areas once under Achaemenid influence, while the lighter is the Indian—perhaps later—standard.

§ 201. Passing to Part II of the Catalogue, the punch-marked silver pieces, a frequency table shows two standards again. The weights of most of Class 1, which we have already seen is a separate find from the N W (§ 43) and which is characterized by the two forms of mountain symbol  associated with Taxila, lie between 55 and 56 grains, and some are higher. They are heavy *kārsāpanas* or $\frac{2}{3}$ sigloi, and are not too light for Cunningham's theoretical weight of 57.6 grains for the *kārsāpana*. All the rest of the punch-marked coins were struck on a slightly lighter standard. The majority of the weights lie between 51.5 and 52.5 grains, although good specimens are found as high as 54 and as low as 50. The interesting point about those of lighter weight is that they come from all parts of India (cf § 58), and show that a single standard was in use over a vast area, enforced by a central authority. This again points to the Maurya period and the third century as their date of issue.

It is to be noted that the great majority of the silver coins of ancient India are full *kārsāpanas*; halves and quarters are much rarer, and belong to different series, probably outside of the Maurya

empire. Very small silver coins are known (Class 9) weighing from 2 to 3 grains. These are $\frac{1}{8}$ *kārṣapāṇas* or *kṛṇḍas*.

§ 202. The few silver coins in the latter part of the Catalogue issued by the Audumbaras, Kulūtas Kunindas and Laudheyas, are all based on the hemidrachms of the later Greek and Śaka kings and are hemidrachms of the later or Persian standard.



§ 203. The weights of the early Indian coins may throw some light on the origin of coinage in India. It would appear that the earliest coins were struck in Achaemenid territory in the N.W., and that the Mauryas adopted the idea of a coinage like many other things, from Persia, and developed a coinage on Indian lines using a standard which was either a native Indian standard slightly lighter than the Persian or the latter slightly reduced.

§ 204. It is difficult to generalize about the weights of the copper coins. In the first place they are not struck or cast so carefully as the silver coins and secondly they have suffered much more in course of time. In most series we have not sufficient specimens available and in the few cases where we have long runs, as in the case of the punch marked copper coins, the gradation of weights offers a well nigh hopeless puzzle.

I cannot conclude without a tribute to the memory of General Sir Alexander Cunningham whose magnificent bequest to the nation of his collection of Indian coins forms the basis of this Catalogue. I trust that my debt to his published work is sufficiently apparent in the Introduction.

J. ALLAN

CORRIGENDA

- PAGE xxv, last two lines delete 'with the exception no 1',
and for 'no 10' read 'no 11'
- PAGE xxviii, § 27, l 1 for 'rabbit' read 'hare'
- PAGE xxxii, l 4 on no 7 see also L D Barnett in *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies*, 1928, p 714 note
- PAGE xxxvi delete last sentence on the page 'Hanumān coin',
and see now p lxix, ll 10-16
- PAGE l, l 14 for 'Elah' read 'Etah'.
- PAGE l, l 3 from foot read '(see p 84)'
- PAGE lxxxii, l 7 from foot var c is really a coin of the Sibus, cf
§ 142
- PAGE xci, l 15 delete 'and might even be earlier'
- PAGE xcii, l 20 read 'suggested by Buhler (*Ind Stud*, iii², p 49,
note 1)'
- PAGE xcvi, l 5 delete 'and might century'
- PAGE xcvii, l 1 for 'deity' read 'Laksmī'
- PAGE 39, no 64 for 'Pl. VI 4' read 'VI 5'.
- PAGE 44, no 15 for '(wt) 83' read '53'
- PAGE 59, no 7 for  substitute , transfer to Class 7
and see § 70
- PAGE 70, no 37 for 'Pl VI 2' read 'Pl VII 2'
- PAGE 71, no 38 delete Pl VIII 24
- PAGE 71, no 39 from Eran cf *A S R* Pl XXIV 3
- PAGE 80, no 10 add Pl VIII 24
- PAGE 84, no 1 add Pl VI 17
- PAGE 121, var c transfer to Sibus and see Introd, § 142
- PAGE 125, no 23 the last letter in the Kharosthī legend is -ya
not -ta, see Introd, § 95
- PAGE 133, nos 24, 25 read 'Pl XVII' for 'Pl XVIII'
- PAGE 133, no 29 read 'Pl XVII' for 'Pl XVI'
- PAGE 134, no 31 the weight is 19.5 not 9.5.
- PAGE 154 for 'JETTHAMITRA' read 'JYESTHAMITRA'

PAGE 174 no. 31a for GOṢADATTA read ŚEṢADATTA and see Introd. § 124

PAGE 182 nos. 80-84 on these coins see Introd., § 124

PAGE 184 for HAGĀMAŚA read HAGĀMAṢA

PAGE 212 no. 19: on this coin see Introd., § 165

PAGE 213 no. 20 delete *hka* and read '[]' and see Introd., § 165 at end



PAGE 213 nos. 21-22 on these coins see Introd., §§ 142-3


PAGE 214 no. 1 on the reverse legend see Introd., § 140


PAGE 215 var *f* on the reverse type see Introd., § 147



PAGE 218 Class 3 on the legends of these coins see Introd., §§ 152 and 154


PAGE 220, var *d* add  to the description of obverse.

PAGE 221 var *h* for  substitute 

PAGE 226 no. 98 add  to description of reverse.



PAGE 232 var *f* add  to reverse.


PAGE 234 var *c* substitute  for 

PAGE 237 the second symbol is probably not  but the fish headed [1] standard found on Class 3 var *b*.

PAGE 260 for  substitute 

PAGE 262 nos. 134-137 delete *ḍ* and read *Ujemi* (see Introd. § 172)

PAGES 267-270 for  read  and see the discussion of the legend in Introd., § 177

PAGE 278 var *c* for *cakra* on r [312] read *nāga* symbol on r 

PAGE 279 no. 2 the full reading is *Jyēṣṭhadattārya* see Introd., § 186

PAGES 279-285 for fuller readings of a number of Uncertain Coins see Introd., §§ 185-195

PAGE 288 Class 8 this is not a new type see § 78.







LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS


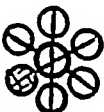
<i>A G I</i>	Cunningham, Alexander The Ancient Geography of India, London, 1871
<i>A S R.</i>	Archaeological Survey of India Annual Reports. Old Series (Cunningham) quoted by volume New Series (Marshall) by years
<i>B M C</i>	British Museum Catalogue
<i>C</i>	Cunningham, General Sir Alexander
<i>C A I</i>	Cunningham, Coins of Ancient India, London, 1891
<i>Cat A W K</i>	E J Rapson, Catalogue of Coins of the Andhras, Western Ksatrapas, &c, in the British Museum, London, 1908
<i>C H I</i>	Cambridge History of India, Cambridge, vol 1, 1922
<i>C I I</i>	Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, vol I (new ed) Inscriptions of Asoka by E Hultzsch, Calcutta, 1925, Vol II, 1 Kharosthi Inscriptions, by Sten Konow, Calcutta, 1929 Vol III, Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings, by John Faithfull Fleet, Calcutta, 1888
<i>C I M , 1.</i>	Vincent A Smith, Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, vol 1, Oxford, 1906
<i>C M I</i>	Cunningham, Coins of Mediaeval India, London, 1894
<i>E I</i>	Epigraphia Indica
<i>I A</i>	Indian Antiquary
<i>Ind Stud III</i>	J G Bühler On the Origin of the Indian Alphabet (second revised edition of Indian Studies, no III), Strassburg, 1898 Originally published in <i>Sitz-ber K Ak</i> Wien, cxxxii, 1895
<i>J A S B</i>	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
<i>J B B R A S</i>	Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
<i>J B O R S</i>	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.
<i>J R A S</i>	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
<i>Num Chron.</i>	Numismatic Chronicle



<i>Num. Suppl</i>	Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
<i>Num. Glean.</i>	(Sir) Walter Elliot: Numismatic Gleanings by Descriptions and Figures of the Coins of India reprinted from The Madras Journal of Literature and Science vol. xix p. 220 f
<i>Ostas. Zeitsch.</i>	Ostasiatische Zeitschrift.
<i>P.E.</i>	James Prinsep, Essays on Indian Antiquities, London, 1858.
<i>Proc. A.S.B</i>	Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
<i>Proc. B.B.R.A.S</i>	Proceedings of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
<i>Prog Rep N.W.P and O., 1891-2</i>	Progress Reports of the Epigraphical & Architectural Branches of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for 1891-2 Roorkee [1892].
<i>Rev Num.</i>	Revue Numismatique.
<i>S.B.E.</i>	Sacred Books of the East.
<i>Sitz-ber K.Ak. Wien</i>	Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Wien).
<i>S.B.A.W</i>	Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften (Berlin).


PART I


VARIOUS EARLY SINGLE TYPE SILVER




N	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse	
CLASS 1 NORTH WEST INDIA					
Persian Standard.					
Doubles					
1	1 3.6	<i>R</i> <i>oblong</i> 95 x 6	 	Plain. [Whitehead 1922.] Pl I 1.	
2	1 7.8	1.0 x 6	As 1 but no pellet in centre.		[Whitehead, 1922]
3	1 6.5	1.2 x 5	 	Pl I 2.	
4	155-7 ms A 1000M	1 15 x 5			[India Office 1882]
5	175 0	1 0	 	"	[Stubbs, 1865]
6	173 5	1.0 x 5			"








No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
7	175 0	<i>R</i> <i>oblong</i> 10 × 45	As preceding	Plain [Stubbs, 1865] Pl I 3
8	174 2	10 × 46	,	" [Stubbs, 1865]
9	174 0	10 × 45	"	,
Halves				
10	43 5	<i>R</i> <i>round</i> 6		Plain [Gen M Clerk, 1920] Pl I 4
11	38 5	6	,	" [Cunningham, 1894]
Quarters				
12	19 9	55	 The design in third quadrant is a countermark	Plain [Cunningham, 1894]


No.	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	19.6	At round 45		Plain [Cunningham 1894] Pl. I. 5
14	19.2	6		[Cunningham, 1894]
15	19.0	5		
16	19.7	45		[Grant, 1885.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<div>CLASS 2 NORTH INDIA</div> <div>Small oblong ingots</div> <div>Var a</div>				
1	25 5	AR oblong 35		<div>Plain</div> <div>[Grant, 1885]</div> <div>PI I 8</div>
2	25 5	45 x 2	,	, [Cunningham 1894]
3	24 3	5 x 2	„	„
4	25 2	4 x 2	„	,
5	25 6	45 x 2	,	,
6	22 5	45 x 2	,	,
7	24 8	4 x 2	„	,
8	24 6	45 x 25	,	„ [Thomas, 1850]
9	24 0	45 x 25	„	„
10	26 0	4 x 2	„	„
11	22 0	4 x 2	,	„ [Thomas, 1850]
12	25 4	5 x 2	„	„ [Grant, 1881]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse
13	25.3	Al oblong 5 x 2		<p>Var b</p> <p>Plain.</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL I 9</p> <p>C CAI PI I 1</p>
14	24.0	5 x 2		<p>Plain.</p> <p>[Cunningham 1894] PL I. 10</p>



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 3 NORTH INDIA				
		AR square	Var a	
1	25 6	5		Plain [Whitehead, 1922] Pl I 15
2	27 0	55	"	' [Whitehead, 1922]
3	25 0	5	"	' "
4	25 9	4	'	" [Cunningham, 1894]
5	25 5	5	 ☉ in place of four pellets	" [Whitehead, 1922]
6	27 0	4	"	" "
7	26 8	4	"	" "
8	24 0	4		' [Cunningham, 1894]
9	26 7	45	"	" "
10	25 0	45	'	" "
11	25 4	55	"	" "
12	27 3	35	"	" "
13	27 5	35	"	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
14	25.0	Al square 5		Plain [Whitehead 1922]
15	27.0	35		[Cunningham 1894]
16	20.6	35		
17	27.2	4		
18	26.7	33	"	" PL I. 7
19	28.3	33	 in front. From Mathura.	" [Cunningham 1894] PL I 13
20	26.7	35		[Cunningham 1894] PL I. 11.
21	23.9	45		" [Cunningham, 1894]
22	21.5	45	 over 	Var δ Plain. [Cunningham, 1894] PL I. 12.
C. C.A.I. PL I 18				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 4 SOUTH-WEST INDIA				
Sultanpur ¹ Find Type				
1	98.3	At round 85		Plain [Codrington, 1922] Pl I 18
2	108.7	9	"	" [Sir Walter Elliot, Pres, 1886] Pl I 17 E, C S I, Pl IX 62
3	50.0	7	"	Plain [J H Daniels, Esq, Pres, 1921] Pl. I 18
4	49.5	7	"	" [Codrington, 1922] Pl I 18.







¹ Found in a field near Sultanpur two miles north of Wai in Satara district, O Codrington on some silver coins found near Wai, J B B R A S, 1876, pp 400-403

No.	Wt.	Met. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
CLASS 5 SOUTH WEST INDIA.				
Konkan Find Type				
1	14.4	5 squares	 surrounded by border of	Uncertain object in circle. [Codrington, 1922]
2	14.3	.5	Similar	Illegible. " PL. I. 20
3	14.5	5 x 3	"	" [Codrington 1922]
4	12.9	.4		Branch (?). " PL. I. 21.
5	14.9	.6		surrounded by [Sir Walter Elliot, Pres., 1886] PL. I. 22.
1 C.S.I. Pl. II. 61				
3	14.8	6	Similar	Similar [Codrington 1922.] PL. I. 23
	14.4	6		" [Codrington 1922.] PL. I. 24.
	14.3	3		[Cunningham, 1894]
	14	5		as obverse "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 6 UNKNOWN (probably northern) PROVENANCE				
1	17.3	At square 4		Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. I 25
			C, C. A. I., Pl. I 19	
2	20.2	5	Similar	Plain. [Cunningham, 1894]
3	17.5	4	"	" Pl. I 26
CLASS 7 UNKNOWN PROVENANCE				
1	17.8	5	 and two other punches, possibly elephants	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. I. 27
			C, C. A. I., Pl. I 16	

PART II

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.		Reverse.
CLASS 1 GROUP I					
		R square	Var. a.		
1	55.0	6 x 55			  <div>[Swiney 1869] Pl. II. 1.</div>
					
2	54.0	55 x -45	"	"	" <div>[Swiney 1869]</div>
3	55.8	6 x -4	"	"	"
4	55.0	-6 x 5	"	"	"
5	50.5	-55	"	"	"
6	54.4	5	"	"	"
7	51.7	-55	"	"	"
8	51.6	5	"	"	"
9	53.7	-55	"	"	"
10	50.8	-6 x -45	"	"	" <div>Pl. II. 2.</div>





No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
11	54 7	Al square 5 × 4	As preceding	As preceding [Swiney, 1869]
12	53 7	55 × 35	"	" "
13	51 7	5 × 35	"	" "
14	53 5	55 × 4	"	" "
15	53 0	55	"	" "
16	52 5	7 × 4	"	" "
17	53 4	55	"	" ,
18	54 0	55	"	, Pl II 3 "
19	46 0	65 × 45	"	, [Swiney, 1869]
20	53 2	6 × 5	"	, "
21	53 3	6	"	" "
22	55 2	6 × 4	,	" "
23	49 0	6 × 1	,	" Pl II 4
24	51 0	75 × 4	"	, [Swiney, 1869]
25	56 4	65	"	" , Pl II 5

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse
20	53.8	At square -6	As preceding.	As preceding [Swiney 1869]
"	50.0	" x 55		"
8	52.0	55	"	"
29	47.0	4 x 65		"
30	51.7	-6 x 4		"
31	53.7	6 x 33		
32	53.0	-6 x 45		"
33	53.0	55		" "
34	49.0	53		" "
35	56	-6 x 51	"	"
36	54.0	6		" PL II. 7
3	5.0	5		" [Swiney 1869]
38	33.8	33		
39	5.4	~ 5	"	
40	40.3	35		" "



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
41	53 8	Al square 55	As preceding	As preceding [Swiney, 1869]
42	54 0	6	"	" "
43	55 4	5	"	" "
44	55 5	5	"	" PI II 8.
45	55 3	5 × 4	"	" [Swiney, 1869]
46	57 0	5	"	" "
47	50 8	5	"	" "
48	58 0	5	"	" "
49	56 0	6 × 45	"	" "
50	54 3	6	"	" "
51	55 0	6 × 5	"	" "
52	44 3	4	"	" "
53	49 5	5	"	" "
54	53 0	5	"	" "
55	54 4	55	"	" "

TUXCHMARKED SILVER COINS








No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	55.0	At square 8 x 4	As preceding.	As preceding.
5	55.2	.5	"	[Theobald 1906.]
58	61.5	3	"	[Prinsep 1850]
				[Cunningham, 1804]
59	53.2	" x 6		Var 6 
60	33.5	33	"	[Thomas 1850] Pl. II. c.
			"	[Gen. M. Clerk, 1890] Pl. II. d
51.3	.55			From Kopyadeh, two miles north of Balurasan Dist.
54.4	8			Similar
49.2	5		"	[Gen. M. Clerk 1920.] From Ayodhya.
51.0	53		"	"
3.4	55		"	[Swiney 1869]
0	5		"	[Theobald 1906.]
			"	[Cunningham 1894]
			"	[Prinsep, 1850.]
			"	—

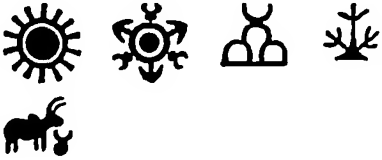
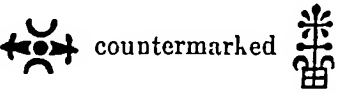


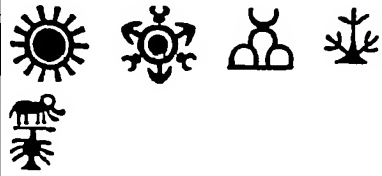

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
67	53 3	Al round 5	As preceding	As preceding
68	53 3	5	"	" [Eden, 1853]
69	48 5	square 6	<div>Var c</div> <div> </div>	<div>Similar</div> <div>[Swiney, 1869] Pl XLI 1</div>
70	54 5	6	<div>Var d</div> <div> </div>	<div>Similar</div> <div>[Whitehead, 1922] Pl II 10</div>
71	54 5	55	"	" [Eden, 1853]

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS


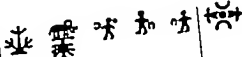
PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS				
No.	Wt.	Metal. Sire.	Obverse	Reverse
1	49.5	Al pyrrh -65		CLASS 2 GROUP I lar a [Whitehead 1924] Pl. III. 1.
2	49.9	7		[Cunningham 1924]
3	49.0	7 x -6	"	[Whitehead, 19 2.]
4	52.1	-6	"	[Thomas, 1850]
5	41.3	6	"	[Cunningham, 1894]
6	51.8	6	"	[Swiney 1809]
7	51.0	-65	"	[Cunningham 1894] Pl. III. 3.
50.7	7 x 53	"	"	[Cunningham 1894]
51.0	-65	"	"	[Whitehead 1894.] Pl. III. 4.
52.0	7 x 35	"	"	[Cunningham, 1894]
0.0	"	"	"	"
8	7	"	"	"

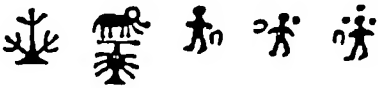
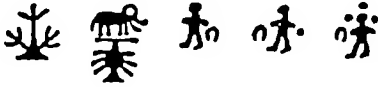


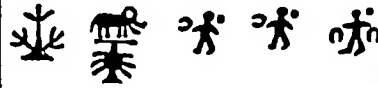
No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse		Reverse	
13	48 8	AR 7	As preceding		As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]	
14	49 6	9 × 35	,		" "	
15	48 3	7	"		" [Thomas, 1850]	
16	42 4	<i>square</i> 7	" "		" [Cunningham, 1894]	
17	54 2	7	" "		" " (from Shahpur)	
18	49 0	7	" "		" [Whitehead, 1894]	
19	49 5	7	" "		" "	
19a	47 8	7	" "		, "	
20	53 6	65	" "		" [Cunningham, 1894]	
21	50 2	65	" "		" [Whitehead, 1894]	
22	50 2	55	" "		" "	
23	50 2	8 × 6	" "		" [Hay, 1860]	
24	52 7	75	" "		" [Theobald, 1906] PL III 7.	
25	52 0	55	" "		" [Cunningham, 1894] PL III 9.	

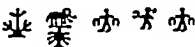
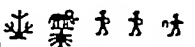
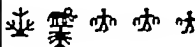
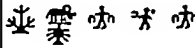
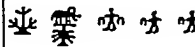
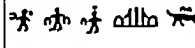
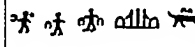
No.	Wt.	M tal. Siz.	Obverse	Reverse.
26	52.5	R square 75	As preceding	As preceding. [Whitehead, 1922.] PL III. 11.
27	38.0	7		[Theobald, 1906] PL III. 12.
28	54.5	-6 x 8	"	" [Theobald 1906.]
29	49.5	-65	"	" [Cunningham 1894.]
30	58.7	E p ¹) -65	"	" [Gen M. Clerk 1920]
31	48.7	65	"	[I O C, 1882]
32	43.2	8 x 3	"	"
33	43.4	-6	"	" [Whitehead 1906.]
34	50.7	R round 5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
35	51.6	square -65	<div>     </div> <div> <p>Var b</p>  </div> <div>  </div>	<div> <p>countermarked</p>  </div> <div> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL III. 10.</p> </div> <div> <p>C. C. A. I PL. II 2</p> </div>

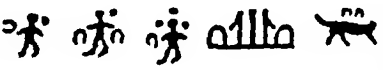
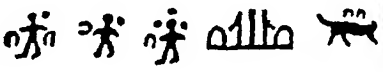
No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
36	45 5	AR square 6		Var c  countermarked [Whitehead, 1922] Pl VI 23
37	45 3	65		Var d  [Eden, 1853]
38	54 0	75 × 6	” ”	” [A S B, 1895] Pl III 5 (from Shahpur)
39	45 7	6 × 4	” ”	” [Theobald, 1906]
40	49 5	65	” ”	” [Whitehead, 1922]
41	48 3	7	” ”	” [Major Hay, 1860]
42	30 5	(Æ pl) 6	” ”	” [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. III 2
43	52 7	AR square 55		Var e  [Theobald, 1906] Pl III 6
44	55 0	7 × 45	” ”	” [Whitehead, 1922]






PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS





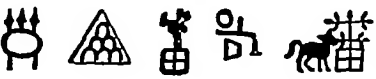

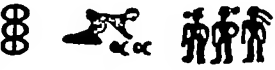

No.	WL	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
43	50.0	Al round 55	As preceding	As preceding. [Theobald, 1906] PL III 15.
46	52.6	7	"	" [Whitehead 1922] PL III 14.
47	54.0		"	" [Cunningham, 1894] PL III 13
48	53	55	"	[I O C, 1882]
49	55.0	(E. p) 5		
50	54.3	Al square 55		Var f [Cunningham 1894] PL III 8
51	56.5	6 x 4		[Cunningham, 1894] PL VI 3
52	53.4	6 x 3		Var g [Theobald, 1906] [Cunningham 1894] "
53	54.8	55		"
54	52.0	5		"
55	53.3	6 x 1		"

















No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
56	53.8	<i>As square</i> 6	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] Pl IV 4.
57	55.0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
58	52.8	6		" Pl III. 16
59	54.2	6		" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl III 17
60	53.8	55	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894]
61	54.1	6 x 4	" "	" "
62	53.0	75		" Pl III 18
63	53.8	6	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894]
64	52.7	55		" "
65	52.7	65	" "	" Pl III 20
66	53.4	6		" [Cunningham, 1894]
67	53.0	55	" "	" "

















No.	Wt.	Metal. Siz.	Obverse	Reverse.
68	53.5	Al square -6		As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] PL. III. 19
69	52.8	55		" [Cunningham, 1894]
70	54.7	-6	" "	"
71	54.4	-6	" "	"
72	51.4	round 75		" [Whitehead 1922] PL. III. 21
73	52.3	6		" [Cunningham 1894]
74	53.2	6	"	" PL. IV. 1.
75	56.2	-6		" [Cunningham, 1894]
76	54.1	-6		" PL. IV. 2.
77	53.5	square 5		Var. A. [Cunningham 1894] PL. IV. 5
78	55.7	55		" [Cunningham, 1894]






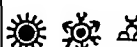



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
79	53.9	R round 6		As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] Pl IV 3
80	47.4	6		[Thomas, 1850]













No	WL	Metal. Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse.
GROUP II.				
Var a.				
1	49.9	R square -6	    	[Cunningham, 1894]
		DL		
2	47.0	-6	"	"
3	47.3	3	"	"
				[Whitehead 1922.]
4	49.5	55	"	"
				[Cunningham 1894]
5	51.2	-65	"	"
				[Theobald, 1906.]
				PL IV 13
6	49.8	-6 x 3	"	"
				[Theobald 1906]
7	50.6	-6	"	"
				[I. O. C. 188*]
				PL IV 13
8	48.2	65	"	"
				[Capt. Barrow 1877]
9	50.2	65	"	"
				[Thomas 1850]
10	53.5	65	"	"
				[Major Reynolds, 1865.]
11	43.3	-65		
	score			[Eden 1853]
12	51.4	round 55	"	"
				PL IV 14.







No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
13	46 5	<i>R</i> round 75	 <i>Var b</i>	 and an un- certain stamp [Major Hay, 1860] Pl X. 18
14	45 7	<i>square</i> 55	 <i>Var c</i>	 [Grant, 1885] Pl. IV 10
15	46 8	55	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894]
16	44 0	55	" "	" [Thomas, 1850]
17	48 6	5	 <i>Var d</i>	 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XLI. 2
18	45 0	45	 <i>Var e</i>	 [Theobald, 1906] Pl. V 16
19	51 9	55	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894]
20	52 2	55	" "	" "
21	46 4	6	" "	" " Pl V 14

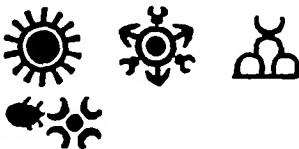

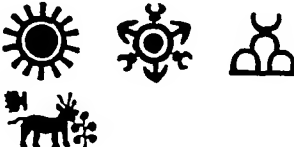

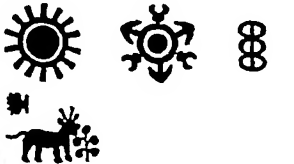

No.	Wt.	M tal. Sire.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22	48.0	At square 6	As preceding	As preceding [Thomas 1850]
23	46.9	55	"	" [L. O. C., 1882] PL. V 13.
24	41.9 worn	round -65	"	" [Cunningham 1894] (from Bodh Gaya)
25	33.5	55	"	" [Grant, 1885.] PL. V 10
Var f				
26	45.8	-6	 [] 	 [Cunningham 1894] PL. V 15.
C. C. A. I. PL. I 11				
Var g				
27	45.8	square -6	    	 [Cunningham, 1894]
28	52.4	5	"	 [Cunningham 1894] PL. V 12.
Var h.				
29	51.0	7 x 5	   	 [F. Rawcett, Esq., 1900] PL. XLI. 3.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse				Reverse	
GROUP III								
		<i>R</i> <i>square</i>	Var <i>a.</i>					
1	49 0	55						[Theobald, 1906]
								
2	51 8	6	"		"		"	
							[Cunningham, 1894]	
3	50 8	55	"		"		"	
							[Whitehead, 1922]	
4	52 0	6	"		"			
							[Theobald, 1906]	
5	52 4	<i>round</i> 6	"		"			
							[Cunningham, 1894] Pl V 7	
C, C A I, Pl I 14								
6	51 2	6	,		"		"	
							[Whitehead, 1922]	
		<i>square</i>	Var <i>b</i>					
7	52 0	6 × 5						
								
							[Theobald, 1906] Pl. V. 5	
8	52 5	6 × 4	"		"		"	
							[Theobald, 1906] Pl. V 11.	
9	48 5	55	"		"		"	
							[Whitehead, 1922] Pl. V 17	













No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	47.0	R square 6		Var c.  [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. V 6.
11	52.3	-6		Var d.  [Gen Sandya, 1860] Pl. XLI 4.
12	52.2	55		" [Eden 1853.] Pl. XLI 5.
13	52.5	-45		Var e  [Theobald, 1906] Pl. XLI 6.
14	52.5	-45	"	" Pl. VI 10
15	52.4	-45	"	"
16	53.0	-45	"	"
17	59.2	-6		Var f  [Cunningham, 1894] (from Benares)
18	49.9	-6	"	" [Cunningham 1894.] Pl. XLI 7
















No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
19	51 5	R square 55	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] PL V. 1.
20	47 8	6	"	" [Thomas, 1850] PL XLI 8
21	47 2	6	"	" "
22	37 0 <i>worn</i>	55 x 3	"	" [Theobald, 1906] PL XLI 9
23	53 2	5	"	" PI XLI 10
Var g				
24	48 0	55	   	 countermarked  [Prinsep] PL IV 24
25	47 0	55	"	" [Thomas, 1850] PL XLI 11
26	45 0	55	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
Var h				
27	51 6	75 x 3	   	  [Major Hay, 1860.] PL V 9

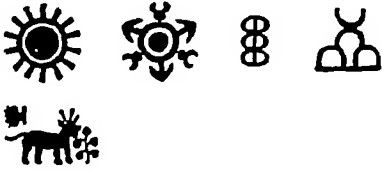

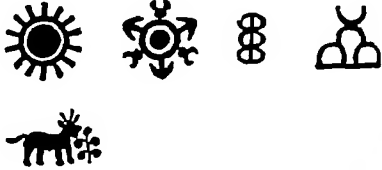



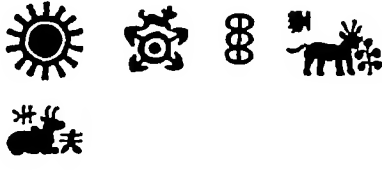

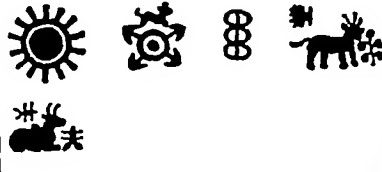



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28	80-8	Al round 5		<p>Var i</p>  <p>[Theobald.] PL V 18</p>
29	37.1	square 55 x 3 corn	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
30	45-0	55 x 4		<p>Var j</p>  <p>[Theobald 1900.] PL V 8.</p>
1	52.1	55	<p>GROUP II or IV</p> 	 <p>[Cunningham, 1894.] PL IV 9</p>




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP IV				
Var a				
1	53 4	Æ square 5		 [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. VI 6
2	51 6	45	”	” [Prinsep, 1847]
3	53 3	5	”	” [Eden, 1853]
4	53 7	5	”	” Pl IV 11
5	41 5 worn	5	”	” [Theobald, 1906]
6	52 9	round —	”	” [Cunningham, 1894]
7	51 5	—	”	” Pl. IV 7
Var b				
8	52 0	3		
Var c				
9	52 3	square 55		 [Eden, 1853]

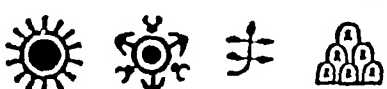






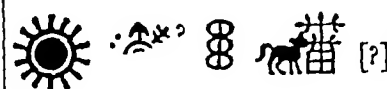







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	45.0	AR square 65 x -5	As preceding	As preceding. Pl. XLI. 12 [Theobald, 1906]
11	53.4	55		Pl. XLI. 13 [Prinsep 1847]
12	52.3	5		"
13	54.0	5	"	"
14	55.0	5	"	" "
15	52.7	round 5		" " Pl. IV a.
16	54.4	-55		[Elliot, 1885] Elliot, C S I Pl I 5 Gleanings Pl. VII. 11
17	51.5	5		Pl. IV 8
18	52.8	5	"	"
19	52.9	5		
20	50.3	5		
21	52.4	5	"	"
22	44.5	5		[Cunningham 1894]










No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse				Reverse
			Var d				
23	52.5	<i>R</i> square 5					 traces of another stamp [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XLI 14
							
24	51.5	55	"	"	"	"	"
25	53.4	6 × 4	"	"	"	"	[Eden, 1853]
26	52.6	5	"	"	"	"	[Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XLI 15
			Var e				
27	53.4	5					 Pl. V 4
							
28	52.5	5	"	"	"	"	[Prinsep, 1847]
29	48.0	55	"	"	"	"	[Bombay B R A S, 1915] Pl. XLI 16
30	49.0	55	"	"	"	"	[I O C, 1882]
31	52.5	<i>round</i> 5	"	"	"	"	(from Azımgarh) Pl. VI 9













No.	Wt.	M tal. Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse
32	50.0	<i>R</i> round 5	As preceding	As preceding [Madras Govt, 1896] (from Bimlipatam)
33	51.5	55		PL. XLI. 17
34	52.5	5	    	Var <i>f</i> [Eden, 1853] PL. XLI. 20
3	53.6	<i>square</i> 55	    	Var <i>g</i> [Prinsep 1847] PL. XLI. 21
36	51.0	5		[Prinsep 1847] PL. XLI. 22.
3	51.5	5		"
38	52.0	5	"	"
39	51.7	round 45	"	"
40	53.0	<i>square</i> 5	    	Var <i>h</i> [Prinsep, 1847] PL. XLI. 23

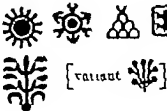





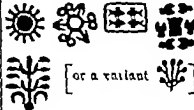

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
40a	52 0	<i>R</i> <i>square</i> 55	As preceding	As preceding
41	51 7	5 × 3	<div>Var i</div> 	 [Major Reynolds, 1865] Pl XLI 18
42	52 2	<i>round</i> 55	<div>Var j</div> 	 [Major Reynolds, 1865] Pl XLI 19
43	52 3	5		 [Prinsep, 1847]
44	49 6	<i>square</i> 45	<div>Var l</div> 	 [Theobald, 1906] Pl VI 4.
45	52 8	5	<div>Var l</div> 	 [Thomas, 1850]
46	52 3	5		 [Eden, 1853]











No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
47	52.6	At square 5	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep 1847]
48	49.4	round 5		" [Whitehead 1922] PL. VI. 12.
49	51.5	5		 [Theobald, 1906.] PL. V. 22.
49a	51.6	5		? [Theobald, 1906.]
Var. m.				
50	52.8	square 5		 [Eden, 1853]
51	52.2	5	"	"
52	51.5	5	"	" [Prinsep 1847] PL. IV. 20
53	50.8	5	"	" [Madras Govt., 1896.] (from Bimlipatam)
54	53.5	5	"	" [Major Reynolds, 1865] PL. IV. 17
55	46.4	45	"	" [Thomas, 1850.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
56	19.2	AR square 5	 	Var n  [Theobald, 1906] Pl XLI 24
57	51.5	5		 [Theobald, 1906] Pl XLI 25
58	51.2	55	 	Var o  [Prinsep, 1847] Pl XLII 1
59	52.2	55	,	, , [Prinsep, 1847] Pl XLII 2
60	52.4	45	 	Var p  [Prinsep, 1847] Pl VI 11
61	51.0	5	 	Var q  Pl VI 7
62	52.0	round 55	,	 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl VI 8
63	52.4	5	,	 [Eden, 1853] Pl. VI 14

No.	Wt	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
64	45.4	Al square 5		Var r  [Theobald 1906] PL. VI. 4.
				
65	51.5	55		Var s  [Prinsep 184~] PL. XLII. 3.
				
66	51.0	5	"	[Whitehead 1922] PL. XLII. 4.
67	52.4	5	"	
68	52.2	5	"	[Eden 1853]
69	53.2	45		Var t  [Eden 1853.] PL. XLII. 5
				
70	45.0	4	"	"
71	44.5	45	"	[Prinsep 184]
72	52.0	round 5	"	[Thomas 1850]

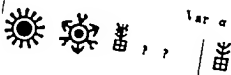
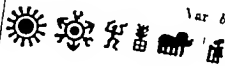





No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
73	43.7	At square 85	    	[Major Hav, 1860] Pl IV 15
74	50.5	85 x 35		[Major Hav, 1880] Pl IV 19
75	46.3	75 x 55		[Eden, 1853] Pl IV 16
76	50.0	55		[Thomas, 1850]
77	37.0 <i>much worn</i>	55 x 4	"	
78	51.7	5		[Cunningham, 1894] C C 17, Pl I 12
79	51.0	6 x 3		[Whitehead, 1922]
80	53.3	round 5		[Eden, 1853]
81	51.8	5		"
82	50.5	5		"
83	53.5	square 45	     	[Eden, 1853] Pl XLII 6

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
GROUP V				
Var a				
1	32.5	At square 3x33		 [Eden 1853] Pl. XLII. 7
2	32.6	43	"	 [Eden 1853]
3	32.0	43	"	? ? Pl. XLII. 8
Var b				
4	33.0	43		 [Eden, 1853] Pl. II. 11.
5	33.7	43	"	 [Theobald, 1906] Pl. II. 17
6	33	3x4	"	[Parker Weber 1906.]
Var c				
7	33.0	33x4		 Pl. II. 13.
8	32.0	43	"	" [Prinsep 1847]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
9	51 6	<i>At round</i> 5	As preceding	As preceding Pl II 10
10	53 0	—	"	" Pl II 18
11	51 1	5	"	" Pl XLII 0
12	53 4	5	"	 [Eden, 1873] Pl VI 15
13	49 8	55	"	 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLII 10
14	51 1	7	"	" [Major Reynolds, 1865] Pl IV 10
15	50 4	6	"	" [Theobald, 1906] Pl IV 18
16	52 5	6	"	? Pl IV 13
Var d				
17	52 8	55	    	 [Parkes Weber, 1906] Pl VI 20
18	51 0	65	"	"  [I O C, 1882]
19	55 0	6	"	? [Theobald, 1906] Pl VI 21.
20	45 3 <i>much worn</i>	55	"	 [Cunningham, 1894]

PUNCHED SILVER COINS

43

No.	WL	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	508	fl round -6		<p>GROUPE VI</p> <p>Var a</p>
2	514	asymet		<p>Var b</p>
3	505	-65	"	"
4	525	-65	"	"
5	515	5x3	"	
6	527	55	"	
7	440	-65x 3	"	<p>808</p> <p>C. C. A. / PL. I D</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
8	516	5		<p>Var c</p>
9	500	5		<p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p>
				<p>[Eden, 1852.]</p>

[Whitehead 1922.]
PL V 19

[Whitehead 1922.]

[Prinsep 184]







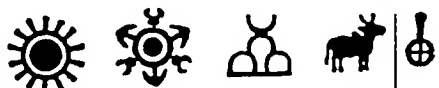






PL V 23

808
C. C. A. / PL. I D
[Cunningham, 1894]

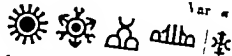

Illegible.
[Gen. M. Clerk, 1900.]

[Prinsep, 1847]

[Eden, 1852.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
10	52.0	square 6	As preceding	 [Eden, 1853]
11	52.3	5	"	 [Theobald, 1906] Pl V 21
12	48.9	15	Var d  	[Cunningham, 1894]
13	50.5	round 5	Var e  	[Whitehead, 1922]
14	50.7	5	Var f  	"
15	83.0	square 45	Var g  	[Prinsep, 1847]
16	51.4	45	" "	 "
17	50.3	5	Var h  [f]	 [Whitehead, 1922] Pl VI 25

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS

No.	Wt.	Metal, Size	Obverse	Reverse.
1	52.4	Al square 3	 	<p>GROUP VII</p> <p>var a</p> <p>[Theobald 1906] PL XLII 11.</p>
2	53.0	J		
3	53.0	J		
4	51 J	15		
5	5 3	55		
6	52.4	-4		
7	53.6	-4		
8	5 -0	-45		
9	51 "	round -45		
10	52.2	-45		
11	J			

[Eden 1853]

PL XLII 14.

[Thomas, 1830]

[Prinsep 184]

PL XLII 12

[Thomas 1830]











[A. S. B. 1893]
(from Shahpur)









[Prinsep 184~]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
12	19.0	square 5 × 1		<p>Var b</p> <p>[Whitehead, 1922] Pl XLII 13</p>
13	52.8	65		<p>Var c</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1891] Pl XLII 12</p>
11	52.6	round 6	<p>" "</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Whitehead, 1922] Pl IV 23</p>
15	52.3	square 55		<p>Var d</p> <p>stamp [?] [Ouseley] Pl XLII 15</p>
16	52.4	45		<p>Var e</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl VI 1</p>
17	53.5	5	<p>" "</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p>
18	53.3	5	<p>" "</p>	<p>"</p>

PUNCTUM MARKED SILVER COINS







47



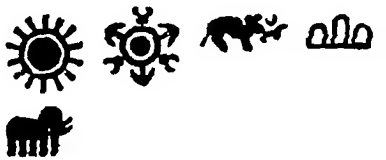


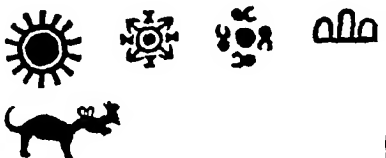


PUNCTURED SILVER COINS				
No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
10	33-3	41 square 45	As preceding.	As preceding [Eden 1853]
20	37-3	5	"	"
41	40-8	"	"	" [Cunningham 1894] (from Karna)
22	37-8	45	"	"
23	51-2	"	"	"
24	40-7	round 55	"	" Pl. VI 2.
25	57-0	55	"	[Cunningham 1894] " [Thomas, 1880]
26	54-8	6x 45	   	Var f 
27	50-7	6x 15	  	Var g  and another stamp [Eden, 1853.] Pl. XLII 17
28	51-0	5		[Eden 1853]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
29	52.3	AR round 5 x 3	As preceding	 [Prinsep, 1847] Pl IV 18
30	50.1	15	"	Four small stamps [Prinsep, 1847] Pl XLII 18
31	51.7	15	"	Four small stamps [Prinsep, 1847]
32	52.2	55	"	Pl XLII 18
33	52.5	55	"	 and other stamps [Prinsep 1847]
34	50.7	65	"	Illegible [Whitehead, 1922]
35	51.4	5	"	Uncertain stamps (from Palanpur state) [Bombay Govt, 1918]
36	51.5	7 x 4	"	 and other uncertain stamps [Bombay Govt, 1918]
37	52.5	7 x 5	"	   and other stamps Pl X 11
38	52.0	45	"	  and other stamps

PUNCHED MARKED SILVER COINS






49



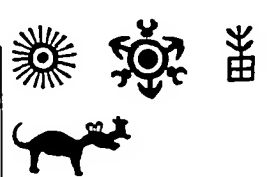

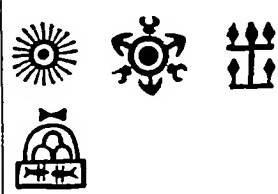




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse
39	48.5	Al 35	As preceding	Uncertain stamps [Theobald, 1906]
40	43.5	5		and a number of uncertain stamps. [Gen Clerk, 1920] (from Ayodhya) PL. X. 8
41	51.4	round -6	"	Uncertain stamps
42	51.0	-6	   	var. A. Various stamps. [Thomas 1847]
43	5.0	-6		Various stamps [Eden 1853]
44	51.4	7		Various stamps. [Prinac PL. X. 9]
500	7	"	"	Various stamps PL. X. 12.
530	73	"	"	Various stamps.
20				 PL. X. 14

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
48	50 0	\mathbb{R} <i>round</i> 7		Var <i>i</i>  [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XLII 20
49	51 2	<i>square</i> 55		Var <i>j</i>  and other stamps [Cunningham, 1894]
50	52 7	6	" "	 and other stamps [Thomas, 1850] Pl. II 21.
51	50 5	65	" "	Similar [Madras Govt, 1896]
52	50 4	65	" "	" Pl XLII 21
53	51 5	6	" "	" [Dir of Agric C P, 1925] (from Thathari)
54	50 3	6		Var <i>k</i>  Illegible [Whitehead, 1922]
55	52 7	7	" "	 [Eden, 1853] Pl X 3

PUNCH-MARKED SILVER COINS






51

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
86	52.0	At square 7	As preceding.	and other stamps. [Eden, 1853] Pl. X. 1.
87	45.0	65	   	Var 2. Plain [Theobald 1906.]
88	52.5	65		[Eden 1853] Pl. X. 5
































No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP VIII				
1	51 3	<i>R</i> round 65		Var <i>a</i>  Pl X 13
2	51 0	<i>square</i> 7 × 5		Var <i>b</i>  [Prinsep, 1847] Pl II 14.
3	51 6	6		Var <i>c</i>  Various stamps [Prinsep, 1847] Pl XLII 22
4	52 7	7 × 5		Var <i>d</i>  and an uncertain stamp [Sir W Elliot, 1858] Pl II 20 Elliot, <i>CSI</i> , Pl I, no 3
5	50 0	7	„ „	 [I O C, 1882]
6	51 5	<i>round</i> 7	„ „	Uncertain stamp [Eden, 1853]



















PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS

53

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse		Reverse.
7	51.8	R square 7x4			Var. a. X and illegible stamps. [Eden 1853.] Pl. II. 12.
8	42.0	7x4			Uncertain stamps including three figures, perhaps  [Theobald, 1906.] Pl. XLII. 23
9	52.0	7			Uncertain stamps. [Prinsep 1847.] Pl. XLII. 24.
10	39.0 much scored	7			Uncertain stamp [Theobald 1906.]

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS					
No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse	
GROUP IX					
1	46 0	AR square 7	   	Var a   [Theobald, 1906] Pl IX 11	
2	53 5	6	"	"	[Eden, 1853]
3	52 0	7	"	"	Pl IX. 15
4	42 5	35	   	Var b   [Theobald, 1906] Pl IX 13	
5	45 7	6	"	"	[Cunningham, 1894]
6	52 5	round 65	"	"	[Prinsep, 1847] Pl IX 16
7	52 5	square 6	   	Var c   and other stamps [Prinsep, 1847] Pl IX. 14	
8	51 5	7	   	Var d   [Prinsep, 1847] Pl IX 12	
	47 4	6	   	Var e    ? [I O C, 1882]	

No.	WL	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP A				
1	47.0	R square 7 x 5	    	and another stamp [Theobald 1906] Pl. II. 15
2	51.0	8 x 4	     	[Theobald 1906] Pl. XLII 25
3	50.0	—	"	  [Prinsep 1847] Pl. IX. 22.
4	50.8	7	"	 [Eden 1853] Pl. V 24
5	51.2	75	"	   &c. [Eden 1853] Pl. X. 4.
6	50.5	7	"	 [Prinsep 1847]
7	50.5	75	"	"
8	51.0	7 x 5	"	Uncertain stamps. [Whitehead 1921]

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS







PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS				
No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse

GROUP XI

Var *a*

1 53 0 *AR square* 55
    un-  and another stamp
 certain [Prinsep, 1847]

Var *b*

2 52 2 55
    un-  over 
 certain Pl V 20

"

"









"

"

"

Pl IV 22

Var *c*












5 44 4 65
     and another
 [?] [Dir of Agric C P, 1924]
 6 41 5 65 (from Hinganghat)





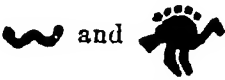
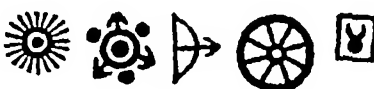
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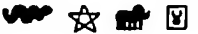


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

















Pl VI 22



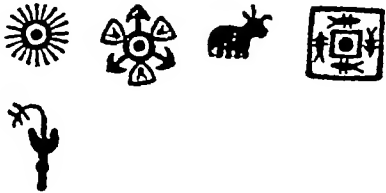



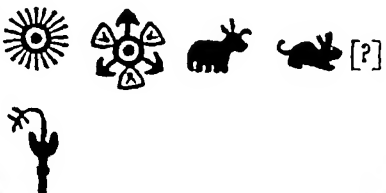
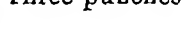
No.	WL	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CLASS 3.				
1	52-8	At round -8	   	Var a Plain. [Cunningham, 1894] (from Dharawat) Pl. VI. 26.
				C C A I Pl. I. 1
2	39-8	square 8 x 5	   	Var b.  [Theobald, 1906] Pl. VI. 27
				


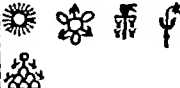

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 4				
Var a				
1	52.3	\overline{R} square 1.05 x 8		Plain [Cunningham, 1894] (from Chiriyakot) Pl IX 6.
C, C A I, Pl I 2				
2	52.5	1.0 x 8	" " " "	" " " " Pl IX 7
C, C A I, Pl I 3				
Var b				
3	50.0	8	  in centre ☉ and narrow spray on side	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] (from Mirzapur) Pl. IX. 5
C, C A I, Pl I 4				
4	51.7	8	" " " " additional 	 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl IX 8
C, C A I, Pl I 5				
Var c				
5	48.4	85		Plain [Theobald, 1906] Pl. IX. 4.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	49.6	R square 11	<p>Var d</p>  <p>traces of other stamps below</p>	<p>Plain.</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894.] (from Chiriyakot) PL. VIII. 1.</p>
7	40.8	78 x 5	<p>Var a.</p> 	<p>[Cunningham 1894] PL. IX. 9</p> <p>G. C.A.J., PL. L 10</p>
CLASS 5				
1	52.2	round 7	<p>Var a.</p> 	<p>Plain.</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894.] (from Mirzapur) PL. X. 17</p>
2	45.5	square 7	<p>Var. b.</p> 	<p>Illegible stamp.</p> <p>[Theobald, 1906.]</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 6				
GROUP I				
Var <i>a</i>				
1	52.3	<i>R</i> square 75	   	Four stamps [Cunningham, 1894] (from Mirzapur)
				
2	52.9	8	" "	One punch [Cunningham, 1894] (from Chiriyakot) PL. VIII. 8
3	49.4	65	" "	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] PL. VIII. 11.
4	50.0	75	" "	 [Cunningham, 1894] PL. VIII. 10
5	52.0	85	" " Elephant double struck	Illegible [Cunningham, 1894] (from Chiriyakot) PL. VIII. 9
6	50.2	7 × 5	" "	Three stamps [Eden, 1853]
7	50.0	8	" "	" [Prinsep, 1847]









No.	Wt.	M tal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse
8	37.5	Al square 7	As preceding	Many punches including  [Theobald 1906]
9	51.0	9	" additional  	Many punches including    [Cunningham 1894] PL VIII. 5.
10	50.7	7	additional  	Many punches including     [Cunningham 1894] (from Mirzapur) PL VIII. 6
11	47.5	.8	" additional 	Many punches including   [Prinsep 1847]
12	53.2	.8	"	Many punches including   [Prinsep, 1847]
13	48.6	1 x 55		Many punches including    [Theobald 1906] PL VIII. 12.
14	49.0	75		Many punches including   [Major Hay 1860]




















No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
15	50.8	<i>R</i> round 8	As preceding	Uncertain punch [Cunningham, 1894] (from Mirzapur) PL VIII 13
16	51.7	<i>square</i> 8	<div>Var <i>b</i></div> 	<div>Plain</div>  [Parkes Weber, 1906] PL VIII. 7
17	49.7	<i>round</i> 9	<div>Var <i>c</i></div> 	<div>Three punches</div>  [Theobald, 1906] PL VIII 15
18	38.2	8	<div>Var <i>d</i></div> 	<div>Many punches including</div>  [Cunningham, 1894] PL VIII 14.
19	51.8	<i>square</i> 8 x 1	<div>Var <i>e</i></div> 	<div>Three punches</div>  [Eden, 1853]










No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	49.0	Al round 75		Var f Uncertain punches. [L O C., 1882.] Pl. VIII. 4.
21	42.8	75		Var g. Uncertain punches. [Theobald, 1906]
22	49.5	75		Var A. Various punches. [Eden, 1853.]
23	42.8	squares 7 x 4	"	Illegible. [Theobald, 1906] Pl. VIII. 21.











PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP II.				
1	48 7	<i>R</i> square 85		Var <i>a</i> Four small punches [Prinsep, 1847] Pl X 19
2	50 5	round 75		Var <i>b</i> Three small punches [I O C, 1882]
3	47 4	75		Var <i>c</i> Two uncertain stamps [Whitehead, 1922]
4	50 0	7	" "	 [Prinsep, 1847]
5	53 0	round 7		Var <i>d</i> Plain [I O C, 1882]
	31 4	75		" " "
			" "	[Cunningham, 1894] (from Bhita)





















No.	Wt.	Met. Size	Obverse	Reverse
		it round		Var e
7	54.0	.8	    	<p>Much punched [Madras Govt., 1910] (from Trichinopoly)</p>
8	51.5	.83	"	 <p>[Theobald 1906] PL VIII. 22.</p>
9	50.8	.75	"	<p>Various punches. [Theobald 1906]</p>
10	45.3	square 9 x .6	"	<p>Illegible punch [Whitehead 1929]</p>
11	50.0	.8	"	 and another punch. [Prinsep 184] Pl VIII. 23.
12	51.5	round —	<p>" countermarked </p>	<p>Various punches.</p>


















No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP III				
Var a				
1	49 2	\mathcal{R} round 8	   	Various small punches [Bombay Govt, 1918] (from Palanpur State) PL VII 9
				
2	49 4	square 75	" "	" "
Var b				
3	52 6	75	   	Plain [Thomas, 1850] PL VIII 3
				
4	50 3	75	" "	Various punches [Prinsep, 1847]
Var c				
5	45 0	75	   	Several punches, including    [Eden, 1853]
				
6	51 0	7	" "	Several punches, including  [Eden, 1853]
7	49 8	8	" "	Several punches [Bombay Govt Pres] (from Palanpur State)
8	46 7	75	" "	Several punches [Cunningham, 1894]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
9	40.1	Al square 8	As preceding	Several punches. [Cunningham 1894.]
10	30.3	7		Several punches, including   [Cunningham, 1894] (from Rajghat, Benares) PL VII. 16.
11	47.0	75 x 33	"	Several punches, including  [Gen Clerk 1900] (from Koptya Dib)
12	48.5	75		Several punches, including    [I O C. 1883]
13	48.5	78 x 6		Several punches, including  [Prinsep 1847]
14	61.3	75 x 6		Several punches. "
15	50.7	7	"	Several punches, including  [Prinsep, 1847]
16	30.0	75		Several punches, including  [Prinsep 1847]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
17	52 0	<i>square</i> 7 × 6	As preceding	Several punches [Elliot, 1886]
			Elliot, <i>Gleanings</i> , Pl. VII 8	
18	52 0	<i>round</i> 75	„	Several punches, including   [Theobald, 1906] Pl VII 17
19	49 5	75	„	Several punches, including  [Whitehead, 1922]
20	49 4	8	„	Several punches, including  [Elliot, 1886] Pl. VII 3 Elliot, <i>Gleanings</i> , Pl VIII 21
21	50 0	7	„	Several punches, including   [Prinsep, 1847]
22	52 8	7	„	Several punches, including   [Theobald, 1906] Pl. VII. 6
23	46 5	85	„	Several punches, including   [Theobald, 1906]

















No.	Wt.	M. tal. Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		At round		
24	4 8	8	As preceding	Several punches, including  [Bombay Govt., 1918] (from Palanpur State)
23	31 2	8		Two punches. [Bombay Govt. 1918] (from Palanpur State)
26	48 5	7		Traces of punches [Madras Govt., 1896.]
27	52 8	8	"	Plain. [Cunningham, 1894] (from Keron Dlh) PL VII. 1.
28	47 8	8	"	Many small countermarks. [Theobald 1906.] PL VIII. 20
29	51 1	8	"	Many small countermarks. [Elliot, 1886] PL IX. 1. Elliot, <i>Gleanings</i> , PL VII 13.
30	48-5	8	" countermarked on side 	Various small punches, in- cluding  [Bombay Govt., 1918] (from Palanpur State) PL VII. 10










No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
31	49.2	\mathcal{R} square 8 x 6	   	Var <i>d</i> Various small punches [Theobald, 1906]
32	49.9	8		Various small punches, including  [Prinsep 1847] Pl. X. 15
33	52.4	round 85		Various small punches, including  [Elliot, 1886] Pl. VIII. 19 Elliot, <i>Gleanings</i> , VIII. 19
34	46.0	square 7	    	Var <i>e</i> Several punches, including   [Gen. M. Clerk, 1920]
35	46.0	round 75		 [Theobald, 1906]
36	49.0	75		 [A. S. B., 1895] (from Shahpur)
37	50.4	8		Plain [Cunningham, 1824] (from Mirzapur) Pl. VI. 2






















No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
38	40.0	At square 73	    	Var f Various stamps including  [Cunningham 1894] PL VIII 24.
39	46.6	9		Various stamps including  [Cunningham 1894] PL VII 13. C, C.A.I PL I 7
40	48.8	75	    	Var g Various small punches. [Whitehead, 192] PL. VII. 12.
41	51.0	73	"	Various small punches. [Eden, 1853.]
42	50.0	75	"	" [Prinsep 1847] PL VIII. 18
43	51.0	75 x 6	    	Var h. Various small punches. [Prinsep 1847] PL. VII. 11
44	49.0	8 x 55	"	"

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS

72







No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
45	52 6	AR square 6	   	Var 1 [?] Various small punches [Theobald, 1906] Pl IX 24
46	52 2	6	    	Var 3 [Prinsep, 1847]
47	53 7	round 7	 " "	Plain [Cunningham, 1894]
48	50 5	square 6	    	Var 4 Small punches, including  [Prinsep, 1847]
49	51 8	8 x 6	" "	Plain [Theobald, 1906]











No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
Group IV				
Var <i>a</i>				
1	50.4	Al square 7	   	Two punches. [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. X. 8.
				
2	48.0	63	"	Several small punches [Cunningham 1894]
3	49.3	78	"	"
				Several small punches, including  [Theobald 1906.] Pl. X. 8.
4	44.3	7	"	"
				Illegible. [I O C 1882.]
5	30.0	8 x 5	"	"
				One illegible punch [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. VII. 15
6	50.3	7		
				Numerous small punches, including    [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. X. 7
7	43.1	7	"	"
				Illegible. [Cunningham, 1894]
8	45.5	75	"	"
				[Major Hay 1880]


























No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
9	52.7	Al round 7	As preceding	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] (from Koron Dih)
Var <i>b</i>				
10	50.3	85	   	Several small punches [Cunningham, 1894]
				
11	50.2	65	„ „	Several small punches [Cunningham, 1894]
Var <i>c</i>				
12	50.0	65	   	Several small punches, including  [Cunningham, 1894]
				
Var <i>d</i>				
13	47.5	75	   	Various small punches [Theobald, 1906]
				
Var <i>e</i>				
14	42.5	square 7	   	Illegible [Theobald, 1906]
				
15	48.3	6	„ „	„ [Whitehead, 1922]














PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS





















78

















No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse		Reverse.
16	44.4	square 7			var f Various small punches, including   [Theobald 1906.]
17	53.0	round 8			Plain [Cunningham, 1894.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP V				
Var <i>a</i>				
1	47.8	<i>R</i> round 8	   	Various small punches, including  and other forms of spray [Pinsep, 1847] Pl VII 5
2	43.3	9	„ „	Various punches [Madras Govt, 1896] Pl VII 7
3	45.0	85	„ „	Various punches, including    [Elliot, 1886]
Elliot, <i>Gleanings</i> , Pl VII 13				
4	54.6	8	„ „	Various punches, including   [Bombay Govt, 1918] (from Palanpur State)
5	48.7	<i>square</i> 1 x 4	„ „	„ „
6	48.2	7	„ „	Various punches [Madras Govt, 1896]
7	47.2	8	„ „	„ „

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
14	49.7	<i>R</i> round 7	   	<i>Var e</i>  [Bombay Govt, 1918] (from Palanpur State)
15	48.5	<i>square</i> 8 × 5	, ,	Various punches, including   [Director of Industries, C P, 1925] (from Thathari)
16	49.0	<i>round</i> 9	, ,	Various punches, including   [Cunningham, 1894] (from Mirzapur)
17	47.0	<i>square</i> 8	  	<i>Var f</i>  Various punches, including  [Capt Barrow, 1877]
18	48.8	<i>round</i> 85	     countermarked 	<i>Var g</i> Various punches [Cunningham, 1894] PL. VIII. 17.
19	48.5	85	     [?]	<i>Var h</i> Star [Director of Industries, C P 1925] (from Thathari)

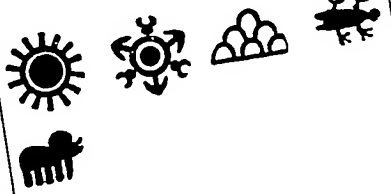



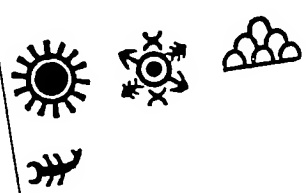

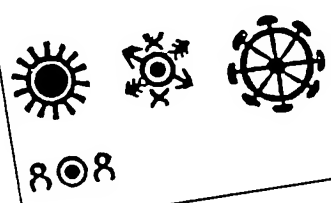

N	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
GROUP VI.				
Var a				
1	51.3	At square 75	    	Plain. [Whitehead 1922.] Pl. VII. 19
2	43.0	7 x 5	"	Illegible punch. [Theobald 1906.]
3	50.0	8	"	Various punches. [Theobald 1906] Pl. IX. 8
4	45.6	round 8	"	Various punches including    [Theobald 1906]
5	51.7	.8	"	Plain. Pl. VIII. 2.
6	51.0	.6	"	Illegible punch. [Whitehead 1906] Pl. VII. 18.
Var b.				
7	49.5	square .8	    	Numerous punches. [Prinsep 1847] Pl. IX. 23.
8	49.0	round 8	"	Illegible punch











No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
9	48 3	AR square 8	   	Var c Various punches [Cunningham, 1894] Pl VIII 16
10	49 5	round 7	   	Var d Illegible punches [Bombay Govt , 1918] (from Palanpur State)
11	51 3	square 7	   	Var e Plain [Cunningham, 1894]
12	46 7	9 x 5	   	Var f Various punches [Whitehead, 1922] Pl IX 21
13	34 2	6	   	Var g Numerous punches [I O C , 1882]





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
14	43.4	11 square 7	    	Var A. [Cunningham, 1894.] PL. X. 10
				
15	27.5	6 x 35	   	Var. e Plain. [Theobald 1906]
				
16	50.0	8 x 4	   	Var. j Various punches. [Prinsep 184] PL. IX. 23
				

PUNCHMARKED SILVER COINS

82






No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP VII				
1	41 0	\mathbb{R} round 95		Var <i>a</i> Numerous punches, including  [Whitehead, 1922] Pl. X 16
2	50 6	8		Var. <i>b</i> Various punches, including  [Cunningham, 1894] Pl IX 19 C, C A I., Pl I 13
3	50 7	8		Var <i>c</i> Various punches  [Cunningham, 1894] Pl X. 21
4	49 3	9		Var <i>d</i> Various punches  [Parkes Weber Gift, 190 Pl IX 18









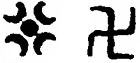

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	54.8	At square 8	   	Var c. Various punches. [Cunningham 1894] Pl. X, 20
6	38.4	round .8		C. C.A.I Pl. I. 8.
7	46.8	square 9	   	Var f Various punches. [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. IX 17
				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GROUP VIII				
Var a				
1	51.2	AR round 5		
			FIG 1	
				[?] Various punches See fig 1
CLASS 7				
2	39.5	6		
			FIG 2	
3	40.8	7 x 4		
			FIG 3	
			Includes rudely drawn ele- phant and smaller animal	Miscellaneous punches See fig 2 [Theobald, 1906]
			"	" See fig 3

PART III



UNINSCRIBED CAST COINS

No.	Wt.	Metal Siz.	Obverse	Reverse
Var a.				
1	3.5	$\frac{1}{2}$ square 6	Three standing figures, the central one facing and the two on side turned towards him.	On l tree in railing On r elephant to l Below  [Cunningham, 1894] PL XI. 1.
Var b.				
2	62.5	-6	Building (?) on l.; tree in centre On r female figure to l.	Tree in railing on l. lingam on square pedestal on r [Cunningham 1894] PL XI. 2.
Var c.				
3	21.0	-45	Idon l.  above on r  below	Tree in railing on l On r  above 
4	28.0	-6		" " [Cunningham, 1894]
5	13.3	5	"	" PL XI. 3

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
6	22 0	Æ square 5	<p>Elephant r</p>  <p>on r</p> <p>below</p>	<p>Var d</p> <p>Tree in railing on l</p> <p>On r wheel above </p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p> <p>Pl XI 4</p>
7	17 5	5	<p>Elephant l</p>  <p>on r</p> <p>below</p>	<p>Var e</p> <p>Tree in railing on r</p> <p>On l  above and below wheel</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
8	11 0	45	<p>Elephant l</p>  <p>on l</p> <p>below</p>	<p>Var f</p>  <p>on l</p>  <p>Uncertain object on r</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
9	13 0	4	<p>„</p>	<p>„</p> <p>„</p>
10	68 6	6	<p> on l</p> <p>Elephant to l on r</p>  <p>below</p>	<p>Var g</p>  <p>[Bhagvanlal, 1889]</p>

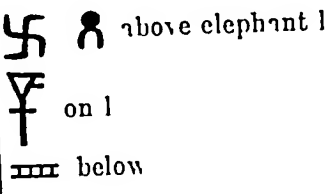

UNINScribed CAST COINS

87

Y	WL	Metal Size	Obverse		Reverse
11	65-0	E square 55	As preceding.		As preceding [Bhagvanlal 1889] PL XI. 5
12	~6-5	-G5	"		[Cunningham 1894]
13	80-3	-G	Elephant to r on L. F on r 卐 * below		Var A.  [Clive Bailey 1889] Pl XI. 6 " [Bhagvanlal 1889]
14	51-0	5			Var 1  [Eden 1853.] [Bhagvanlal, 1889] "
15	60-0	6	F on L. Elephant to l + above on r		
16	0-5	-G	"		
17	61-5	-G	"		





[I O C., 1882]
PL XI. 7

UNINSCRIBED CAST COINS





	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	55 0	Æ square 6	<p>Var j</p>  <p>above elephant l</p> <p>on l</p> <p>below</p>	 <p>[Bhagvanlal, 1889]</p>
19	41 8	6	"	<p>[L G Coutts, Esq, Pres, 1907]</p> <p>Pl XI 8</p>
20	47 2	6	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Gen Stubbs, 1865]</p> <p>Pl. XI. 9</p>
21	49 5	6	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Eden, 1853]</p>
22	46 0	6	"	<p>"</p> <p>—</p>
23	47 8	6	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Thomas, 1850]</p>
24	41 0	5	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Knutt, 1850]</p>
25	37 2	55	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
26	27 5	5	"	<p>"</p> <p>,</p>






UNREFINED CAST COINS





89


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.		Reverse.
			As preceding.		As preceding
2	30.0	Æ square 15			[Cunningham, 1894] PL XI. 10
28	25.0	15			" "
29	25.0	5			" "
30	19.8	5			" "
31	28.0	5			" "
32	25.7	58			" "
33	10.0	4 broken			" "
34	51.0	6	Elephant I  		Var. L   [Cunningham 1894.] PL XI. 11.
35	52.0	6			" [Major Hay 1860.] PL XI. 12.
36	58.7	6			" [Eden, 1853]
37	60.0	6			" PL XI. 14.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
38	61 0	Æ square 6	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XI 15
			C, C A I, Pl I 28	
39	60 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
40	101 0	6	"	" "
41	56 5	55	"	" "
42	55 0	6	"	" "
43	45 5	6	"	" "
44	55 0	55	"	" [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
45	58 7	65	"	" —
46	52 0	58	"	" [I O C, 1882]
47	56 0	6	"	" [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
48	51 5	6	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
49	51 0	6	"	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal Slye.	Obverse.	Reverse.
50	49.0	$\frac{1}{2}$ square -6	As preceding	As preceding. [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
51	48.5	6		" "
52	46.0	-6	"	"
53	39.0	-6		" "
54	42.0	-55	"	" "
55	40.0	-6	"	" "
56	40.0	-6	"	" [Prinsep, 1847]
57	45.0	-6	"	" [Bhagvanlal, 1889.]
58	42.0	-65	"	" "
59	35.0	5	"	" [Eden, 1853] PL. XI. 12.
60	31.5	5	 Elephant l. 	  [Eden, 1853.]
61	44.0	53		" [Thomas, 1850.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Æ</i> <i>square</i>		Var <i>l</i>
62	93 5	7 × 5	Elephant l	 on r and l [Prinsep, 1847]
63	48 5	5 × 45	Elephant r	 " [Thomas, 1850] Pl XI 22
64	43 0	7 × 5	"	"
		<i>round</i>		Var <i>m</i>
65	144 5	85		 [Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl XI 16
				Var <i>n</i>
66	54 0	55		 [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1915] Pl XI 17
67	50 0	55	"	" [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
68	52 5	5	"	" "
69	51 0	45	"	" "
70	53 5	6	"	" [J Burgess, 1890] Pl XI 18
71	35 0	5	"	"





No.	Wt.	Metal. Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		$\frac{E}{\text{square}}$ 55		Var a
72	51.0	55	 Pellet on r	 [Eden 1853] PL. XI. 20
73	50.0	55	" "	
74	41.5	5		
75	68.0	45	Pellet on L	" [Cunningham, 1894] PL. XI. 19
				C., C.A.J., PL. I 29
76	41.3	5	"	
77	45.0	55	Pellet on r	[Prinsep 1847]
78	42.1	5	" Pellet on L	" [Thomas, 1850] PL. XI. 21.
9	59.0	5	Pellet on L and in each com- partment of 	"
				Var p.
80	46.5	65	Elephant L. with rider	 [Eden, 1853.] PL. XI 23
81	37.0	65	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894.]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
82	25 5	Æ <i>round</i> 55	As preceding	As preceding [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
83	32 5	5	"	" —
84	34 0	5	"	" —
Var <i>q</i>				
85	58 5	68	Elephant 1	 [Thomas, 1850]
86	58 5	65	"	" "
87	51 0	55	"	" "
88	45 0	55	"	" [Stacey]
89	41 5	6	"	" —
90	41 0	6	"	" [Gen Stubbs, 1865] Pl. XI. 25
91	47 5	55	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
92	40 0	45	"	" "
93	32 8	45	"	" [Prinsep, 1847]

N.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<i>E round</i>		
94	36-0	5	As preceding.	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894]
95	33 5	55		" "
96	31 0	5	"	Pl. XI 26.
97	37 5	55	"	" "
98	31 5	5	"	[Thomas 1850] Pl. XII. 4.
99	32-0	5		[Cunningham 1894]
100	41 5	5	"	[Thomas 1850.] Pl. XII. 3
101	71-0	1 x 5 <i>double corn</i>	"	[Cunningham 1894.] Pl. XII. 1. C., C.A.I., Pl. I. 25
102	32-0	45	"	" "
103	34-0	5		"
104	35-0	45	"	" "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		Æ <i>round</i>		
105	26 5	5	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] PI XI 24
106	30 0	5	"	" [Eden, 1853]
107	29 0	5	"	" "
108	26 5	5	"	" "
109	27 0	5	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
110	29 0	5	"	" "
111	26 0	45	"	" [Steuart, 1853]
112	24 0	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
113	29 5	5	"	" "
114	25 0	5	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
115	28 0	5	"	" [Eden, 1853]
115 <i>a</i>	26 5	5	"	" "
116	28 0	5	"	" [Bhagvanlal, 1894]
117	25 0	5	"	" "



No.	Wt.	Metal size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
118	27 2	<i>E</i> round -45	As preceding	As preceding [Stuart 1853]
119	29 0	-45	"	[Eden 1853.]
120	29-0	-45	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
121	35-0 <i>double</i> coin	-4	"	" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XII. 2.
122	20-0	-4	"	[Eden, 1853]
123	21-0	4	"	" —
124	21-0	5	"	[Cunningham, 1894.]
125	26 0	55	,	"
126	21 5	5	"	"
127	18 0	4	"	"
128	14-0	4	"	[Thomas, 1850.]
129	10-5	35		

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		Æ round 6		Var r
130	45 5		Bull r  above	 [Cunningham, 1894]
131	41 5	65	" "	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres 1915]
132	50 0	6	" "	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XII 6
133	56 5	6	" "	" "
134	65 0	6	" "	" [Eden, 1853]
135	45 0	5	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XII 7 C, CAT, Pl I 26
136	60 0	6	" "	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XII 5
				Var s
137	75 0	6	 Lion l	 [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
138	70 0	65	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres 1915]

No.	WL.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
139	58-5	E round -6	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
140	50-0	6	C., C.A.I., PL I 27	
141	46-5	55	"	" [Thomas, 1850.]
142	68-0	6	"	" PL XII 8
143	91-0	-85	"	"
144	73-5	-68	"	"
145	66-0	6	"	"
146	67-0	65	"	"
147	76 0	65	"	"
148	70-5	-6	"	"
149	60-5	6	"	"
150	64 0	6	"	"
151	65-0	-6	"	"
152	66-5	-6	"	" [Prinsep, 1847]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
153	69 0	Æ <i>round</i> 6	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep, 1847]
154	75 5	6	"	" [Gen Stubbs, 1865] PI XII 9
155	64 2	6	"	" [Stuart, 1853]
156	72 5	6	"	" PI XII 10
157	62 5	6	"	" [Eden, 1853]
158	48 0	6	"	" "
159	46 0	6	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
160	45 0	6	"	" "

PART IV
PUNCHMARKED COPPER COINS

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	359	$\frac{E}{\text{square}}$ 1.0 x .9		 [Purchased, 1921]
2	347	1.1 x .8	"	"
3	341	.9	"	"
4	339	1.05 x .9	"	" PL. XII. 12.
5	337	1.0 x .9	"	"
6	337	1.0 x .75	"	"
7	327	1.0 x .85	"	"
8	328	.95	"	"
9	325	1.1 x .95	"	"
10	321	1.0 x .8	"	"

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
11	317	Æ square 55 × 8	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921.] PL XII. 10
12	315	5	"	" "
13	275	8 × 9	"	" " PL XIII. 6
14	273	75 × 85	"	" "
15	269	7 × 8	"	" "
16	267	8 × 9	"	" "
17	267	10 × 75	"	" "
18	266	6 × 9	"	" "
19	265	85	"	" "
20	263	9 × 7	"	" "
21	262	85	"	" "
22	262	85	"	" "
23	262	8	"	" "
24	262	9 × 7	"	" "
25	260	10 × 6	"	" "

No.	Wt.	M tal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
26	260	Ξ square 75×7	As preceding.	As preceding. [Purchased 1921]
27	260	-85		" "
28	258	11×75		" "
29	258	-85×7	"	" "
30	257	95		" "
31	257	-8×95		" "
32	257	125×7	"	" Pl. XII. 11.
33	256	12×7	"	" "
34	255	11×-85		" "
35	255	14×7	"	
36	255	9×8	"	
37	255	95		" "
38	255	75×-85	"	" "
39	255	10×-85		" "
40	254	85	"	" "

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
41	253	Æ <i>square</i> 85	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
42	252	85 × 75	"	" "
43	252	85 × 8	"	" "
44	252	1 25 × 6	"	" "
45	252	1 05 × 7	"	" "
46	252	9 × 7	"	" "
47	251	1 2 × 7	"	" "
48	251	1 0 × 7	"	" "
49	251	1 0 × 8	"	" "
50	251	95 × 7	"	" "
51	250	9 × 75	"	" "
52	250	9	"	" "
53	250	1 1 × 5	"	" "
54	250	8 × 7	"	" "
55	250	9 × 6	"	" "

No.	WL.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	250	$\frac{E}{\text{square}}$ 95 x 75	As preceding.	As preceding. [Purchased, 1921]
57	250	8 x 6	"	" "
58	249	7 x 55	"	[Cunningham 1894.]
C C.A.I. PL. I. 21				
59	249	10 x 8		[Purchased 1921]
60	248	85		"
61	248	1-0 x -8		" "
62	247	1 3 x 7		"
63	247	85		"
64	247	9 x 85	"	"
65	247	10 x 8	"	"
66	247	1-0 x -85		
67	247	9 x 75		
68	247	1 1 x 6	"	
69	24	8 x 63		"

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
70	247	Æ square 1 0 × 75	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
71	247	85 × 65	"	" "
72	246	85	"	" "
73	246	1 4 × 5	"	" "
74	246	7 × 9	"	" "
75	245	8 × 7	"	" "
76	245	9 × 75	"	" "
77	245	9 × 65	"	" "
78	245	85	"	" "
79	243	8 × 9	"	" "
80	243	1 1 × 7	"	" "
81	243	75	"	" "
82	243	8 × 75	"	" "
83	243	7	"	" "
84	243	1 0 × 7	"	" "

No.	WL	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
85	242	$\frac{1}{2}$ square 9 x 7	As preceding.	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
86	242	8 x 7	"	"
87	242	8 x 5	"	" "
88	241	12 x -6	"	" "
89	240	13 x 7	"	"
90	240	9 x -65	"	"
91	240	1-0 x -8	"	" "
92	239	1-0 x 7	"	" PL XIII. 12
93	239	95 x 65	"	" PL XIII. 7
94	239	9 x 85	"	" PL XIII. 9
95	239	7 x 7	"	" "
96	238	11 x 6	"	" "
97	238	1-05 x 7	"	"
98	238	8 x 9	"	" "

PUNCHMARKED COPPER COINS

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
99	238	Æ square 11 × 8	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921] Pl XIII. 4
100	238	8 × 6	"	" "
101	238	85 × 9	"	" Pl XIII 5
102	238	14 × 6	"	" "
103	237	11 × 8	"	" "
104	237	9	"	" "
105	237	12 × 6	"	" "
106	237	10 × 7	"	" "
107	236	8 × 75	"	" "
108	236	85 × 8	"	" "
109	235	7 × 8	"	" "
110	235	13 × 5	"	" "
111	235	11 × 6	"	" "
112	235	8	"	" "

No.	WL	Metal, Size	Obverse	Reverse
113	233	1 square 85 x -65	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased 1921]
114	233	85	"	" "
115	233	9 x -6	"	" "
116	233	1-0 x -6	"	" PL XIII. L
117	234	1-0 x	"	"
118	233	9 x "	"	"
119	233	85	"	" "
120	233	8 x 75	"	"
121	232	1-0 x 75	"	" "
122	232	13 x 8	"	" "
123	232	12 x 75	"	"
124	232	85	"	" PL XIII. S
125	232	12 x -65	"	"
126	232	85	"	"

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
127	231	Æ square 9 × 7	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
128	231	1 2 × 55	"	" "
129	231	95 × 7	"	" "
130	231	95 × 8	"	" "
131	230	85	"	" "
132	230	95	"	" "
133	230	85	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
C, C A I, Pl I 22				
134	230	9 × 6	"	" [Purchased, 1921]
135	230	95 × 7	"	" "
136	229	1 7 × 6	"	" PL. XII 15
137	227	85	"	" "
138	227	1 0 × 65	"	" "
139	227	85	"	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
140	227	F 85 x 5	As preceding.	As preceding. [Purchased 1921]
141	226	9 x 8	"	"
142	226	83 x -65	"	"
143	226	1-0 x -8	"	"
144	225	1-0 x 8	"	PL XIII 3.
145	225	1-0 x 6	"	"
146	225	9 x 75	"	"
147	225	1-0 x 75	"	"
148	225	9 x 75	"	"
149	225	1-0 x -6	"	"
150	224	95 x 75	"	"
151	224	95 x 75	"	"
152	223	8	"	"
153	223	9 x 75	"	"

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
154	222	Æ square 8 × 85	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
155	221	9 × 7	„	„
156	221	85	„	„
157	220	9 × 7	„	„
158	220	9	„	„
159	219	9	„	„
160	218	10 × 75	„	„
161	218	12 × 6	„	„
162	217	11 × 6	„	„
163	217	10 × 8	„	„
164	217	11 × 85	„	„ PL XII 13.
165	216	8	„	„
166	216	8	„	„
167	216	95 × 7	„	„

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
168	*16	$\frac{1}{2}$ square -8	As preceding.	As preceding [Purchased 1921]
169	215	75	"	
170	215	75		" "
171	215	8 x 95	"	" "
172	214	8 x 9		" "
173	*13	1-0 x 75	"	" "
174	213	1-0 x 75		" "
175	212	1-0 x 75	"	" "
176	212	-9 x 8	"	" "
177	212	8 x -65	"	" "
178	211	1 0 x 7		" "
179	211	9 x -85		" "
180	*11	1 1 x 7	"	
181	*11	1 35 x 0		" "
182	210	85		" "


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
183	210	<i>Æ</i> square 85	As preceding.	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
184	208	85	"	" "
185	208	1 2 × 65	"	" "
186	208	·8 × 9	"	" " Pl. XII 14.
187	207	9	"	" " Pl. XIII. 2
188	207	8 × 7	"	" "
189	206	8 × 7	"	" "
190	205	7 × 75	"	" "
191	205	9 × 7	"	" "
192	205	8	"	" "
193	205	·8	"	" "
194	205	1·3 × 5	"	" "
195	205	85	"	" "
196	205	8 × 65	"	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
197	203	Æ square 8 x 7	As preceding.	As preceding. [Purchased 1921]
198	203	1.0 x 7	"	" "
199	203	1.05 x 6	"	" Pl. XIII. 11.
200	203	9 x 75	"	" "
201	202	75	"	" "
202	200	1 1 x 7	"	" "
203	199	1.0 x 75	"	"
204	198	9 x -65	"	" "
205	198	-85	"	" "
206	197	8 x 9	"	" "
207	197	75	"	" Pl. XIII. 12
208	194	-8 x 85	"	"
209	193	8 x -65	"	" "
210	189	9 x 7	"	"

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
211	187	Æ square 1 2 × 55	As preceding	As preceding [Purchased, 1921]
212	185	75	"	" "
213	178	7 × 9	"	" "
214	176	75	"	" "
215	175	8	"	" "
216	172	1 5 × 6	"	" PI XII 16
217	162	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]


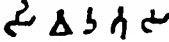

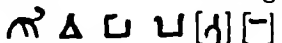

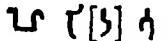
C, C A I, PI I 20

PART V
TRIBAL COINS

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AOYUTA	
			Early Fourth Century A. D.	
1	25.0	Æ round 3	६ ५ (Acy-) in border of dots.	 [Cunningham 1894] PL XIV 1.
2	26.3	3	"	"
3	8.3	3		"
4	25.0	35		"
5	23.3	5	"	PL XIV 2.
6	23.0	5	"	"
7	23.3	5		
8	21.0	3	" "	PL XIV 3.





No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
9	23 7	Æ round 5	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
10	26 0	5	"	" PL XIV. 4.
11	21 0	5	"	"
12	21 0	5	"	"
13	20 3	5	"	"
14	20 0	5	"	"
15	18 5	5	"	"
16	16 0	5	"	"
17	16 3	45	"	"
18	16 5	45	"	"
19	15 0	5	"	"
20	14 0	45	"	"
21	13 0	45	"	" PL XIV 5
22	13 5	45	"	"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	12.0	Æ round -45	As preceding	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894.]
24	11.0	-4		" "
25	11.0	5		" "
<p>Connected with Acyuta dynasty</p> <p>Pr</p>				
26	-46	-8	𑀧 (pr) in border of dots.	A 16-spoked wheel. [Cunningham 1894.] Pl. XIV 6.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	327	AR base 1 1	<p>ALMORĀ</p> <p>Second—First Centuries B C</p> <p>ŚIVADATTA</p> <p> in centre</p> <p>Around, bull before tree in railing, followed by legend</p> <p> (Śivadatasā)</p>	<p></p> <p>[Clive-Bayley, 1889] Pl XIV 7</p>
2	281	1 0	<p>ŚIVAPĀLITA</p> <p>Rude human figure in centre, bull before tree in railing, legend  (Śivapālita[sā])</p>	<p>As preceding</p> <p>[Clive-Bayley, 1889] Pl. XIV. 8</p>
3	304	1 1	<p>HARIDATTA</p> <p> in centre</p> <p>Around, bull before tree in railing, followed by legend</p> <p> (Haridatasā)</p>	<p>As preceding</p> <p>[Clive-Bayley, 1889] Pl XIV 9</p>

(The above three coins were found 'near Almorah in the Himalaya mountains' and presented to Sir Henry Elliot, from whom they passed to the Clive-Bayley Collection)

P E, 1, p 224

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">ARJUNĀYANA Second Century B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var a.</p>				
1	81	Æ -65	Bull L. on hill (?)	<p>Standing figure between </p> <p>(lingam?) and </p> <p>𑀕𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓 (Aṣṇadyan-) [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XIV 10</p> <p>C., <i>CAL</i> Pl VIII. 20 (cf <i>PE</i>, Pl XLIV 22)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Var b.</p>				
2	53	1 25	Bull r before tree in railing	<p>Bull r before lingam.</p> <p>𑀕𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓 (Aṣṇadyan(ā)n(ān)jaya) [Cunningham, 1894.] Pl. XIV 11.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Var c.</p>				
3	104	6	Much worn bull?	<p> </p> <p>[] 𑀕𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓 (=Aṣṇadyan) [Eden 1853] Pl. XIV 12.</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
AUDUMBARA				
Second—First Centuries B C				
ŚIVADĀSA				
			Tree within enclosure on l Forepart of elephant to l on r Undulating line below	Two-storied domed stupa Trident with axe on r
1	45 0	Æ square 7	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - - - (Ś[ī]vadasasa)	- - - 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 (- - bar[a]sa) [Whitehead, 1922] Pl XV. 1
2	33 0	6	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - - -	- - 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸 (- - Śivadasasa) [Whitehead, 1922]
RUDRADĀSA				
3	36 8	65 × 5	As preceding 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - - - (Rudradasasa)	As preceding 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - - (Odubarisa) [Whitehead, 1922]
1	46 0	65 × 4	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - -	— "
5	36 0	65	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - -	— " Pl XV 4
6	40 0	65	[- - - -] 𑀲𑀸 (maha - -) 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 (Odubarisa)	— [Whitehead, 1922] Pl XV 2
7	35 0	7	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 - - -	[-] 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸 [Irrappal and 1915]
8	31 0	7	𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀸𑀸 - - (- - maha Rudradasasa)	— " Pl XV. 10

No.	Wt.	Metal Siz.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	33.0	Æ square 7	As preceding 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 []	As preceding. 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 [Trippal find 1915]
10	48.0	-65		
11	45.0	-65	𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸	PL XV 3.
MAHĀDEVA				
12	33.0	Æ round -65	Humped bull r; lotus flower(?) in front. 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 around. (<i>Bhagavatamahadevasa</i>) Below 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 (<i>rajaraṣa</i>).	Elephant l. trident on l. 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 around. Below 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 (<i>rajaraṣa</i>). [Cunningham, 1894] PL XIV 16
C C.I. PL IV 5				
13	31.5	65	Humped bull l. ● on l.; 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 above. 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 around 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 below	As preceding Traces of legend around. Below 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 (<i>rajaraṣa</i>) [Gen. M. Clerk, 1920.] PL XIV 17
14	42.0	Æ square 6	Tree in enclosure; forepart of elephant to l on r Top 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 (<i>Mahadevasa</i>) On r 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 (<i>Odeś</i>)	Stupa on l trident with axe on r On r 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 On l 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸 [Whitehead, 1922.] PL XV 5



No.	WL	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22	43.7	Æ square .8	Tree in enclosure; forepart of elephant 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀓 (Maha)devasa raha Dharaghasa[an]	Two-storied stupa trident on r 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓 [Whitehead, 1922] PL XIV 15
RUDRAVARMA				
23	—	At round 7	Bull r lotus in front. 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀓 (Raha Vama- kisa Rudravarmasa) 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓 (vijayata)	Elephant r trident with axe on l 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀺𑀓𑀺𑀓 [Lahore Museum] PL XIV 13
C. O.A.J., PL IV 6 Punj Mus. Cat., I PL XVI 137				
Uncertain				
24	53.5	Æ round 8	Tree in railing 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓 on r cobra on l.	Stupa; traces of Brahmi legend [J P Rawlins, 1922] PL XV 11.
25	97.0	65	Similar	[J P Rawlins, 1922] PL XV 12.
ARYANITRA				
26	110		Male figure standing to l. holding spear in r hand On l. 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓 (Raha Aryana)	Elephant to l tree on l. 𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓 [Aryana] [Cunningham 1894] PL XV 13.
C. O.A.J. PL IV 7				

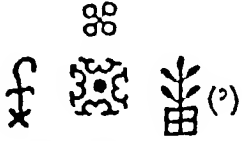
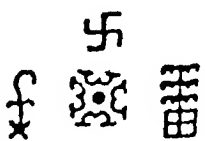
No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
27	52 0	Æ round 7	As preceding 𑀧𑀺𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀺 (Raña Ajamitrāsa)	As preceding - 𑀓𑀸 - [Rodgers, 1892] Pl XV. 14
28	54 5	75	, - -] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸 [-]	Traces of legend [Rodgers, 1892] Pl XV 15
29	56 5	7	" [-] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸	Elephant to l with rider 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸 [- -] [Whitehead, 1922] Pl. XLIII. 1.
30	23 0	55	Elephant r , traces of legend	Tree in railing 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸 - - - 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸 ? [A Grant, 1885] Pl XV. 16



MAHIMITRA










31	51 0	7	Standing figure as above 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸 [-] (Mah(i)mitrāsa)	Elephant to l - - 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸 [-] [Cunningham, 1894] C, C A I, Pl IV 9
32	35 5	7	- - 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸	Traces of legend [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XV 17-18
33	34 0	"	𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸 - - -	[- 𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀸] Pl XV 10


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
41	23.5	Æ <i>round</i> 5	As preceding - 𐤊𐤍𐤏 -	As preceding - 𐤊𐤍𐤏 - [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XVI. 3
42	32.5	6	- 𐤊𐤍𐤏 "	[- -] 𐤊𐤍𐤏𐤍 [-] [Cunningham, 1894]
43	31.6	5	- - 𐤍𐤏 -	"
Var b				
44	58.5	75	Male figure standing to l, holding spear in r hand, undulating line on r In- scription illegible	Elephant to l with rider [- -] 𐤊𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏 [Whitehead, 1922] Pl XLIII 2
Var c				
45	28.5	55	Elephant to l 𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏	Elephant to r before 𐤍𐤏 - - 𐤍𐤏𐤍𐤏 [Whitehead, 1922] Pl XLIII 3

No.	Wt.	Metal. Sme.	Obverse	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">AYODHYA Second Century B.C. Cast coins unassigned</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">Type I.</p>				
1	23.0	Æ round 7	Flower	<p>Plains</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL XVI. 6</p> <p>C. C.A.I., PL IX. 1</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Type II</p>				
2	34.0	3	Svaatika.	<p></p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL XVI. 7</p> <p>C. C.A.I. PL IX. 2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Type III</p>				
3	38.0	3	Svaatika over fish	<p></p> <p>[Rodgers, 1894] PL XVI. 8 (from Shahki Deri)</p>
4	38.0	5		<p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL XVI. 9</p> <p>C. C.A.I. PL IX. 3.</p>
5	26.8	5		<p>[Lille, 1893] PL XVI. 10.</p>
6	30.0	5		<p>[Eden 1853]</p>
7	36.0	5	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham 1894.]</p>



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
MŪLADEVA				
Second—First Centuries B C				
8	56.0	Æ square 85	Bull r, uncertain object in front 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓 (Mūladerasa)	 <p>[Cunningham, 1891] Pl XVI. 11</p>
C, C A I, Pl IX 4				
9	42.0	8	" Inscription illegible	" [Cunningham, 1891] Pl XVI 12
10	45.0	9 x 6 broken	"	" [Fden, 1853]
VĀYUDEVA				
Var a				
11	86.0	8	Elephant l, uncertain object in front 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓 (Vāyuderasa)	 <p>[Cunningham, 1891] Pl XVI 13</p>
C, C A I, Pl IX 5				
12	86.0	8	𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓	[Cunningham, 1891]


No.	WL	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	49.0	$\frac{F}{\text{square}}$ 8	Bull r before  on r (=) $\Delta P^h \Delta P^h$	Var b Standing figure in centre between two uncertain objects (probably <i>akṣipala</i> of Lakṣmi). [Eden, 1853.] PL XVII. 8
14	36.5	.8	"	" [Cunningham 1894]
VISĀKHADEVA				
			Var a	
			Lakṣmi standing facing Elephants on either side standing on pedestals anoint ing her $\Delta P^h \Delta P^h$ (<i>Viśākhaśeṣa</i>)	
16	46.0	75	$\Delta P^h \Delta P^h$	[Cunningham, 1894.] PL XVI. 14
C., C.A I., PL IX. 6				
16	63.0	.8	$\Delta P^h \Delta P^h$	" [Cunningham 1894] PL XVI. 15
17	54.0	8	$P^h \Delta P^h$	[Cunningham, 1894]
18	68.0	8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Var δ				
24	102.0	Æ square 75	Bull l. small uncertain object in front.  (<i>Dhanadevasa</i>)	   [Cunningham, 1894] PL XVIII. 1.
C., C.A.I. PL IX. 9				
25	107.0	75		" [Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII. 2
26	80.5	7	"	" [Cunningham 1894]
ŚIVADATTA				
Var α.				
27	74.0	9	Elephant l. Above  (<i>Sivadatta</i>)	Lakṣmī seated facing; ele- phants on either side sprinkling her; the whole enclosed in an oval. PL XLIII. 4.
28	49.5	9		" PL XLIII. 5
Var δ				
29	43.0	55 clipped		 between two uncertain symbols. [Temple, 1902.] PL XVI. 7

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		Æ square 55		Var c
30	17.5		As preceding 𐤔𐤁 - 𐤏𐤕	Group of uncertain symbols, including 𐤔𐤁 and a variety of tree in railing Pl XVII. 3
31	9.5	5	𐤔𐤁 -	" [Cunningham 1891]
32	12.5	6	𐤔𐤁𐤔 ---	" Pl XVII. 4
C, C A I, Pl. IX 11				
				Var d
33	24.7	6	Bull to l before  on l 𐤔𐤁𐤔𐤏𐤕	" [Cunningham, 1891.] Pl XVII. 5
34	11.0	5	- 𐤁𐤔𐤏𐤕 "	" [Cunningham, 1891.]
35	9.5	5	𐤔𐤁𐤔𐤏𐤕	" Pl XVII. 6


NARADATTA



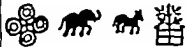




36	2.0	5	Bull before  on l 𐤔𐤁𐤔𐤏𐤕 (Naradatta)	Tree in centre  𐤔𐤁𐤔𐤏𐤕 (Naradatta) [Cunningham, 1891.] Pl XVII. 7
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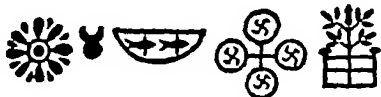
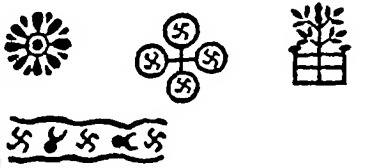
No.	WL	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
Uncertain				
37	31-0	Æ square 55	Elephant l; uncertain object in front. 𑂔𑂰𑂱	Tree in centre.  on r Uncertain on r below [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XLIII. 7
38	40-0	-6	" "	Tree in centre; other objects uncertain. [Cunningham 1894]
39	35-0	-55	Elephant r before standard. 𑂱𑂰𑂱	Tree in double square. [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XLIII. 8
SATYAMITRA				
First—Second Centuries A D.				
40	136-5	round 7	Bull to l. standard on l. 𑂔𑂰𑂱𑂰𑂱𑂰𑂱 (Satyamitra)	Cock to r; palm tree on r [H N Wright, Esq., Pres. 1915.]
41	123-0	-8	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894] PL XVII. 11 (obv.)
C. C.A.I., PL IX 12.				
42	122 5	75	"	" [C. M. Armstrong, Esq. Pres., 1890] PL XVII. 10
43	119-0	7	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
63	105 0	Æ round 7	As preceding	As preceding. [Cunningham, 1894.]
64	106 0	7	- 𑀘 𑀓 - -	" "
65	87 0	5	[-] 𑀘 𑀓 𑀲𑀭	" "
66	120 5	6	𑀲𑀭 - 𑀲𑀭	" [Eden, 1853]
67	25 0	1	𑀲𑀭 𑀓 𑀲𑀭	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XVII 19.
C, C 47, Pl IX 15				
68	29 0	4	[-] 𑀭 𑀲𑀭 𑀲𑀭	" [Eden, 1853] Pl XVII 20
SANGHA[MITRA]				
69	123 0	8	Bull 1 Above 𑀲𑀭 - -	𑀲𑀭 in square (?) [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XVII 21.
C, C 47, Pl IX 16				





VIJAYAMITRA










No.	Wt.	Metal. Sls.	Obverse.	Reverse.
71	30.0	Æ round -8	As preceding. ΔΕΩ Α	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894]
72	39.0	0	ΔΕΩΧΑΥ	[Cunningham, 1894.] PL XVIII 1
73	30.0	85	"	Cock on l.; tree on r [Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII 2 (obv and 3 rev).
C., C.A.I., PL IX. 17				
74	35.0	6		[Cunningham, 1894]
Var b				
75	40.0	85	Uncertain type. Around ΔΩΧΑΥ	Bull l. on pedestal before standard. [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XVIII 3 and 2.
Var c.				
76	46.0	-65	ΔΕΩΧΑΥ	Stupa. [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XVIII 4.
C., C.A.I. PL IX 18				
Var d.				
77	29.0	85	 ΔΕΩ	Bull on pedestal. [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XVIII 3 and 5.
C., C.A.I. PL IX. 19				
78	39.0	5	"	" [Eden 1853.]




No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Var d				
5	100.0	$\frac{1}{2}$ square 85	 	Plain [Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII 13
C C A I, PL XI 2				
6	97.5	85	"	"
[Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII 15				
C C A I, PL XI 7				
Var e				
7	197.0	11	 	Plain [Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII 11.
C, C A I, PL XL 1				
8	135.0	1.0		[Cunningham 1894]
Var f				
9	102.0	95	 	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] PL XVIII 14.
Var g				
10	98.0	85		Plain [Cunningham 1894] PL XVIII 7
11	96.5	75	"	"
[Cunningham 1894]				












No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Æ</i> <i>square</i>		
12	92 0	8	As preceding.	As preceding [H. Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres] Pl XVIII 17.
13	89 0	9	"	" [J Gibbs, 1881]
14	73 5	65	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
15	79 0	75	"	" " Pl XVIII 18
			Var <i>k</i>	
16	52 0	8		" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XVIII. 20
17	56 5	8	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XVIII. 12
			C, C A I, Pl XI 6	
18	62 0	75	" "	" [Cunningham, 1894]
19	79 0	75		" " Pl. XVIII 22
			C, C A I, Pl XI 10	
			Var <i>z</i>	
20	121 0	8		" [Cunningham, 1894]







KRAV





No.	WL	Metal. Sire.	Obverse	Reverse.
21	73-0	<i>E</i> square -65	<div>Var <i>j</i></div> <div>  </div> <div>  </div> <div> Plain. [Cunningham, 1894] PL XVIII. 10 C., C.A.I., M XI 5. </div>	
22	84-0	-8	"	"
23	77-0	-6	"	"
24	82-0	75	"	"
25	55-0	-6	"	"
26	112-0	-85	<div>Var <i>k</i></div> <div>  </div> <div>  </div> <div> river with fishes and tortoises. C., C.A.I. PL XI 3 </div>	"
27	62 5	7	"	"







No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Var <i>l</i>				
28	58 0	Æ square 7		Plain [Cunningham, 1894]
29	51 0	7	"	 [Cunningham, 1894]
C, C A I, Pl XI 9				
30	21 0	65	"	" Pl. XIX. 7
Var <i>m</i>				
31	77 0	8	 standing figure in centre, river with fishes below	 with  in angles [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLIII 9
C, C A I, Pl XI 12				
Var <i>n</i>				
32	74 0	7	 standing figure in centre, river below with fishes	 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XIX 3
C, C A I, Pl XI 16				
Var <i>o</i>				
33	36 0	5		 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XIX 10


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">KĀDA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Third Century B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var. a</p>				
1	116.0	 9	Large rayed circle (sun).	Tree in railing in centre; on certain rectangular object on L. On r  (Ādāma). Pl. XIX. 14
<p style="text-align: center;">C., C.A. L., P. V. 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var. b.</p>				
2	124.0	95	Undulating line 	As obverse [Rodgers, 1892] Pl. XIX. 18
3	164.0	90		[Rodgers 1892]
4	168.0	90		" [Thomas, 1890.] Pl. XIX. 16.
5	157.0	9	"	" [Thomas, 1890.]
6	125.0	9	"	[Cunningham 1894.]
<p style="text-align: center;">C. C.A. P. II 21</p>				





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	98-5	Æ round 8	<p>KANAUI (?)</p> <p>BRAHMAMITRA</p>    <p>𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰 (Brahmamitras)</p>	  <p>[Thomas, 1850.]</p> <p>Pl. XIX. 11.</p>
2	82.0	03	<p>SURYAMITRA</p>    <p>𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰 (Suryamitra)</p>	<p>Illegible.</p> <p>[Thomas 1853.]</p> <p>Pl. XIX. 12.</p>
3	65-0	8	<p>VIṢNUDEVA</p>    <p>𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰 (Viṣṇudevasa)</p>	<p>Horas L. before yāpa?</p> <p>[Prinsep 1847]</p> <p>Pl. XIX. 13.</p> <p>P B I p 115</p>








No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">KAUSĀMBĪ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Early uninscribed cast coins</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Third Century B C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var "</p>				
1	152.5	Æ round 1	<p>Humped bull to l before </p> <p> above</p>	<p>Leafy tree in three-barred railing  below</p> <p> over wheel on l</p> <p> on r</p> <p></p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
2	116.0	10	"	"
3	104.0	10	"	" Pl XX. 14
C, C 4 I, Pl V 7				
4	96.0	10	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXI 1
5	86.5	95	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
6	77.5	9	"	"




No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	8-0	$\frac{E}{\text{round}}$ 95	As preceding	As preceding [H. Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres., 1902] PL. XX. 15.
8	90-0	9		[Cunningham, 1894] PL. XXI. 2.
9	88-0	93		" [J. O. C., 1882.]
10	75-0	10		" [Cunningham, 1894]
11	76-0	10		"
Var b				
12	29-0	7	but wheel in place of 	Bull r before tree in railing [H. Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres. 1904] PL. XXI. 3.
Var c				
13	100-0	11	Lakṣmī standing facing being sprinkled by elephants.	Tree (more conventional) in railing.  on r  on l  [Cunningham 1894] PL. XX. 15
C, C. A. I PL. V. 9				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Second Century B C				
SUDEVA (?)				
14	190 0	Æ round 1 0	Elephant l on  before pillar [𑀲𑀺𑀭]𑀓 ([Sudeva]sa)	Tree in railing on r, illegible symbols on l [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XX 11
C, C A I, Pl. V 10				
BRHASPATIMITRA I				
15	68	1 0	Horse r,  over square con- taining an uncertain symbol in front [- -] 𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀓𑀲𑀓 ([Baha]satim[ṛ]tasa)	Elephant r on  , tree in railing behind  above on l [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XX 1.
C, C A I, Pl V 8				
PARVATA				
16	12 0	45	Bull r	  } 𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀓 (Pavataśa) [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1904] Pl. XX 10
16a	7 0	4	„	„ [Cunningham, 1894]
AŚVAGHOSA				
17	21 0	65	Bull r, uncertain object (tri- sul?) in crescent above	Tree in railing, uncertain ob- jects on r and l - 𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀓 - ([A]śvaghośa[śa]) [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XX 6
C, C A I, Pl V 14				





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">BRĤASPATIMITRA II Late Second Century B.C.</p>				
18	98.0	<i>Æ</i> round 75	<p>Bull r before ☼ above.</p> 	<p>Tree in railing in centre.</p> <p>☼ on l. ☿ on r.</p> <p>☼</p> <p>𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(<i>Bakastimilars</i>)</p> <p>𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Cunningham 1894] Pl. XX. 2.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C. C. A. I. Pl. V 11</p>				
19	121.0	75	"	<p>𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Cunningham, 1894.]</p>
20	109.0	75	"	<p>𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Clive Bayley 1889]</p>
21	110.0	75		<p>𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Eden, 1853.]</p>
22	60.0	6		<p>☼ on l.</p> <p>☼</p> <p>𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮𑀸𑀓</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Clive Bayley 1889] Pl. XX. 2.</p>












No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
23	60 0	Æ round 6	As preceding	As preceding [-]𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀓𑀢[-] [Cunningham, 1894]
24	23 0	45	Bull l,  above	“  on l } on r [----]𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀓𑀢 [Cunningham, 1894]
25	16 8	4	Bull r	“  on r  [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1904]
Countermarked series				
26	121 0	7	Type of Brhaspatimitra, countermarked tree in railing	As No 18 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XX. 4 C, C A I, Pl V 13
26a	74 0	7	“ “	“ [Cunningham, 1894]
27	116 0	8	“ countermark trisul	Traces of type [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXI 18
28	110 0	8	“ “	“ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXI 16
29	120 0	75	“ “	“ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXI 17

No.	WL.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
30	95-0	E round 7	As preceding.	As preceding [Cunningham 1894]
31	120-0	73	..	
32	95	73	..	
C. C.A.I. Pl. V 12.				
First Century B.C.—First Century A.D.				
DHANADEVA				
33	60-0	8	Ball I trident behind.  in front.	Tree in railing  (Pāya Dhanadevasya) [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XX. 12.
C. C.A.I. Pl. V 18				
AGNIMITRA				
34	112-0	8	Ball r before   above countermarked with trisul.	{ on l.; tree in railing;  on r [H]ΛΔΑ [A]gnimitra [H. Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres., 1904] Pl. XX. 5.
34a	22-0	4	Ball I before 	Similar but { on r  [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXVIII 16
C. O.A.I., Pl. VII 16				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
35	127 0	Æ round 7	Bull l	<p>JETTHAMITRA</p> <p>Tree in railing</p> <p>ΕΘΧΗΡ (J(e)thamitasa)</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p> <p>Pl. XX 9.</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl V. 16</p>
36	59 0	6	As preceding	<p>ΕΘΧΗΡ</p> <p> </p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p> <p>Pl XX 7</p> <p>C C A I, Pl V 17</p>
37	89 0	7	Horse to l,  in front	<p>Standing figure</p> <p>On r ΕΘΧΗΡ</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p> <p>Pl XX 8</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl V 15</p> <p>Incomplete legends</p>
38	64 5	75	Bull r	<p>Spear, tree in railing <i>choume</i></p> <p>ΙΔΡ (- - navasa)</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p> <p>Pl XXI. 4</p>
39	66 5	75	„ wheel above	<p>„</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p>
40	62.5	75	„	<p>„</p> <p>Pl. XXI. 6.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Sms.	Observ.	Reverse
41	68-0	<i>A. round</i> 5	As preceding	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXI. 7
42	6 3	75	"	[Cunningham 1894]
43	68 3	75		" "
44	71-5	3	"	" "
45	61-0	"		" Pl. XXI. 8
46	33-0	-6	"	[Cunningham, 1894]
47	33 3	-6		
48	33-0	08	"	} on r " "
49	37-0	5		" "
50	21-0	65		" Pl. XXI. 5
51	19-0	-48	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]

No	Wt	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse
52	66 0	Æ round 75	Bull r , trident behind	Tree in railing  [H Nelson Wright, Esq , Pres, 1904] Pl XXI 9
53	65 0	75	"	" [Prinsep, 1847]
54	65 0	75	,	" "
55	65 0	75	,	" [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl XXI 10
56	60 0	6	"	" [Clive Bayley, 1889]
57	55 0	75	,	" [Cunningham, 1894]
58	63 0	.7	,	" Pl, XXI 11
59	45 0	7	Elephant r	Tree in railing ,  on r  [Eden, 1853] Pl, XXI 12
60	45 0	65	"	-  [H Nelson Wright, Esq , Pres 1904]


No.	WL	M tal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse
61	46-0	6 round -65	As preceding	As preceding.  [Cunningham, 1894]
62	40-0	7	Bull (P) r	 [Eden 1853.]
63	45 0	6		 [Cunningham 1894]
64	45-0	-8	Bull l	 [Eden 1853.] Pl. XXI. 12.
65	62 0	-63	Elephant r	but  on l  [Cunningham, 1894]
66	40-0	-6		 [Cunningham 1894]
67	45-0	8	Bull l (?)	 [Govt. U P., 1904]
68	44 5	-65	Bull r	 ; tree in railing }  [Cunningham 1894]
69	51-0	-65	"	 " " [Cunningham, 1894]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
70	80 0	Æ round 7	As preceding	As preceding. ΕΩΧ [Cunningham, 1894.]
71	84 5	8	Bull r	Similar - ΕΧΩ [Cunningham, 1894]
72	57 0	8	,	" ΕΧΩ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXI. 14.
73	74.0	8	Bull r , trident behind	Illegible Pl. XXI. 15























KULŪTA

. First Century A D

VIRAYASAḤ

1	75 7	.75	Wheel surrounded by a circle of dots Around <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΔΙΩΑΗ Ɔ </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ΙΕΓΥΛΗ ⚡ </div> (Virayaśasya rājña kulūtasya)	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> (rāña) [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XVI 4.
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C, C A I, Pl IV 14

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Copper				
Class I neat fabric with good legends				
			Deer r., Laksmī facing, holding flower as in No. 1.  above deer  above its horns  <i>(Rājñā(h) Kunindaga Amoghā bhūt[ī]sa mahārājasa)</i>	    Border of dots (no legend)
18	58.0	round 85	  	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXIII. 1.
19	62.0	75	  	" [Cunningham, 1894]
20	46.0	8	  	" " [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXII. 14
C, C A I, Pl. V 3				
21	43.0	75	Trace of legend.	" "
22	47.5	7	  	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXII. 16
23	46.5	7	  	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl. XXII. 15









No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Æ rounded		
24	41.5	7	[]𐤠𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧[]	As preceding. [Thomas, 1850]
25	42.0	6	Trace of legend.	[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXIII. 4.
Class II coarse fabric and very incomplete legends.				
			As in Class I, but legend usually very fragmentary	As in Class I
26	162.0	11	Traces of legend.	[Prinsep 1837] Pl. XXII. 9
27	130.0	95		" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXII. 10
28	125.0	9	[]𐤠𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧[]	[Elliot, 1886]
29	102.5	95	Traces of legend.	" [Cunningham 1894]
30	120.0	9		"
31	115.0	95		[Thomas, 1850]
32	125.0	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1894.]

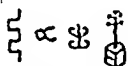
No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
		Æ <i>round</i>		
33	97 0	9	Traces of legend	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
34	110 0	8	"	" "
35	99 0	85	[--][𐌹][----]	" " Pl XXII 12
36	95 0	85	JE[-----]LJE	" [Cunningham, 1894]
37	96 5	8	JE[𐌹]𐌺[---	" [Clive Bayley, 1889]
38	70 0	8	JE[----]𐌺𐌹𐌺[---]LJE[-]	" [Thomas, 1850]
39	97 0	8	Traces of legend	" [Bush, 1865] Pl XXIII 9
40	75 0	7	"	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXIII 10
41	91 0	8	"	" [Major R C Temple, Pres., 1892]
12	59 5	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1891]
13	60 0	8	"	"





No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
44	57.0	Æ round 9	𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌰]𐌷𐌹𐌳𐌰[]	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894]
45	55.0	9	𐌲𐌺]𐌷[]𐌷𐌹𐌳𐌰	[Thomas, 1850] Pl. XXII. 11.
46	49.4	9	[]𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌰[]	[Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXII. 13.
47	66.0	8	[]𐌷𐌹𐌳𐌰	[Thomas, 1850]
48	87.0	75	[]𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌰[]	" [Cunningham, 1894]
49	48.0	75	[]𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌳[]	"
50	50.0	7	Traces of legend	
51	58.0	7	"	" [Thomas 1850]
52	47.0	7		" [Cunningham 1894]
53	41.0	-63	"	" "
54	40.0	7		"
55	36.0	-6	[]𐌷𐌹𐌳𐌰[]	[Thomas, 1850]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
56	42 0	Æ <i>round</i> 6	Traces of legend	As preceding [Thomas, 1850]
57	41 0	6	"	" [Prinsep, 1837]
58	38 0	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
59	37 0	6	"	" "
60	30 5	6	"	" "
61	35 0	6	❁[---]	" "
62	27 0	65	Traces of legend	" [Elliot, 1886]
63	26 0	75	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
64	24 0	6	"	" " Pl XXIII 7.
65	28 0	55	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXIII 8.
66	25 0	6	[---][I][---]	" [Cunningham, 1891]
67	26 0	55	[---]P[---]	" "

No.	Wt.	M & L Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	22.0	1.0	[𑀧𑀸𑀓]	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894]
69	25	.5	𑀧𑀸 []	PL XXIII 8
<p>ANONYMOUS</p> <p>Second Century A.D.</p> <p>Var a.</p> <p>Male figure (Śiva) standing facing holding trident with axe on shaft in r hand flower or star behind over his left shoulder</p> <p>𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 (<i>Nāgavata Catr (I tu I kra)</i> [] <i>Arara Mahātran</i>)</p> <p>𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓</p> <p>𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸 []</p> <p>𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓</p> <p>𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓</p>				
70	27.0	1.0	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓	Deer 1 𑀧𑀸 above horns. 𑀧𑀸 behind 𑀧𑀸 in front. 𑀧𑀸 below deer 𑀧𑀸 above. — below Border of dots.
70a	205.0	1.0	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸 []	[H Nelson Wright Esq Pres. 1915] PL XXIII 12
71	280.0	1.0	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓	Similar but 𑀧𑀸 below deer [Spink, 1928] PL XLIII 13
72	91.0	1.0	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓	Similar with 𑀧𑀸 above. [Rodgers, 1892.]
73	91.0	1.0	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓 [] 𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓𑀸𑀓	Similar to 70 [Cunningham 1894] PL XXIII 14.












No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
73	289 0	Æ round 1 0	----]IYLYI	Similar [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXIII 13
74	249 0	95	[- - -]I[- - -]	, without  [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLIII 12
75	280 0*	1 0	Traces of inscription	"  below deer [Rodgers, 1892]
76	191 0	85	ΛΔΑΔΔΔIYLY	" 88 and star above deer [Rodgers, 1892] Pl XXIII 15
77	131 0	85	-]ΛΔΑΔΔΔIYLY[-	" [Cunningham 1894]
C, C A I, Pl V 4				
Var b				
78	212 0	1 0	As in Var a Traces of inscription	Deer l  on r  }  above  below Pl XXIII 11
Var c				
79	274 0	1 0	As in Var a Traces of inscription	Deer r  on l  on r [Rodgers, 1892] Pl XLIII 14

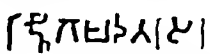


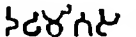






No.	Wt.	X L H M	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">MATHURA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Late Third Century A.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOMITRA I</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>Tree in railing in square of dots</p> <p>in centre</p> </div> </div>				
1	89.0	73	<p>ṣṣṣṣ</p> <p>[N]ṣṭṛ (Com tara) above</p> <p>ṣ[ṣṣ (yāśāyāś) below</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham 1891]</p> <p>PL. XXIV 21.</p>
2	76.0	73	[ṣṣṣṣ] [ṣṣ]	<p>[Cunningham 1891]</p> <p>PL. XXIV 20</p>
C C 47 PL VIII 10				
3	66.0	6	[ṣṣ]	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham 1891]</p>
4	68.5	65	Traces of legend	"
? Another Gomitra of different dynasty				
5	25.8	63	<p>Rude figure with arms up- lifted;</p> <p>ṣṣṣṣ</p> <p>ṣṣṣṣ</p>	<p>Three-branched tree in railing</p> <p>[Clive Bayley 1889]</p> <p>PL. XXV 3.</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>c 200-50 B C</p> <p>GOMITRA II</p> <p>Var a</p> <p>Square, of rude fabric</p>	
			<p>Standing female figure of goddess (Laksmī) facing, holding lotus in uplifted r hand</p> <p>On l </p> <p> on r</p> <p> below</p> <p> below</p> <p>𑀧𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀺 (Gomitasa)</p> <p>(The whole in a circular die)</p> <p>𑀧𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀺</p>	<p>Three elephants with riders holding goads, the centre one facing, other two three-quarters to l</p>
6	100 0	Æ square 95	𑀧𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀺	<p>"</p> <p>[Bhagvanlal, 1889]</p>
7	115 0	95	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Hay, 1860]</p>
8	107 0	8	𑀧𑀮𑀭𑀢[-]	<p>"</p> <p>[Johnson, n d]</p>
9	120 0	7	Almost illegible	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
10	100 0	7	𑀧𑀮𑀭𑀢𑀺	<p>"</p> <p>[Clive Bayley, 1889]</p> <p>Pl. XXV 1</p>
11	102 0	55	No trace of legend	<p>"</p> <p>[Clive Bayley, 1889]</p> <p>Pl. XXV 2</p>



No.	Wt.	Metal size.	Obverse	Reverse
12	12.0	8 round	Round of neat fabric. 𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺	As preceding For the type of Pl XLIV 0 from no 13] [H Nelson Wright, Pres. 1918]
13	110.5	8		" [Clive Bayley 1889] Pl. XXV 5-6.
14	110.5	-6	"	[Hagvarial 1889]
15	101.5	7	"	" [Clive Bayley 1889]
16	89.0	-65	No traces of inscription	" Pl. XXV 7
17	83.5	7	Type similar except that goddess holds lotus in l hand. 𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺	Var b. Traces of above type. [Rodgers 1883] Pl. XXV 4.
18	51.0	7	Goddess facing on l ; tree in centre. 𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺 below tree. 𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺 reading downwards on r	Var c. Illegible. [Rodgers, 1883] Pl. XLV 1.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Var d	
			Bull r before tree in railing ⊗ at end of legend ᐱᐅᐅᐅ	Plain
19	32 0	<i>R</i> round 5	[- ᐅᐱᐅ]	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXV 8
20	44 0	5	[- ᐅ]ᐱᐅ	" [Thomas, 1850]
21	46 0	6	ᐱᐅᐅᐅ	" [Rodgers, 1892] Pl. XXV 9
22	42 0	5	[ᐱᐅ - -]	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl. XXV 11
23	39 0	5	[- ᐅᐅᐅ]	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXV 10
24	46 0	6	ᐱᐅᐅᐅ	" [Thomas, 1850]
25	40 0	6	- ᐅᐅᐅ	"




No.	Wt	Material Size	Obverse	Reverse
BRAHMAMITRA				
Var a.				
			Lak mi standing facing hold ing lotus in l hand.  on l  on r	Three elephants with riders the central one facing others to r and l respectively
			  QURH (Brahman sam)	
16	85.0	round	 QURH	[H Nelson Wright Esq Pres. 1885] PL XXV 12.
2	85	85	"	" [Cunningham 1891]
8	72.0		 QURH	"
C. C. I. M VIII 1				
20	84.5	6	 QURH	[Thomas, 1850] PL XXV 14.
30	82.5	6.5	 QURH	" [Cunningham 1891]
Var b				
31	85	8	As above but  in place of  on l  QURH	Illegible [Thomas 1850] PL XXV 13.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
GOSADATTA				
31a	75 0	Æ round 8	Traces of type as on no 6  (<i>Rājna(h) Gosadata(sa)</i>)	Traces of three elephants type [S C Pears, Esq Pres, 1904] (from the Kurram valley) Pl XLIII 18
DRDHAMITRA				
32	51 5	6	Lakṣmī standing facing, hold- ing lotus in uplifted r hand  on l  on r  (<i>Dadh[a]mitasa</i>)	Traces of three elephants type [Gen M Clerk, 1920] Pl XLIII 16
SŪRYAMITRA				
			Lakṣmī standing facing as before, between  on l and  on r  (<i>Sūryamītasā</i>)	Three elephants with riders with goads, the central one facing, other two to r and l [For the type cf Pl XLIV. 9, from no 35]
33	130 0	8		" [Thomas, 1850]
34	125 0	7		" [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl. XXV. 21 (<i>rev</i>)
35	106 0	8		" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXV 17

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
36	117.5	A round 5	[] 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏	As preceding [H Nelson Wright, Esq Pres. 1915] PL XXV 18.
37	115.0	8	[] 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏	" [Oliver Bayley 1880] Pl XXV 19 20
VISNUMITRA				
			Lakṣmī standing facing as before, between 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤏 on l. and 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤏 on r. 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏 (Visnumittra)	Three elephants with riders as above.
38	81.5	7	[] 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏 []	[Bhagvanlal, 1889] PL XXV 15.
39	75.0	"	[] 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏	" [Rodgers 1883] PL XXV 16.
40	70.0	7	[] 𐤅𐤁𐤏𐤏 []	[Thomas 1850]
41	68.0	7	"	



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
42	79 0	Æ round 7	[-] 𑀓 [- -] 𑀓	As preceding [Thomas, 1850]
43	66 0	7	𑀓 𑀓 𑀓 [-] 𑀓	" "
PURUSADATTA				
			Laksmī standing facing as before  on l  on r 𑀓 𑀓 𑀓 𑀓 (Purusadatasa)	Degenerate copy of three elephants type ¹ [For the type of Pl XLIV 10, from no 44]
44	93 5	8	𑀓 𑀓 𑀓 𑀓	" Pl XXIV 1
45	98 0	75	[- - -] 𑀓 𑀓	" [Swiney, 1869] Pl XXIV 3
46	86 0	35	𑀓 𑀓 [- -]	" [Cunningham, 1894]
47	90 0	9	𑀓 𑀓 𑀓 𑀓	" [Thomas, 1850]
48	81 0	8	𑀓 𑀓 [- -]	" [Cunningham, 1894]






¹ The gradual corruption of this type is illustrated on Pl XLIV 8-12

No.	Wt	Metal. No.	Obverse	Reverse.
49	5.0	Æ round 73	[] ሁለት	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXIV 2.
50	88.0	8	[4] ይሁን	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXIV 4.
51	19.0	-6	ዛዊ []	[Thomas 1850.]
UTTAMADATTA				
			Lakṣmī standing facing as before on  between  on l and  on r	Elephant r
			፲፱፻፲፯ (Uttamadatta)	
52	103.5	8	[2] ሁለት	[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXIV 15
53	6.0	7	ሁለት	[Clive Bayley] Pl. XXIV 17
54	51.0	6	[] ሁለት	" [Thomas 1850] Pl. XXIV 16.

MATHURĀ					
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.		Reverse.
60	107-0	Æ round 9	⌈X3A[]⌋		Degenerate copy of three elephants type
61	101-7	9	⌈X3[]⌋		[Thomas, 1850]
62	107-0	9	[]A2		" [Eden, 1853]
63	106-0	9	[]X3A2		[H. Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres., 1915]
64	100-0	9	[]X3A2		" PL XXIV 5
65	90-0	75	⌈X3A[]⌋		" [Bhagvanlal 1889.]
6	80-5	75	⌈X3A2⌋		" [Cunningham 1894] Pl XXIV a C. C.A.I., PL VIII 16 " [Thomas, 1850] PL XXIV 7

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
67	107.5	Al round 75	[𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭]	As preceding [Clive Bayley, 1889]
68	116.5	10	𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭	" [Prinsep 1847] Pl XXIV 8
69	110.5	10	[]𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭	" [Cunningham 1894]
Var b				
70	57.0	55	As preceding but arranged in incuse square 𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭	As preceding [Indian Museum, 1889] Pl XXIV 12
Var c				
			Similar to Var a, but legend 𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭 <i>Rājñā[h] Rāmadataśa</i>	As preceding
71	116.5	85	𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭	" [Clive Bayley, 1894]
72	59.0	55	[-]𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭	" Pl XXIV 13.

No.	Wt	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse
			Var 1	
			<p>[akami] standing facing as before on ~~~~~ between</p> <p>  on l and  on r </p> <p>~~~~~ below</p> <p>𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺 (<i>Īḍṇaḥ</i>) / <i>anadātasa</i>)</p> <p>All in incuse square.</p>	<p>Very degenerate copy of three elephants type.</p> <p>[For the type of Pl. XLIV 11 and 12 from nos. 73 and 77</p>
3	137.3	Æ round 8	𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺	Pl. XXIV 10
74	135.3	8	[𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺]	Pl. XXIV 9
73	122.3	9	No traces of inscription but types very clear	" Pl. XXIV 11.
6	123.0		[𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺]	[Cunningham, 1894]
			C. C. 17 Pl. VIII 13.	
77	136.0	75	𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺 []	[Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl. XXIV 14.
78	90.0	7	𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓]	" [Cunningham 1894.]

No	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse
79	98 5	Æ round 7	<p>KĀMADATTA</p> <p>Laksmī as before on </p> <p>between  on l and probably  on r</p> <p>𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸 [𑀲𑀸𑀓]</p> <p>(Rājñā(h) Kāmada(tasa))</p> <p>Uncertain with title <i>Mahārāja</i></p> <p>Laksmī as on above coins, standing facing on ,</p> <p> on r</p> <p>--- 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸</p>	<p>Illegible.</p> <p>[Clive Bayley, 1889]</p> <p>PL XXIV 18</p>
80	95 0	7	<p>--- 𑀸𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1915]</p> <p>PL XXIX 24</p>
81	97 0	65	<p>[- - - -] 𑀸𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Eden, 1853]</p>
82	80 5	65	<p>[- - - - -] 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Thomas, 1850]</p>
83	58 5	6	<p>--- 𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸</p>	<p>"</p>
84	61 5	6	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
90	102 0	Æ round 75	ΔῆΠΕΛΛΑ[-]ΕΥ	As preceding [I O C, 1882] Pl XXVI 3
91	105 0	8	[-]ῆΠΕΛΛΑ[-]ΕΥ	' [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXVI 5
92	80 0	8	ΔῆΠΕΛΛΑΧΕ[-]	" [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl XXVI 4
93	53 0	7	---- ΛΑΧΕ[-]	" [Clive Bayley, 1889]
94	66 0	7	ΔῆΠΕΛΛΑ[-]	' [Cunningham, 1894]
95	65 0	7	[- - -]ΛΑΧΕΥ	[Thomas, 1850]
96	66 0	75	ΔΑΠΕΛΛΑΧΕΥ	" [Cunningham, 1894]
HAGĀMAŚA and HAGĀNA				
97	67 5	75	ΔῆΠΛ ΛΑΠΕ ΛΑΧΕΥ (Khatap[ā]na Hagānasa Hagāmasasa)	Horse 1 [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl XXVI 6

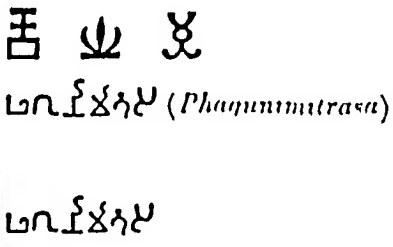

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Æ</i> <i>base</i> <i>round</i>		
103	30 8	55	As preceding	Similar, but <i>᳚</i> on l, <i>᳚</i> on r in field [Cunningham, 1894]
104	35 2	5	"	" "
105	35 8	5	"	" "
106	30 0	65	"	" Pl. XXVI 9
C, C A I, Pl VIII 1				
107	33 0	55	"	<i>᳚</i> on l, <i>᳚</i> on r in field [Cunningham, 1894]
108	36 0	6	"	<i>᳚</i> on l, <i>᳚</i> on r in field [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
109	36 0	55	"	" in field [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVI 10
C, C A I, Pl VIII. 3				
		<i>Æ</i> <i>round</i>		
110	37 0	5	Similar, but ruder	As preceding, but ruder fabric <i>᳚᳚</i> [- - -] <i>᳚᳚᳚᳚</i> <i>᳚</i> on l, <i>᳚</i> on r in field [J P Rawlins, 1922]
111	39 5	5	"	- -] <i>᳚᳚᳚᳚</i> " in field [Col Shepherd, Pres, 1903]
112	34 5	5	"	<i>᳚᳚᳚᳚</i> [- -] " in field [Col Shepherd, Pres, 1903]




No.	Wt.	Metal Sira.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Class II.				
113	92.0	E rouned 7	Lakṣmī standing facing be- tween { on l and Ψ on r ΧΛΔΓΛΡΞΔΠΡ (<i>Mahakhatapasa Rajarulas</i>)	Abhiṣeka of Lakṣmī the god- dees standing in centre being sprinkled by elephants on pedestals on either side.
			[ΧΛ ΓΛΡΞΔΠΡ]	" (traces only) [Cunningham, 1894.] Pl. XXVI. 12.
C. C.A.I Pl VIII 4 (obv.).				
114	90.0	7	[ΞΔΠΡ	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXVI. 13.
C. C.A.I Pl VIII 4 (rev.).				
Class III				
115	145.0	85	Lion r Ψ above. Traces of legend probably in corrupt Greek	Hercules standing to l with r hand out and club and lion skin on l arm. ΠΥΡΡΥΤΕΡΜΥ (<i>Mahakhatapasa apaticha krasa Rajarulas</i>)
			Var α. γ on L in field.	
115	145.0	85	No trace of legend.	No trace of legend. [W S Talbot, Esq Pres., 1903] Pl. XLIII 21.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		E round		Var b 𑖦 on l in field
116	129 0	8	Traces of legend	On r -- 𑖦𑖦𑖦 -- Below [---]𑖦𑖦 [I P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XLIII 22
117	102 5	7	"	On l 𑖦𑖦𑖦 --- 𑖦𑖦 -- [C J Rodgers, 1894]
118	111 5	65	"	On l -- 𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 -- [Indian Museum, 1885] Pl XLIV 1 (from Hoshiārpur)
119	130 0	75	"	-- 𑖦𑖦 -- [Clive Bayley, 1889]
120	86 5	7	"	--- 𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 -- [Indian Museum, 1889] Pl XLIV 2 (from Amritsar)
				Var c 𑖦 on l, 𑖦 on r in field
121	100 0	65	As preceding	On l -- 𑖦𑖦 -- [W S Talbot, Esq, Pres, 1903]
122	85 0	6	,	𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 -- [J P Rawlins, 1922]
123	80 0	6	"	- 𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦𑖦 -- [R B Whitehead, 1922] Pl XLIV 3



















No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
		P round		
124	77.5	-65	As preceding.	𐆳𐆲𐆱𐆰𐆹 [𐆲𐆹]
125	73.0	65	"	𐆳𐆲 [𐆲𐆹] [R. B. Whitehead, 1922]
126	77.0	65		𐆳𐆲 𐆳𐆲𐆱𐆰 [𐆳𐆲𐆱𐆰] [J P Rawlins, 1922] PL XLIV 4.
127	66.5	-65	"	𐆳𐆲𐆱𐆰𐆹 [] [Col Massey Pres., 1889]
128	60.0	-6	"	[𐆲𐆹] [W S. Talbot, Esq Pres. 1903]
129	61.5	55	"]𐆲𐆱𐆰 [] [J P Rawlins, 1922]
130	55.0	55	"	𐆳𐆲𐆱 [] [W S. Talbot, Esq Pres., 1903]
131	58.5	6		[𐆲𐆱 [𐆲𐆱] [R. B. Whitehead 192]
132	50.0	-6	"	[]𐆲 [] [R. B. Whitehead, 1922]
133	40.0	5	"	Traces of inscription. [R. B. Whitehead, 1922] PL XLIV 5
134	39.0	-6	"	[𐆳𐆲𐆱 [] [R. B. Whitehead 1922.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SŪRYAMITRA				
7	243.0	Æ round 1.0	𑀓 𑀭 𑀲 𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓 (Suryamitra)	Sun over 𑀓 between pillars on railing.
			𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓 []	[Da Cunha, 1890]
8	228.0	8	𑀓 [] 𑀲	[Cunningham 1894.]
C, C.A.I., Pl. VII. 4.				
9	170.0	85	𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓	" [H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Pres., 1881] Pl. XXVII. 8.
10	178.0	9	𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓	[Cunningham 1894]
11	202.0	9	[] 𑀓 [] 𑀲	" Pl. XXVII. 9
12	106.0	75	𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓 []	[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXVII. 10
13	91.0	75	𑀓𑀭𑀲𑀓	[Cunningham 1894]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			PHALGUNIMITRA	
				Female deity standing facing on lotus, holding uncertain object in raised r hand  on l, star above head
11	267 0	Al round 1 0	ᱮᱠᱚᱛᱤᱨᱫᱟᱹᱜᱟᱲ	" [Da Cunha, 1890] Pl XXVII 11
15	273 0	1 0	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
16	243 0	1 0	"	"
17	230 0	95	"	"
18	215 0	1 0	"	"
19	194 0	1 0	"	" [H D Willock, Esq, Pres, 1885] Pl XXVII 12
20	186 0	1 0	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVII. 13
			C, C A I, Pl VII 5	
21	170 0	1 0	"	" [H Rivett Carnac, Esq, Pres]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
22	113-0	Æ round 95	As preceding.	
23	85-0	-8	[	As preceding. [Cunningham 1894]
24	86-5	3	[	"
25	95-0	8		" [H Rivett-Carnac, Esq Pres.]
26	48 5	75		" [Clive Bayley 1889] PL XXVII. 14. [Cunningham, 1894]
BHĀNUMITRA				
27	182-0	-65	Var a. Sun between pillars on raised pedestal  on r and l.	
28	~16-0	1-0	" [Cunningham, 1894]	
29	130-0	8	G. O. I. PL VII 6 [H Rivett-Carnac, Esq Pres 1881] PL XXVII. 16. [H D Willock, Esq Pres.]	

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
30	52 5	As round 55	ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
31	15 0	6	ᐱᐱ[-]ᐱᐱ	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVII 17
32	27 5	45	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
33	11 5	45	"	" "
34	16 0	45	"	" "
C, C A I, Pl IV 13				
35	18 0	5	"	" " Pl. XXVII 15
C, C A I, Pl VII 9				
36	15 0	45	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVII 18.
37	12 5	45	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVII 19
38	13 5	45	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVII 20


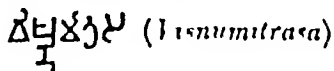
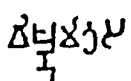

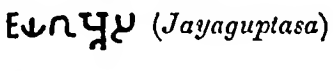
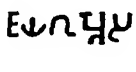

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
			Var b	
39	240-0	1-0 <i>7 round</i>	 on obverse obliterated by countermark   countermark 	Sun between pillars on raised pedestal [Cunningham, 1894.] C. C.A.I., Pl VII 7
39a	217-0	1-0		[Spink, 1928]
40	195-0	1-05	()	[Da Cunha, 1889]
41	93-0	85		" [Cunningham 1894]
BHADRAGHOṢA				
			    (Bhad aghowasa)	Female deity standing facing on lotus  on L; star above;  on r
42	252-0	1-05		" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXVIII. 1 C. C.A.I. Pl VII 10
43	240-0	1 1	 countermark 	" [H Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Pres.] Pl. XXVIII. 2
44	235-0	1 05	() countermark 	" [Da Cunha, 1890]
45	16-0	-4		" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXVIII. 3. C. C.A.I., Pl VII 11

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			BHŪMIMITRA	
			𑀧 𑀮 𑀭	Male figure with flaming hair standing facing between two pillars on railing
			𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭 (Bhūmimitrasa)	
		17 round	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭	
16	241 0	1 0	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀭𑀮𑀭	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVIII 4
47	230 0	1 05	"	" [H Rivett-Carnac, Esq, Pres, 1881] Pl XXVIII. 6
48	237 0	1 0	"	" [Da Cunha, 1890]
49	252 0	1 0	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
50	198 0	85	"	" Pl XXVIII. 7.
			C, C A I, Pl VII 12	
51	189 0	1 05	"	" [Clive Bailey, 1889] Pl XXVIII 5
52	125 0	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obv. &c	Rev. &c
DHRUVAMITRA				
			𑀩 𑀭 𑀭	As No. 2.
		7	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀲 (Dhruvamitra-a)	
53	53.0	7	𑀧𑀸𑀓 []	[Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXVII. 5
C. C. A. I., Pl. VII 3.				
54	58.5	-	𑀧𑀸𑀓 []	" [Cunningham 1894]
55	57.0	75	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀲	" Pl. XXVII. 6
56	59.0	-65	"	[Cunningham 1894.]
57	41.0	-6	𑀧𑀸𑀓 []	" Pl. XXVII 7
58	20.5	65	𑀧𑀸 []	[Cunningham, 1894]
AGNIMITRA				
			𑀩 𑀭 𑀭	Male figure (Agn) with flaming
			𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀲 (Agnimitra-a)	hair standing facing on plat form between two pillars.
59	291.0	9	𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀲	[Cunningham 1894.]
C., C. A. I., Pl. VII 13				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
60	292 0	Æ round 1 0	ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ	As preceding. [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXVIII 8
61	283 0	1 0	,	" [Da Cunha, 1890]
62	271 0	1 05	"	" [H Nelson Wright Esq, Pres 1915]
63	285 0	1 0	"	" [H Rivett-Carnac, Esq, Pres, 1881]
64	259 0	1 05	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
65	91 0	7	,	" " Pl XXVIII 9
66	88 0	65	"	" [Parkes Weber Gift, 1906]
67	92 0	7	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
68	89 0	65	,	" "
			C, C A I, Pl VII 15	
69	80 0	7	"	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXVIII 12

No.	Wt	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
70	90-0	As round 7	𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲	As preceding [Thomas 1850] PL XXVIII. 11.
71	90-0	7	"	" [Cunningham 1894]
72	117 5	7		
73	81 5	-65		"
74	87-0	-6	"	" [H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq Pres., 1881]
75	34 0	-6	𑀓𑀲𑀸]	[Cunningham, 1891]
76	31-0	15	𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲	" PL XXVIII. 12. C. C. A. J., PL. VII. 14
77	50-0	-5	"	[H. Nelson Wright, Esq Pres. 1915.]
78	32 0	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1891] PL XXVIII. 14.
79	73-0	85	As above but 𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀲 obliterated by countermark standing female figure.	" [H. Rivett-Carnac Esq Pres. 1889] PL XLVI. 10
80	120-0	85	" countermark lion L.	[Clive Bayley 1889.] PL XLVI. 15

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
VISNUMITRA				
81	60 0	Æ round 55	  	Facing deity holding uncertain objects in either outstretched hand " [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXIX. 6
C. C. 17, Pl VII 21				
82	59 0	65	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
83	68 0	6	"	" [Ibbetson, 1920]
84	59 0	6	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq., Pres] Pl XXIX. 8
85	62 0	8	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq., Pres] Pl XXIX. 9
86	48 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
JAYAGUPTA				
87	86 5	5	  	 on l Standing deity in archway " Pl XXVII. 19
88	23 0	45	"	" Pl XXVII. 3

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
96	78 0	12 round 65	ᠰᠢᠶᠠᠨ	As preceding [Cunningham, 1891]
97	76 0	65	"	" "
98	66 0	6	"	" "
			C, C A I, Pl VII 19	
99	65 0	65	"	[H Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Pres, 1881] Pl. XXIX. 1
99a	61 0	6	"	" [Spink, 1928]
100	54 0	5	"	Deity in archway, ᠶ on 1 [Cunningham, 1894] C, C A I, Pl VII 20
101	45 0	5	"	" "
102	45 0	5	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq., Pres]
103	38 0	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXIX. 3
104	32 5	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
105	37 0	5	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq., Pres] Pl XXIX 5

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse
PURI				
Var a.				
			Rude figure of king standing facing with head to l and r hand outstretched as if sprinkling incense on altar and l arm raised as if holding sceptre (the type goes back to a Kushan obverse like B.M.C., Pl. XXVIII. 2).	Rude figure of deity standing to l. with r arm outstretched and l. arm bent resting on hip (this type goes back to a Kushan reverse like B.M.C. Pl. XXVIII 1 3 4).
1	132.0	<i>E</i> round 9	" (from Purī)	" [As. Soc. Bengal Press, 1895] Pl. XXX. 1.
2	151.5	9	"	[As. Soc. Bengal Press, 1895]
3	135.0	9	" "	" Pl. XXX. 2.
4	145.5	95	" "	[As. Soc. Bengal Press, 1895]
5	145.0	9	" "	"
6	114.0	9		
Var b				
7	145.0	95	Similar (from Purī)	Similar but both arms outstretched at angle of 45° Crescent on l. above. [As. Soc. Bengal Press, 1895] Pl. XXX. 3.

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Æ</i> <i>round</i>		
8	146 7	95	Similar, but crescent above on l (from Puri)	Var <i>c</i> Similar, but r arm raised 45° above shoulder and l arm outstretched 45° below [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895] Pl. XXX. 4.
9	156 5	9	" "	" [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895]
10	120 0	9	As preceding (from Puri)	Var <i>d</i> Similar, but position of arms reversed [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895] Pl. XXX. 7
11	132 0	9	Similar, but position of arms reversed, crescent above on r (from Puri)	Var <i>e</i> As in Var <i>c</i> [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895] Pl. XXX. 10
12	151 0	9	" "	" [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895]
13	150 0	9	" "	" "
14	125 0	9	" "	" "
15	120 0	9	Similar, but smaller, even cruder figure, Kushan dress still obvious, both arms out- stretched, and like the legs and feet represented by thick semicircles (from Puri)	Var <i>f</i> Similar to obverse [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895] Pl. XXX. 5


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
16	150.0	\bar{E} round 9	Similar to Var <i>f</i>	Var <i>g</i> Similar to Var <i>f</i> with addition of semicircle above on L. [As. Soc. Bengal Pres., 1895]
17	141.5	0	Similar to Var <i>f</i> but r arm horizontal and l raised 45 (from Puri)	Var <i>h</i> Similar figure to l. with both arms outstretched to l. so that little is seen of the right one; crescent above on L. [As. Soc. Bengal Pres. 1895] Pl. XXX. 8.
18	147.5	9	"	" [As. Soc. Bengal Pres. 1895.]
19	152.0	9	"	"
20	145.0	9	"	"
21	147.0	9	"	"
22	137.5	9	"	"
23	135.0	9	"	"
24	125.0	9	"	"
25	125.0	9	"	" Pl. XXX. 9


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
26	163 0	Æ round 95	As preceding	As preceding [As Soc Bengal Pres, 1895]
27	147 0	9	"	" "
28	128 0	85	"	" "
29	91 0	85	" (from Bharnjakia)	" [The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, Pres, 1928]
30	87 5	85	"	" "
31	85 0	8	" "	" " Pl. XLIV 14.
32	81 5	85	" "	" [The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, Pres, 1928]
33	78 5	85	" "	" "
34	76 0	85	" "	" " Pl XLIV 15
35	79 0	7	" "	" [The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj Pres, 1928]
36	71 5	8	" "	" "
37	69 5	8	" "	" "
38	62 0	8	" "	" "


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		\mathcal{A} round		
39	130.0	9	<p>Var a.</p> <p>Similar to Var h, but crescent above on l (from Purf)</p>	<p>Similar to Var h [As. Soc. Bengal Pres., 1895] Pl. XXX. 11.</p>
40	160.0	9	<p>Var j</p> <p>Similar but r arm horizontal and l at angle of 45°; crescent above on r (from Purf)</p>	<p>Similar but both arms out stretched at angle of 45°; crescent above on l [As. Soc. Bengal Pres. 1895] Pl. XLIV 16.</p>
41	132.0	9	<p>Var k</p> <p>Similar but r arm raised 45° from shoulder and l 45° below —apparently walking to l; crescent above on r (from Purf)</p>	<p>As Var e [As. Soc. Bengal Pres. 1895] Pl. XXX. 12.</p>
42	130.0	9	<p>Var l</p> <p>As Var f (from Purf)</p>	<p>As Var L [As. Soc. Bengal Pres. 1895]</p>



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">RĀJANYA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Brahmi Inscriptions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CLASS 1</p>				
			Deity (Lakṣmī) facing, holding lotus (?) in r hand, closely resembling Mathurā deity	Bull I in rayed circle
			𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺	
			(Rājāṇa janapadaśa)	
		Æ round		Var a
1	121.0	7	𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺	Bull I in rayed circle [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXIX. 15.
				C, C 1 I, Pl I 2
2	77.0	7	𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸 - - -	" [Rodgers, 1893] Pl XXIX 23
				Var b ruder fabric
3	60.0	65	[~]𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺	Bull I in rayed circle [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl. XXIX 16
4	33.0	65	"	" [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XXIX 17
5	41.5	6	[~ -]𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸 [~ -]	" [J P Rawlins, 1922]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		Æ <i>round</i>		
13	37 0	75	[- - -] P P	As preceding [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XXIX 21
14	32 0	65	[- - -] P P	" [J P Rawlins, 1922]
15	26 0	7	- - - -] P P [- -]	" "
16	15 0	5	h h [- -]	" " Pl XXIX 20
Type II				
17	41 5	65	Standing figure facing l, r hand raised, on l traces of inscription	☸ in rayed circle [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XXIX 11.
Type III				
18	111 3	8	Stupa, traces of inscription	Tree in railing [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XXIX. 12
Type IV				
19	43 0	7	Four-tiered stupa, traces of Kharosthī legend on r	𑖀𑖩𑖭𑖮 above 𑖑𑖓𑖔 in centre 𑖔𑖕𑖖𑖗 (Traḥatapanapadaśa) [J P Rawlins, 1922] Pl XXIX 10




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Type I				
20	52.0	Æ square 8	Type not clear probably standing figure on raised pedestal 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤕 (<i>Khalapara jannapadava</i>)	Horse 1 in double square the interstices filled with semi- circles. [Rodgers, 1892] Pl XLIV 12.
Type II.				
21	62.0	round 7	Types uncertain include 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤕 Below 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤕	 [H Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres. 1915.] Pl. XLIV 8.
22	75.0	7	Similar 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤕𐤕𐤕]	Illegible. Pl. XLIV 7


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">TAXILA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inscribed Coins</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CLASS 1</p>				
1	80 0	Æ <i>square</i> 65 × 8	<p>𑀘𑀓𑀭 (Negama)</p>	<p>Var a</p> <p>𑀘𑀓𑀭 [A or B] (Tālima[ta or sa?]) [Cunningham, 1857] Pl XXXI 1</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl III 8</p>
2	107 0	9	<p>𑀘𑀓𑀭 (Negamā)</p>	<p>Var b</p> <p>𑀘𑀓𑀭 (Dojaka)</p> <p></p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXI 2</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl III 9</p>
3	112 5	85	"	<p>" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXI 3</p>
4	123 0	9 × 6	"	<p>" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXI 4</p>
5	73 0	8 <i>broken</i>	"	<p>--𑀓 [Cunningham, 1894]</p>
6	41 0	5 <i>broken</i>	𑀘𑀓 -	<p>Illegible [Cunningham, 1857]</p>



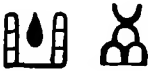


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<i>Æ</i> <i>argentea</i> 85		
	90.0		1Λ8 (Negama)	Var c. ʒ6† (Dojaka) [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXI. 6 C., C.A.I., Pl. III. 10.
8	79.5	75	1Λ8	[Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXI. 6
9	62.0	9	"	[Hay 1860]
10	68.0	8	1Λ8 (Negama)	Var d. HA[] (Ad[kabi]) Λ† [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXI. 7 C. C.A.I., Pl. III. 11
11	77.0	8	"	HA[] Λ† [Hay 1860] PL XXXI. 8
12	97.0	8	1Λ8 (Negama) 	Var e. Illegible. [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXI. 10
13	113.5	9	ʒḡ (dare) ʒḡ (kame)	Var f Illegible [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXI. 9 C., C.A.I., Pl. III. 12



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 2				
Var a				
			Sixteen-spoked wheel, - - - around,  above	 <i>ཡུལ་ཁྱེད་</i> (<i>Pamcanehame</i>)
14	87 0	Æ square 8	"	" [I O C] Pl XXXI 16
15	83 0	8	"	" [W S Talbot, Esq, Pres, 1903]
16	82 0	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
17	81 5	8	"	" [W S Talbot, Esq, Pres, 1903] Pl. XXXI 12
18	81 5	8	"	" [Whitehead, 1922]
19	77 5	75	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
C, C A I, Pl III 13				
20	77 0	8	"	" "

N	WL	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	68.5	$\frac{1}{2}$ square 8	As preceding	As preceding [W S Talbot, Esq. Pres., 1903.]
22	60.0	85		[Cunningham 1894] PL. XXXI 14.
23	66.5	8	"	[Cunningham, 1894]
24	66.5	75		
25	58.5	8		"
26	58.0	7		[J P Rawlins, 1922] PL. XXXI 18.
27	58.5	8		[W S. Talbot, Esq., Pres., 1903] PL. XXXI 11.
28	56.0	7		" [Stubbs, 1865.]
29	65.5	8		[Whitehead, 1922]
30	48.0	7	"	" [Cunningham, 1894.]
31	37.0	7		"

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
32	40 5	Æ <i>square</i> 7	As preceding	As preceding [Stubbs, 1865]
33	31 0	8	„	„ [Whitehead, 1922]
Var <i>b</i>				
34	56 0	85	Wheel and other symbols uncertain, traces of Kharosthī inscription	Uncertain symbols, traces of Brāhmī inscription [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXI 17 C, C A I, Pl. III 14
CLASS 3				
Var <i>a</i>				
			Elephant standing facing  on l Palm-tree on r	Horse to l  above on r  in front on l 𑖦𑖧 (𑖦𑖧)𑖧 (Hidu-gasame) - - 𑖧 [Cunningham, 1894] - 𑖧 - 𑖧 „ Pl. XXXIV. 7 𑖦𑖧 - 𑖧 [W S Talbot, Esq, Pres, 1903] „ [Whitehead, 1922] Pl. XXXIV 6
35	121 0	8	„	„
36	118 0	7	„	„
37	115 0	8	„	„
38	130 0	9	„	„

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Var. b.	
			As preceding	As above, but different uncertain inscription
39	88.0	Æ square 8		" [Chanda Mall, 1889] Pl. XXXIV 8.
40	88.0	05		" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXIV 4.
			C. CAJ Pl III 5	
41	60.0	85	"	" [Cunningham 1894]
42	73.0	85	"	"
			Uninscribed.	
			CLASS 1	
			Var. a.	
				Plain.
43	164.0	9 x 8		" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXII. 2.
			C., CAJ., Pl II. 6	
44	133.5	9 x 8	"	" [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXII. 1.
45	136.0	1.0 x 6	"	" [Stubbs, 1863]
46	133.0	9 x 6	"	[Hay 1860]


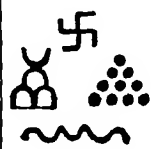
No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
47	164 0	Æ square 8		Var <i>b</i> Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 3 C, C A I, Pl II 7
48	174 0	8		Var <i>c</i> Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 4 C, C A I, Pl II 8
49	150 0	8		Var <i>d</i> Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII. 11 C, C A I, Pl II 12
50	144 0	75		Var <i>e</i> Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 12 C, C A I, Pl II 13
51	145 0	85	„	„ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 13
52	115 0	8		Var <i>f</i> Plain [Cunningham 1894] Pl XXXII. 14. C, C A I, Pl II 10





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
53	86.0	Æ square 7		Var g Plain. [Capt. W F Temple, Pres. 1902]
54	175.0	95		Var h Plain. [Cunningham 1894]
55	170.0	95	"	"
56	160.0	95	"	"
57	159.0	95	"	"
58	143.0	9	"	"
59	141.0	1.0 x -6	"	"
60	123.0	9	"	"

C. C.A.I., Pl. II. 14.










[Brereton, 1859]
Pl. XXXII 5[Lady Sale, 1857]
Pl. XXXII. 6.




[Lady Sale, 1857]



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse
Var 2				
				Plain
61	166 7	Æ square 10 × 9	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 10
62	160 0	10 × 6	"	" [Hay, 1860]
63	155 0	75	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
C, C A I, Pl II 9				
64	126 0	8	"	" Pl XXXII 9
65	127 0	8	"	" [Hay, 1860]
66	137 0	9	"	" [I O C, 1882]
67	110 0	9	"	" [Parkes Weber Gift, 1906]
68	95 0	85	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
Var 3				
				Plain
69	151 5	9	"	" [I O C, 1882] Pl XXXII 7

No	Wt	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
70	15° 5	Æ squares 5	As preceding.	As preceding [Cunningham 1894]
			C. C.A.I. Pl. II 11	
71	122 0	9		PL XXXII. 8
72	200-0	11 x 7	" countermark 	[Valentine, 1921]
CLASS 2				
Var α.				
			Elephant to r  above.	Lion to L  on L  above (in incuse square)
73	226-0	1 2 x 8	"	[Lady Sale, 1844] Pl. XXXII. 17
74	218 0	10 x 7	"	[Stubbs, 1885] Pl. XXXII. 19
75	210-0	8		[Cunningham, 1894.]
76	201-0	9 x 8	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
77	200-0	9		" [Cunningham 1894]









No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
78	203 8	Æ <i>square</i> 8	As preceding	As preceding. [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXII 21
79	199 0	9	"	" [Lady Sale, 1844]
80	196 5	8	"	" [Parkes Weber Gift, 1908]
81	193 0	9 × 6	"	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXXII 18
82	192 0	9 × 8	"	" [Thomas, 1850]
83	182 5	85	"	" "
84	180 0	75	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
85	167 0	8	"	" [E I C]
86	154 5	8	"	" [Eden, 1853]
87	104 0	7	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
88	100 0	8	"	" "

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
89	71.5	<i>E</i> round 8 x 7	As preceding.	As preceding [Cunningham, 185] PL XXXII. 20
90	66.5	.8		[Brereton 1859]
91	68.0	.6		" [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXIII. 1.
Var b				
92	139 0	1 0 x 8	Elephant r  above.	Lion to r  on r  above. [Thomas 1850]
93	142 5	8	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
94	116.0	9		" [Stubbs, 1865]
Var a				
95	200.0	1.0 x 7	Elephant to l.  above.	Lion to r  on r  above. [1850]
96	190.0	.85		[Cunningham 1894.] PL XXXII. 22.
C., C.A I Pl III 1				
Var d.				
97	134.0	8	Elephant to l.  above.	Lion to r  above.  on r [Cunningham, 1894]




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
98	70 0	Æ round 75	Elephant to l  above	Var e Lion to l  above [Prinsep, 1837]
99	215 5	8 x 5	Elephant to r before  on r	Var f Horse l, star above [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXIII 5
100	129 5	7	,	" [I O C] Pl. XXXIII 2
101	175 5	7	,	" [Stubbs, 1865] Pl XXXIII 3
102	168 5	75	,	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXIII 4
103	163 5	8 x 6	,	" [Cunningham, 1894] C, C A I, Pl III 3
104	151 5	75	,	" Pl XXXIII 6. C, C A I, Pl III 4







No.	Wt.	Metal. Sizc.	Obverse.	Reverse.
105	115 0	Æ round 7	As preceding	As preceding. [Cunningham, 1894]
106	70-0	-65		"
107	166-0	9 x -8	Elephant to l	Var g Horse to l. star above. H below [Brereton, 1859] PL. XXXIII. 7
CLASS 3				
108	100-0	square 9		Var a.  [Cunningham 1894] PL. XXXIII. 13
C., C.A I., PL III. 6				
109	97 0	1-0	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
110	71-0	9	"	" PL. XXXIII. 10
111	66 0	-8		[W S. Talbot, Esq Pres. 1903] PL. XXXIII. 12.









No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
		<i>Æ</i> <i>square</i>		
112	65 0	8	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXIII 14
113	65 0	9	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
114	51 5	9	"	" "
115	49 5	8	"	" [W S Talbot, Esq , Pres , 1903]
115 <i>a</i>	40 0	8	"	" [Mrs J P Rawlins, 1928]
116	30 0	75	"	" [I O C, 1882] Pl XXXIII 15.
117	36 0	7	"	" [W S Talbot, Esq , Pres , 1903]
118	29 5	7	"	" "
119	29 5	7	"	" "
120	30 0	1 0	"	" [C W Simson, Esq , Pres 1921] Pl XXXIII 11
121	28 0	65	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
121 <i>a</i>	28 0	6	"	" [Mrs J P Rawlins, 1928]









No.	Wt.	M tal. Size	Obverse.		Reverse.
			Head facing		
122	141.0	E square 1.0 x 7	♂ above.	 on l.	Var b 
123	105.0	9			" [Col H E Deane, Pres 1923] PL XXXIV 2
124	75.0	98			[Thomas 1850] PL XXXIV 3.
125	66.0	7			" [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXIV 1.
					[Cunningham, 1894]
				Var c	
59.0	round 9				
95					
					" [Cunningham, 1894.]
					C. C.A.I. Pl II 90
					[Col H E Deane, Pres 1923]











TRIBAL COINS








TRIBAL COINS					
No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse	
		Æ round 9			
128	152 0		As preceding	As preceding	
129	151 0	9	"	[Thomas, 1850] Pl XXXV 4	
				"	
				[Bush, 1865]	
				Var d	
130	70 0	square 6	,		
				"	
131	53 0	6	"	[Hay, 1860] Pl XXXIV 9	
				"	
132	44 0	6	,	[Parry, 1922] Pl. XXXIV 8	
133	27 0	5	,	"	
				"	
				"	
				[Hay, 1860]	
CLASS 4					
			Var a		
			Plain		
			"		
			[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXV 2		
34	176 0	round 95			
			,		
C. CAI, Pl IV 16					









No.	Wt	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse.
		<i>A. round</i>		
135	155.0	95	As preceding	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
136	153.0	9		
137	141.0	9	"	" PL. XXXV 3
138	140.0	9		" [Cunningham 1894]
139	140.0	9		" [Stubbs, 1865]
140	104.0	8		[Thomas, 1850]
141	75.0	8		[Cunningham, 1894.]
			Var b.	
142	305.0	13		 In relief. [Cunningham, 1894] PL. XXXV 7
			C. C 4 J PL. II. 15.	
			Var c.	
143	34.0	55	 	  " [Eden, 1853] PL. XXXIV 12.

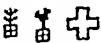







No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
144	29 0	Æ round 5	As preceding	As preceding [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXXIV. 13
145	28 0	5	"	" [Eden, 1853]
146	22 5	55	"	  [Clive Bayley, 1889] Pl XXXIV. 15
Var d				
147	24 0	55	 "	" [J P Rawlins, 1921] Pl XXXIV 10
148	37 0	65	'	" [J P Rawlins, 1921] Pl XXXIV 11.
Var e				
149	40 0	55	 	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XLIV 17
150	31 0	55	"	" [Eden, 1853]
Var. f				
151	42 0	6		  [Col Lafont] Pl XXXIV 14.




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
152	71.5	E round 8		Var g  [Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXV L C. C.A.I PL II 19
152 a	90.0	7		[Mrs. J P Rawlins, 1928]
153	60.0	square 65		Var h  [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XIX 2 C C.A.I Pl XL 15
154	66.5	7		Var i  [H Nelson Wright, Esq., Pres. 1915] PL XXXV 5
154 a	54.0	65		[C. J Rodgers 1892.]
155	18.5	6		Var j Plain. [J P Rawlins, 1921] PL XXXV 6.
155 a	19.5	-6		[Mrs. J P Rawlins, 19 8]
156	30.0	-8		Var k Plain [Eden, 1853] PL XXXV 10



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 5				
157	10 5	<i>Æ</i> round 45	Elephant l	<p>Var <i>a</i></p>  <p>[Rawlins, 1922] Pl. XXXIV. 17</p>
158	44 0	round 6	Elephant r	<p>Var <i>b</i></p>  <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXIV 16</p>
159	123 0	square 95	Elephant to l	<p>Var <i>c</i></p>   <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXIII 9</p>
160	39 5	6 x 4	Elephant to l  on r  above	<p>Var <i>d</i></p> <p>Plain</p> <p>[Thomas, 1850] Pl. XLIV 20</p>
161	39 0	7	Lion to l  in front  above	<p>Var <i>e</i></p> <p>Plain</p> <p>[Stubbs, 1865] Pl XXXIII 8</p>
162	42 0	75	"  above  in front.	<p>"</p> <p>Pl XLIV 18.</p>






No.	WL	Metal Size	Obv. rev.	Reverse
163	38-0	F round 6	Var f Bull l  above and below	Plain [Thomas, 1850] PL. XXXV 13 (a).
164	32 0	-6	Bull r  below  above.	Var g. Plain. [Thomas 1850.] PL. XXXV 13 (b).
165	21-0	-5	Two bulls facing each other  above.  below	Var h. As obverse. [Cunningham 1894] PL. XLIV 26.
166	47 0	-6	Bull to l  above on r	Var i. Lion l. on pedestal. [J P Rawlins, 1922.] PL. XXXV 9
167	32 0	5	As Var g	Var j Lion to r before tree in railing [H. Nelson Wright, Esq. Pres., 1915] PL. XXXV 8
168	28 5	55	Lion to l before tree in railing.	Var k  [W S Talbot, Esq., Pres., 1903] PL. XLIV 19



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 6.				
Var a				
169	33 5	<i>A</i> round .4	Bull l  in front	 [I O C, 1882] Pl XXXV 11
Var b				
170	61 0	<i>Æ</i> round 7	  	 in circle [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXV. 12
C, CMI, Pl I 1				
CLASS 7				
Plain				
171	50 5	75	Tree in railing  on l  on r	[W S Talbot, Esq, Pres, 1903] Pl XXXII 16

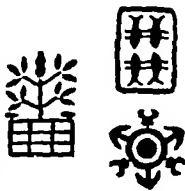

No.	WL	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
<p style="text-align: center;">TAXILA Attribution doubtful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var a. Miscellaneous</p>				
1	6.5	E round		Plain [J Burgess, 1890] PL XLIV 21.
2	22.5	45	Hunting scene king r on horseback with slain animal below behind him a lion	Tree in centre standing figure on either side. [Whitehead 1922.] PL XLV 1.
White king no. 5232.				
3	15.5	5	Tree in railing in centre on l figure on elephant to r on r lion r (?) with  above at top   and uncertain object.	 [Mrs J P Rawlins 1928] PL XLV 2.
4	18.0	square 5	Steeleyard	Altar with   above. [Messrs. Spink, Pres., 1920.] PL XLV 3
Var b				
5	84.0	8	Lion r in circular incuse.	Plain [Thomas, 1850]
6	59.5	6 x 3	Lion l in circular incuse.	[Eden, 1853]
Var c				
7	82.0	-6	Lion (?) l. before  on L	Plain [Cunningham, 1894.] PL XLV 4.
C. I. A. I., PL II 5				












No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	45 0	Æ square 7 × 35	As preceding	As preceding [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1915] Pl XLV 5
9	43 5	7 × 3	"	" [H Nelson Wright, Esq, Pres, 1915]
10	39 0	7 × 3	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLV 6
			C, C A I, Pl H 4	
11	34 0	65 × 3	Lion r before  on r	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLV 7.
			C, C A I Pl II 3	
			Var d Perhaps weights	
12	79 5	6		Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XLIV 24.
			C, C A I, Pl I 23	
13	57 0	round 6	Svastika with  in each angle	Plain [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLIV 25
14	43 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
15	35 0	5	"	" "
16	129 0	8	Cross with pellet in each angle	, [Thomas, 1850]







No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p style="text-align: center;">TRIPURI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Third Century B.C.</p>	
				<p>Plain</p>
1	115.0	Æ round 85	on r  (Tripuri) on l	<p>"</p> <p>[Bhagvanlal 1889] Pl. XXXV 14.</p>
2	118.0	85	"	<p>"</p> <p>[Bhagvanlal 1889] Pl. XXXV 15</p> <p><i>J P A S</i> 1894 p 554 Pl no. 15</p>
3	123.0	85		<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham 1894]</p>







No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
1	80 0	Æ <i>square</i> 8	<div>UDDEHIKÂ</div> <div>Var a</div> <div></div> <div>ᱵᱚᱠᱤ (Udehaki)</div>	<div> over bull r [Bush, 1865] Pl XXXV. 16</div>
2	53 5	75	<div>ᱵᱚᱠᱤ [-] (Udeha[-])</div> <div>ᱵᱚᱠᱤ [ᱵ - -] (Suyami[tasa])</div> <div>  [- -]</div>	<div>Elephant to l , traces of other symbols, countermark </div> <div>[C B Armstrong, Esq , Pres , 1890] Pl XXXV 17</div>




No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>UJJAYINI</p> <p>CLASS I</p> <p>Var. a.</p> <div>  <p>River with fishes below</p> </div> <div>  </div>	
1	99.0	Æ round 7		
2	97.0	-		[Prinsep 1847] Pl. XXXVI. 20
3	84.0	7		[Prinsep 184~] Pl. XXXVI. 21
4	63.0	8		[Prinsep, 184~] Pl. XXXVI. 18
5	82.5	-6		[Malcolm, 1868] Pl. XXXVI. 17
6	25	8		[Brind, 1859] Pl. XXXVI. 19








No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
7	77 0	<i>Æ</i> <i>round</i> 7	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep, 1847]
8	76 5	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
9	67 0	7	"	"
10	80 0	7	"	"
C, C A I, Pl X 15				
11	74 0	6	"	"
12	68 0	6	"	" [Eden, 1853]
13	60 5	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
14	32 5	55	"	"
Var b				
15	80 0	<i>square</i> 8	 River with fishes below	 [Bhagvanlal, 1889]
16	52 0	6	"	" Pl XXXVII 4













No.	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	62.0	Æ square 55		Var c  [Cunningham 1894]
18	32.5	δ	 over horse l. on r Tree in railing on l	Var d  [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXVII. 17
19	50.0	δ	Lingam between two different trees in railings  & above	Var e.  [Bhagvanlal 1889] Pl. XXXVI. 15
20	41.5	δ		Var f  Pl. XXXVI. 16.
21	25.0	ι	 ; uncertain border	Var g Plain. [Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXVI. 22.
C., C A / Pl. X 9				
22	57.0	-65		Var h.  [Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl. XXXVI. 11.










No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
23	59 0	Æ square 6	<div>Var 2</div> <div> River below</div>	<div> Hand (?) [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVI 10</div> <div>C, C A I, Pl XI 19</div>
24	53 0	6	<div>Var 3</div> <div></div>	<div> [Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl XXXVII 2</div>
25	58 0	75	<div>Var 4.</div> <div> River with fishes around</div>	<div> with ♣ in angles [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII 1</div> <div>C, C A I, Pl X 16</div>
26	78 0	75	<div>"</div>	<div>" [Cunningham, 1894]</div>












No.	WL	Metal. Size.	Obverse	Reverse
			<p>CLASS 2.</p> <p>Var. a.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>(Karttikeya standing facing holding spear in r and uncertain bag like object in l.)</p> <p> above on l.</p> <p>On l tree in railing </p> <p>On r  with  above on r of head</p>	
27	155-0	8 round	"	"
28	13 -0	65	"	[Cunningham 1894]
29	119-0	7	"	PL XXXVIII. 1.
			C, C.A.I., Pl. V. 3	
30	98-0	7	"	[Cunningham, 1894] PL XXXVIII. 3
31	90 0	75	"	" [Cunningham 1894]
32	109 0	7	"	[Prinsep 184]






No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
33	102 0	Æ round 7	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XXXVIII 4
34	110 0	7	"	" [Prinsep, 1847]
35	114 0	75	"	" "
36	97 0	6	"	" "
37	110 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVIII 7
38	80 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
39	74 0	6	"	" "
40	70 0	65	"	" "
Var b				
			Similar, with addition of	
			 on r below 	
41	124 0	8	"	" [Eden, 1853] Pl. XXXVIII 2.





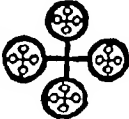


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
42	100-0	$\frac{A}{\text{round}}$ 7	As preceding	As preceding [Eden 1853] Pl. XXXVIII. 5
43	60-0	.50		[Cunningham 1894.] Pl. XXXVIII. 6
44	56-0	.6		[Cunningham 1894.]
45	50-0	.6	"	Pl. XXXVIII. 8
46	63-0	.6	"	[Eden 1853.] Pl. XXXVIII. 9 (double-struck)
47	77 0	6	Similar but delty better executed standing facing with empty hands by side.  above peacock on l  on r with  above.	 [Cunningham, 1894.]
48	51 0	.55	Similar delty standing facing but head to r  over  on r Objects on l uncertain.	 [Sir Walter Elliot, 1886.] Pl. XXXVIII. 13

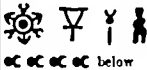

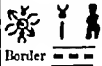

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
49	55 0	Æ round 5	<p>Similar, deity facing with head to r as in preceding</p> <p>  above  on r </p> <p>  on l </p>	<p>Var e</p> <p>  </p> <p>[Steuart, 1848] Pl. XXXVIII 10.</p>
50	25 0	45	<p>    </p> <p>"</p>	<p>Var f</p> <p>  </p> <p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVIII 11</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl X 4</p>
51	21 0	4	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Bhagvanlal 1889] Pl. XXXVIII 12</p>
52	50 0	5	<p>    </p> <p>River below</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Var g</p> <p>  </p> <p>"</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XXXVIII 14.</p>
53	37 0	5	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Bhagvanlal, 1889]</p>
54	27 5	5	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p>
55	38 0	5	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p> <p>"</p>



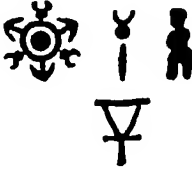

No.	WL.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Var A.	
			<p>Deity standing facing, holding staff and pouch as on var a with head to r as on var d-g</p> <p> on r  with  and ♀ above</p> <p>River with fishes below</p>	
56	80-0	Al round 7	"	<p>[Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXVIII. 15</p>
			C. C.A.J., Pl. X. 3	
57	73-0	7	"	<p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVIII. 16</p>
			Var 1.	
58	98-0	75	<p>Deity standing facing with spear in r hand and bag in l</p> <p> on r  on l</p> <p> below</p>	<p> with ♀ in each angle.</p> <p>[Cunningham 1894] Pl. XXXVIII. 17</p>
			C. C.A.J. Pl. X. 1	
			Var j	
59	52-0	75	<p>Standing deity; tree on r; river with fishes below; other symbols uncertain.</p>	<p> [Cunningham 1894]</p>
			C. C.A.J. Pl. X. 7	









No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Var <i>λ</i>				
60	79 0	Æ square ·65	 <p>Kārttikeya standing facing, holding spear in r hand and bag (?) in l</p>  <p>on l</p>  <p>on r</p> 	 <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII 19</p>
C, C A I, Pl X 5				
61	67 0	65	„	„ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII 20
62	60 0	75	„	„ [Bhagvanlal, 1894]
63	67 5	6	„	 <p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl XXXVII 21</p>
Var <i>l</i>				
64	76 0	round 7	 <p>Kārttikeya, six-headed (śanmukha) standing in centre, holding staff in r hand and bag (?) in l</p>  <p>on l</p>  <p>on r</p> 	 <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
65	81 0	6	„	<p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl XXXVIII 22</p>

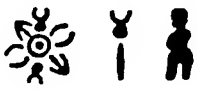
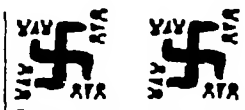
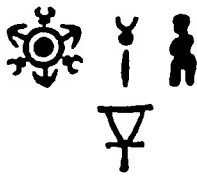
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
66	62.0	Æ round 6	Similar but  on l. and  on r.	 in border of river with fishes.
				
				[Cunningham 1894] Pl XXXVIII 19 C, C.A I Pl. V 6.
67	60.0	-6		[Bhagvanlal 1889]
68	36.0	5	"	" Pl. XXXVIII 20
69	30.0	-5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVIII 21.
70	26.0	5	As preceding.	
				[Cunningham 1894.] Pl. XXXVIII 18
71	38.0	-45		[Cunningham 1894]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
72	55 0	Æ round 55	As preceding	<p>Var o</p> <p>Bull r over  [Prinsep, 1847]</p>
73	59 0	5	<p>Female deity (Laksmī) seated facing on lotus</p> <p> over  on l</p> <p> on r</p>	<p>Var p</p> <p> with 卐 in each angle.</p> <p>„ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVIII 23</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl X 10</p>
74	46 0	5	„	„ [Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl XXXVIII 24.
75	50 0	5	„	„ but 卐 in angles in place of 卐 [Clive-Bayley, 1889]
75a	44 5	5	„	„ [—]
76	82 0	6	<p>Laksmī seated facing on lotus</p> <p>Uncertain border</p>	<p>Var q</p> <p> [Cunningham, 1894]</p>
77	57 0	6	Laksmī seated facing on lotus	<p> [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVIII 25</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse.
CLASS 3				
Var a.				
78	63.0	Æ square -65		 [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII. 7
79	81.0	-65	"	" [Cunningham, 1894.] Pl XXXVII a. C C A I Pl X 14
80	36.0	5	"	[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII 5
81	41.0	5	"	[Cunningham 1894.]
Var b.				
82	67.0	7		 [Stewart 1884]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
83	84 5	Æ <i>square</i> 6	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep, 1837]
84	56 0	65	„ C, <i>C A I</i> , Pl X 11	„ [Cunningham, 1894]
85	74 5	75		Var <i>c</i>  [Rev H R Scott, Pres, 1903]
86	30 0	55		Var <i>d</i>  „ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XIX 6
87	48 0	45	„	„ [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XIX 8
88	32 5	•5	„	„ [Cunningham, 1894]
89	54 0	5	„	„

No	Wt	M L P r	Obverse	Reverse
90	46.5	5 square	<p>Var</p>  <p>border</p>	 <p>[Cunningham 1894] PL XIX. 5</p>
			<p>C., C. I., PL XI 20</p> <p>Var f</p>  <p>Riv r with 6. below</p>	 <p>[Cunningham 1894] PL XIX. 9</p>
91	44.5	4	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>
92	2.40	4	<p>"</p>	<p>[Cunningham 1894]</p>
93	39.0	5	<p>Var g</p>  <p>below</p>	 <p>[Cunningham, 1894] PL XIX. 4</p>
94	29.2	5	<p>Var h.</p> 	 <p>[Rev H R. Scott, Pres. 1903.]</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
83	84 5	Æ square 6	As preceding	As preceding [Prinsep, 1837]
84	56 0	65	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
C, <i>CAI</i> , Pl X 11				
Var c				
85	74 5	75		 [Rev H R Scott, Pres, 1903]
Var d				
				
86	30 0	55	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XIX 6
87	48 0	45	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XIX. 8
88	32 5	5	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]
89	54 0	5	"	"

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(1) W

No. W

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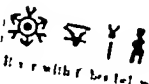


Var



[Cunningham 1894]
PL XIX 8

C. C. H. N. 0



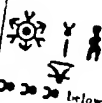
Var 7



[Cunningham 1894]
PL XIX 9

[Cunningham 1894]

Var 7





[Cunningham 1894]
PL XIX 4





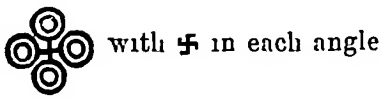

C. C. H. N. 1



Var 4

















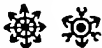

[Rev H R. Scott Pres. 1]






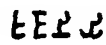
No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
95	23 0	Æ square 45	As preceding	As preceding [Rev H R Scott, Pres, 1903]
96	17 2	4	"	 "
97	15 0	4	"	"
CLASS 4				
Var a				
98	102 0	6	Laksmī seated facing, being sprinkled (<i>abhiṣeka</i>) by elephants standing on pedestals on either side At top ☸ on r and l	 " [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XVIII 24
C, C A I, Pl XI 14				
99	85 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVI 5
100	55 0	6	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVI 4



No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 5				
Var a				
				
		Æ round	Bull r before tree in railing	Countermarked standing deity (Kārttikeya) and 
106	77 0	6	"	" [Eden, 1853] Pl XXXVIII 26
107	65 0	6	"	" [Prinsep, 1837] Pl XXXVIII 27
108	76 0	6	"	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXXVIII. 28
Var b				
				
			Bull r before tree in railing	with  in each angle
			C, C A I, Pl I 30	
109	75 0	7	"	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXVII 9
110	101 5	7	"	" — Pl XXXVII 10


No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
111	84.0	Æ round 7	As preceding.	As preceding. [Prinsep 1847]
112	81.0	7	"	
113	74.0	4		[Cunningham, 1894.] PL XXXVII. 11. C. C.A.I. Pl. X. 18
Var. c.				
114	67.0	square 8	Bull r and ♀ before tree in railing "	 with ♀ in each angle. — PL XXXVI. 13.
115	40.0	55		" [Cunningham 1894] PL XXXVI. 12.
116	19.0	-4		with ⦿ in each angle. [Cunningham, 1894]
Var. d.				
117	16.0	-45	Bull before tree in railing. ⦿ above	 [Cunningham 1894.] PL XXXVI. 14. C. C.A.I. Pl. X. 17




No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
118	36 5	Æ round 7	<p>Var e</p> <p>Bull r before tree in railing  behind</p> <p>C, C A I, Pl X 12</p>	<p>  </p> <p>[Cunningham 1894]</p>
119	71 6	6	<p>Var f</p> <p>Bull r before tree in railing   above</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Standing deity (Kārttikeya as on 27 ff) and </p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XXXVII 18</p>
120	52 0	75	<p>,</p>	<p>"</p> <p>countermarked </p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847] Pl XXXVII 3</p>
121	27 0	square 5	<p>Var g</p> <p>      Plain </p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>	
CLASS 6				
122	75 0	6	<p>Var a</p> <p>  Lion l  </p> <p>"</p>	<p>  </p> <p>"</p> <p>[Prinsep, 1847]</p>



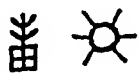
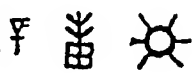
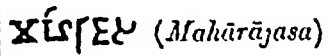

No.	WL	M tal. SLP	Obverse	Reverse
123	66 0	As square 55	As preceding	As preceding [Bhagvanlal 1889] Pl. XXXVII. 13
124	63-0	55		[Bhagvanlal 1889]
			Var b	
			Elephant to r before tree in railing  above River with fishes below	
125	80-0	7	"	" Pl. XXXVI. 6.
126	9 8	8	"	[Cunningham 1894]
127	84 0	7	"	[Bhagvanlal, 1889] Pl. XXXVI. 7
128	60-0	6	"	[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVI. 8
129	52 0	55	"	[Cunningham 1894]
130	57-0	7	"	" Pl. XXXVI. 9



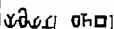

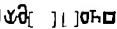

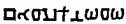


No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
131	117 0	Æ square 9 × 8	Elephant l	<p>Var c</p>  <p>Pl. XLIV 23</p>
132	64 0	65	Elephant l	<p>Var d</p>  <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p>
133	13 0	4	Elephant r. ☿ above	<p>Var e</p>  <p>with ☿ in each angle [Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVII. 12</p>
CLASS 7				
Inscribed				
134	64 0	55	 Elephant r	 and hand over  (Ujaniz)
135	54 0	5	"	" —
136	71 0	5	"	" —
137	62 0	55	"	" —
				<p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl. XXXVII. 16</p>
C, C A I, Pl X 20				



No.	Wt	Metal, Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	185.0	<i>It</i> round 10	<p>UPAGODA</p> <p>  <i>LlAṭṭa</i> (<i>Upagodasa</i>) </p> <p><i>J.P.A.S.</i> 1900 p. 102 Pl. no. 3</p>	<p>Plain.</p> <p>[Clive Bayley 1889]</p> <p>Pl. XXXV 18</p>
1	37.0	85	<p>UPĀTIKYĀ</p> <p>  <i>LlAṭṭa</i> (<i>Upātikyā</i>) </p> <p><i>C.A.S.</i> h., III p. 14 and <i>C.A.</i> I Pl. VIII. 2</p>	<p>Plain</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894]</p> <p>Pl. XXXV 19</p>

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
VATAŚVAKA				
1	144 0	Æ round 9	 𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓 (Vatasvaka) on 1	Plain " [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXIX 2
2	141 0	1 0	"	" [I O C, 1882] Pl XXXIX 3 A, Ant, Pl XV 30
3	138 0	9	"	" [Whitehead 1922] Pl XXXIX 4 White King, no 5217
4	140 0	85	"	' [Cunningham, 1894]
5	140 0	85	"	' "
6	135 0	85	'	' Pl XXXIX. 1 C, C 4 I, Pl II 17



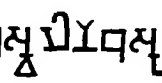
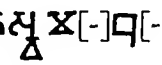


No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
<p style="text-align: center;">YAUDHEYA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CLASS 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Var a.</p>				
1	17.5	Potln round -4		Plain " [Prinsep 1847]
2	14.0	4		"
3	13.6	4		[Thomas 1850]
4	10.0	-4		" "
<p style="text-align: center;">Var b</p>				
5	97.4	-1		Plain. " [Prinsep 184] Pl XXXIX. 6.
6	94.2	5		[Cunningham 1894]
7	18.0	4		[Thomas, 1850]






No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
8	42.5	Æ round 6	 	Var c
				Plain " [Prinsep, 1847] Pl XXXIX. 5
9	35.5	b	" overstruck with 	" [Prinsep, 1847] Pl. XXXIX 7
10	16.5	5	 	Var d Plain [Prinsep, 1847]
11	32.0	6	 	Var e  Pl XXXIX 10.
12	21.6	7	" -- [E]	" [Cunningham, 1894] C, C A I, Pl VI 10
13	25.5	7	" xšr [- -]	" [Thomas, 1850]
14	20.5	5	" xšr - -	"
15	22.0	5	" [-] [E]	" [Eden, 1853]














No.	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
CLASS 2				
Var a.				
16	26.5	Potli rowal -5	Bull r before  on r  (Punjabhi) above. Uncertain inscription below 	Elephant r  above. Uncertain pennon-like object behind. [Prinsep, 1847] PL XXXIX. 11.
17	22.5	5		[Eden, 1853.]
18	17.6	-6	Traces of inscription	[Prinsep 1847]
19	14.5	-6		" "
20	18.0	6	[]  []	[Eden 1853]
21	17.7	\mathcal{A} -6		[Prinsep, 1847] PL XXXIX. 12.
Var b.				
22	31.5	7	Bull to L before  on L. 	As preceding. [Prinsep 1847] PL XXXIX. 13.
23	22.0	5	Traces of inscription	" [Cunningham 1894.]
Q. C. A. I. PL VI. 4				
24	35.0	5	"	" [Thomas, 1850]

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
			Var c	
			Bull r before 	Elephant to r  above
			ωδω⊥	Uncertain pennon-like object behind
		Potin round 75	Uncertain inscription below	
25	51 0		ωδω[-] - 4δϞ□	" [Prinsep, 1847]
26	51 5	7	ϣδδ⊥ [4]δ[-]□	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XXXIX 6
			C, C A I, Pl VI 2	
27	15 0	7	ϣδω -	" — Pl XXXIX 15.
28	16 5	7	ϣδω[-] ϩ4δϞ□	" [Thomas, 1850] Pl XXXIX 14
29	52 5	7	ωδω⊥ [ϩ4]δ[- -]	" [Cunningham, 1891]
			C C I I, Pl VI 3	
30	37 5	7	ωδω⊥ ϩ[-]δϞ□	" [Prinsep, 1847]
31	frag ment	6 L	[- - - -] ϩ4δϞ□	" "
32	77 0	round 85	ϣδω⊥ 4 - - □	" [Chiv Bayley 1889] Pl XXXIX 17

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse	Reverse.
49	166-0	Æ round 1-0	[]	As preceding [Cunningham, 1894]
50	14-0	1 0	[]	
G. C. A. I. Pl. VI. 12				
51	128-0	1-0	Traces of inscription.	[Spink, 1928]
52	140-2	95	[]	" —
53	122-0	95	Traces of inscription	[Rodgers, 1892]
54	30-0	-0		[Cunningham, 1894.] PL XXXIX. 20
G. C. A. I. Pl. VI. 10				
55	26-0	6	[]	" [J P Rawlins, 1922]
56	158-5	1-0	Similar []	Similar [Cunningham, 1894] PL XL. 11.
57	175-0	1 1	[]	[Cunningham 1894]
57a	191 0	1 1	[]	[Whitehead 1922.]

No	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Var <i>b</i>				
			Kārttikeya as before but one-headed and head radiate	Goddess standing facing as before, but  on l and  on r
58	160 0	Æ round 1 0	Trace of inscription	" [Indian Museum, 1892] Pl XXXIX 22
59	160 0	1 05	[---]  I --- 𑀓 in field on r	" [Indian Museum, 1892]
60	130 5	1 0	Trace of inscription	" "
61	141 0	1 0	"	" "
Var <i>c</i>				
62	158 0	1 0	Goddess standing facing, with r hand raised and l resting on hip [---]  X[-] 𑀓 [- - -]	Kārttikeya, six-headed, standing facing between  on l and  on r [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XL 10
C, C.I.I., Pl VI 11				

No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
Var <i>f</i>				
			As preceding	Deer to l ~~~~~ below  and  above deer
69	121 0	<i>At round</i> 1 0	----] <i>hzδy</i>	" [Rodgers 1892]
70	113 0	1 0	𑀓𑀕𑀲𑀓[- -]	,
71	93 0	9	[-]𑀕𑀲𑀓[- - - -]	,
72	91 0	9	[- - 𑀕𑀲[- - - -] <i>δy</i>	,
Var <i>g</i>				
			As preceding	Deer l  on r  on l  𑀓 𑀲 above
73	104 0	95	𑀓𑀕[𑀲- - -]𑀕𑀲 <i>hzδy</i>	" [Rodgers, 1892]
74	80 0	95	𑀓𑀕𑀲𑀓𑀲[- - -]	" [Cunningham, 1894]
75	71 0	9	Traces of legend	" [Prinsep, 1847]
76	75 0	9	"	" [Cunningham, 1894]

No.	Wt.	Met. Size.	Obverse	Reverse
Var A				
76	172.4	Æ rounded 1.0	Similar	Deer r before building  on L. 3 above. 217 (darma) above deer
			[]  [] 	" [Cunningham 1894] PL XL 12.
8	13.0	93	[]  [] 	" [Cunningham, 1894.]
Var 1.				
79	152.3	96	Similar but the delta is Śiva with trident. []  []	Deer r before  Rest illegible. [Cunningham, 1894] PL XL 13.
CLASS 4				
80	128.0	9	   [] (Rādhāvatī) Snake below	Trident and standard [Cunningham, 1894] PL XL 15
C. C A I PL VI. 14.				
CLASS J				
81	9.50	square 5	Bull r []  [] ([]  []  [] n[] above.	Illegible. [Rodgers, 1892] PL XLIV 27








No	Wt	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
CLASS 6				
Var a				
			Kūrttikeya standing facing, holding spear in r hand, l hand on hip, peacock to l at his l foot	Female deity walking to l with r hand raised and l hand on hip, border of dots
			ဗိဇယဂုဏ် ဧဃ (Yaudheyagunasya jaya)	
82	177 0	Æ round 1 0	ဗဏ္ဍဏု ဣဧ[-]	" [Cunningham, 1894] Pl XL 1
83	173 8	1 0	ဗိဇယဂု [-]ဧဃ ဃ	, [Thomas, 1850]
84	167 0	95	ဗဏ္ဍဏုဣဧ ဧဃ	"
85	166 0	95	[-]ဏ္ဍဏု ဣဧ[-]	" [Spink, 1928]
86	165 5	95	ဗိဇယဂု ဣဧဃ	" [Cunningham, 1894]
87	163 0	9	ဗိဇယဂု ဣဧ ဃ	, " Pl XL 2
C, C A I, Pl VI 6				
88	163 0	9	ဗဏ္ဍဏု ဣဧ ဃ	" [Thomas, 1850]
89	161 5	9	ဗိဇယဂု [- -]ဧ ဃ	" [Spink, 1928]















No.	Wt	Metal. Size	Obverse	R. verso.
90	15 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ round 9	ဃဝဃဂါ X ဟူဝ ဃ	As preceding. [Thomas, 1850]
91	159 8	1 0	ဃဝဃဂါ X ဟူ ဃ	[Cunningham, 1894]
Var b				
			As preceding with addition of Δ (dre) at end of legend.	As preceding with addition of a flower vase (<i>kalasa</i>) on 1 and inverted trisul on r (Δ)
92	1 -0	1-0	ဃဝဃဂါ ဟူဝ Δ	[Indian Museum, 1889] PL XL. 5
93	1-2 0	1-0	ဃဝဃဂါ ဟူဝ Δ	" [Cunningham 1894]
94	173 0	93	ဃဝဃဂါ ဟူဝ Δ	[Prinsep 1847]
95	171 6	93	ဃဝဃဂါ) ဟူဝ Δ	[Cunningham 1894] PL XL. 6.
96	168-2	93	ဃဝဃဂါ ဟူဝ Δ	[Indian Museum 1889]
97	163 0	9	ဃဝဃဂါ I ဟူဝ Δ	" [Cunningham 1894] PL XL. 4.

UNCERTAIN COINS





979






No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Ob. side	Reverse.
1	50.5	square 6	Tree in railing 𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺	<div>UNCERTAIN COINS</div> <div>AG[]</div> <div></div> <div>PL XLV 9</div>
2	32.0	round 53	Standing male figure on L. 𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺 (𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺) on r	<div>JĪESTHĀ[]</div> <div>Lakṣmī standing facing. [Cunningham 1894.] PL XLV 10</div>
3	64.0	square -83	Standing male figure 𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺	<div>MAHĀS[]</div> <div></div> <div>Plain</div> <div>PL XLV 11.</div>
4	16.0	-4	Traces of legend	[Cunningham 1894]
5	90.0	5	𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀺𑀲𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀲𑀺 below 𑀘 above.	<div>PU[]SENA</div> <div>Tree in railing [Cunningham 1894] PL XLV 12</div>
18.0	5			[Cunningham, 1894]
65	-4			"

No.	Wt.	Metal Size	Obverse	Reverse
14	29.5	Æ approx 6	As preceding.	As preceding [May 1860.] PL XLV 18
15	14.3	13		[Clive Bayley 1889]
16	13.0	43	-	
17	32.0	Al rund 6	<p>  with animal half lion—  half elephant in front A 4 J E 6 0 I 2 2 A J 2 (1 r m [r] r [d] a n a a lāḥḥara w.) C. C.A.I. Pl IV 13 </p>	<p> Elaborate dharmacakra.  [Cunningham 1894] PL XVI 5 </p>
18	36.0	Al approx 53	<p>  (1 a j n ā b h u)  </p>	<p> Type uncertain. [Cunningham, 1894] PL XLV 18 C. C. M.I. p. 2 no 3 </p>
19	20.0	Al broken	<p> Type uncertain.  (1 a j n ā b h u) above. </p>	<p> Tree in railing.  on r Uncertain object on l PL XLV 19 J.A.S.B. 1836 Pl LV 9 </p>

No	Wt	Metal size	Obverse	Reverse
20	54.0	Æ round 65	<p>[-]YASASA</p> <p> on l Bull to l  on r</p> <p>-  (- - <i>yaśasasa</i>)</p>	<p></p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLV 20</p>
21	29.0	5	<p>Similar, but bull to r</p> <p>- - </p>	<p>,</p> <p>[Thomas, 1850]</p>
NAMES UNCERTAIN				
CLASS 1				
22	119.5	95	<p>Tree in railing</p> <p>Legend around</p> <p> - -</p>	<p>Bull r</p> <p>[C J Rodgers, 1892] Pl XLV 21</p>
23	92.0	7	<p>- -  [-</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Cunningham, 1894] Pl XLV. 22</p>
C. M. I., p 2, no 5				
24	52.5	4	<p>  </p>	<p>Lion r</p> <p>[C J Rodgers, 1892]</p>
25	73.5	55	<p>-  -</p>	<p>"</p> <p>[Indian Museum, 1889]</p>
26	44.5	5	<p>   -</p>	<p>,</p> <p>[Thomas, 1850] Pl XLV 23</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	23.5	Æ round 4	𐩣𐩣𐩣	As preceding [Clive Bayley 1889]
28	31.5	5.	𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	Lakṣmī standing facing hold ing stalk of lotus in l. hand. [Cunningham, 1894] PL XLV 24.
C., C.A I p no 4				
29	51.0	7	𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	[C. J Rodgers, 1892.]
CLASS 1				
30	49.5	-63	Lion r ~~~~~ below 𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	Bushy tree in railing. 𐩣𐩣 on l 𐩣𐩣 on r [Clive Bayley 1889] PL XLVI 1.
31	29.5	-6	𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	" [Clive Bayley 1889]
32	34.0	-6	[𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	" PL XLVI 2.
33	36.0	-6	[𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	" [Clive Bayley 1894.] PL XLVI 3.
34	23.8	-6	𐩣𐩣𐩣𐩣	" [Clive Bayley 1889] PL XLVI 4.

No.	Wt.	Met l Size	Obverse	Reverse
43	40.5	E square 6 x 4	Bull l [] Λ Λ () above.	Tree in railing on L? Stupa on r [Thoma 1850] PL XLVI 8
44	31.0	-6	Horse to r Λ Λ above.	 ⊕ Λ Λ above. [Whitehead 1922] PL XLVI 9
45	81.0	8	Bull to r before standard surmounted by Λ Λ in railing Trace of legend above	 Λ Λ in each angle. [Messrs Spink & Son Pres. 1920] PL XLVI 7
46	82.5			" [Prinsep 1847]
47	63.3	round 5	Horse to r in square.	Elaborate tree in railing Traces of legend around. [Mrs J P Rawlins 1928] PL XLVI. 12.
48	77.5	E round 75	Horse r grazing Λ Λ Λ []	Female figure standing in archway with r hand raised, wearing long robe and winged (f). [J P Rawlins, 1922] PL XLVI 11.
(J.A.S.B. 1897 PL XV)				
49	27.0	E 5	 Elephant to l traces of legend above	[]  Λ Λ Λ [] [Clive Bayley 1889] PL XLVI 10

No.	Wt.	Metal. size	Obverse	Reverse.
3	2.6	11 round "	As preceding.	As preceding. [Director of Industries, C. P. Pres., 1925.] PL XLVI. 19
3	2.7	"		[Director of Industries, C. P., Pres. 1925.] (from Thathari)
4	3.0	2	"	
AUDUMBARA				
ARYAMITRA				
20a	62.3	E round / 5	As no. 29 []	[As no. 29 [ [Mrs. J. P. Rawlins 1928.]
MAHĀBHŪTIMITRA				
30a	61.5	6	As No. 26 []	Elephant to l with rider Inscription illegible. [Whitehead 1922.]
AYODHYĀ				
DHANADEVA				
Var b				
20a	93.0	square 8	As no. 24 []	As no. 24 [Spink 1928.]
26f	98.0	8	but object in front with 	"
28c	97.5			

INDEXES

- I. Attributions.
- II. Rulers.
- III. Inscriptions.
- IV Symbols on Punch marked Silver Coins.
- V Symbols on Punch marked Copper Coins.
- VI. Symbols on Uninscribed Cast Coins.
- VII. Symbols on Tribal Coins.
- VIII. Types of Tribal Coins.
- IX. General.

INDEX I

ATTRIBUTIONS

Acyuta, lxxix-lxxx 117-19	Mathura cxviii-cxvi, 169-91
Almora, lxxx lxxxi, 120	Patcata, cxvi-cxxi 19 -204
Aparanta, lxxxi lxxxii	Peri cxxi-cxxii, 205-9
Arjuna's lxxxii lxxxiii 121	Rajanya cxxii-cxxiii, 210-13
Audumbara, lxxxiii lxxxvii, 127- # 187	Sibi cxxiii-cxxv 213.
Ayodhya, lxxxvii xc 129 39 287	Taxila, cxxv-cxxxix, 214-38
Erav xc-xciii, 140-4	Trigarta, cxxxix-cxi, 212
Janapadas, <i>See</i> Rajanya, Sibi and Trigarta.	Tripuri, cxi-cxii 239
Kaja, xcii xciii, 145-f	Uddebika, cxii 240.
Kanauj(i), xciii xciv 147	Ujjayini cxi-cxiv 241-62.
Kaulamba xciv xcix, 148-58	Uncertain, cxiii-cix, 270-83
Kolota, c 168	Upagoda, cxiv 213.
Kuninda, ci-civ 169-68 288	Upatikya cxiv 263
Maharaja, civ	Vajativaka, cxvi-cxvii, 264
Malava, civ-cviii.	Vijqi cxiv-cxvii, 261
	Yaudheya, cxviii-cliii, 265-78 288

INDEX II

RULERS

A

- Acyuta, lxxix-lxxx, 117-19
 Agnimitra (Kauśāmbī), xcvi, 153
 — (Pañcāla), cxvii, 199-201
 Ajavarman, lxxxix-xc
 Amoghabhūti, ci-ciii, 159-67, 288
 Aparānta, lxxxi, cx
 Ārjunāyana, lxxxii-lxxxiii, 121.
 Āryamitra (Audumbara), lxxxvi,
 125-6
 — (Ayodhyā), xc, 137-8
 Aśvaghosa, xcvi, 150

B

- Balabhūti, cx, 178
 Bhadrāghosa, cxvii, 197
 Bhānumitra (Audumbara), lxxxvi,
 127-8
 — (Pañcāla), cxvii, 195-7
 Bhāvadatta, cx-cxi
 Bhūmimitra, cxvii, 198
 Brahmamitra (Kanauj), xciii, 147
 — (Mathurā), cx, 173
 Brhaspatimitra I, xcvi-xcviii, 150
 — II, xcvi-xcviii, 151-3

D

- Devamitra, xc
 Dhamadeva (Ayodhyā), lxxxix, 132-
 3, 287
 — (Kauśāmbī), xcvi, 153
 Dharaghosa, lxxxiii, 124-5
 Dharmapala, xci, 140
 Dhruvamitra, cxvii, 199
 Dṛdhamitra, cx, 174

G

- Gomitra I, cviii, 169
 — II, cix, 170-2
 Gośadatta, 174, correct to Śesa-
 datta (q v)

H

- Hagūmasa, cx-i-cxii, 183-4
 Hagūna, cx-i-cxii, 184
 Haridatta, lxxxi, 120

I

- Indramitra, cxvii, 203-4

J

- Jayagupta, cxvii, 202
 Jayamitra, cxvii, 203
 Jyesthadatta, clii, 279
 Jyēṣṭhamitra, xcvi, 154

K

- Kāda, xcii-xciii, 145-6
 Kāmadatta, cx, 182
 Kumudasena, lxxxix-xc, 137

M

- Mahābbūtimitra, lxxxvi, 287
 Mahādeva, lxxxiii, 123-4
 Mahāsena, clii, 279
 Mahīmitra, lxxxvi, 126-7
 Mūladeva, lxxxviii, 130

N

- Naradatta, lxxxix, 134

P

- Parvata, xcvi, 150
 Phalgunimitra, cxvii, 194-5
 Puṅgasena, clii, 279
 Purusadatta, cx, 176-7

R

- Rājuvula, cx-i-cxiv, 185-9
 Rāmadatta, cx, 178-81.

Niradāsa, lxxlii, 127
Nodragupia, cxvii 10^a
Nodravarma, cxxxv 10^a.

S

Saṅghamitra, lxxxi 138
Śaśanaśradata cxl cliv 780
Sātyamitra, xc, 133-4
Śrīradatta, cx-cxl
Śivadāsa, lxxlii 1^a
Śivadatta (Mithora) lxxx 120.
— (Ayoibhya), lxxxviii lxxxix
133-4
— (Mithora), cxl-cxli 183
Śivaghoṣa cxl-cxli
Śivapālita lxxxi 1^a0.
Śodāsa, cxl-cxlv 180-1
Sudera, xcvi 100.
Suryamitra (Kannauj), xciii 147
— (Mithora), cx 1 4-5
— (Pāṭāli), cxvii 193
— (Udichika), cxli 740.

T

Torana (N) dāsa, cxli.

U

Uttamadatta, cx 177

V

Vayudeva, lxxxviii, 131-2.
Vijayamitra, lxxxix 138-9
Virasena, cxl, cliv-clv 780
Virayāsa, c 168
Viśakhad va, lxxxviii lxxxix 131
Vīṇodeva, xciii 147
Vīṇumitra (Mithora), cx, 175-6
— (Pāṭāli), cxvii, 02.
Vīrapāla, cxvii 1 2

Y

Yajñabhu, cxvi 281

ዳ lxxx, 119

ሀር ገረገሪ cllli, 279

ሀብደሰሪ ex 176-7

ሀብደሰሪ 191-5

ወረደሰሪ xcvl-xcvlli 150-3

ወረደሰሪ cxlviii cxlix.

ወረደሰሪ xciii, ex cxiii, 147
173

ተሰደሰሪ ገረገሪ clli,
167-8

ተሰደሰሪ lxxxv 123

ተሰደሰሪ ገረገሪ ገረገሪ

ገረገሪ cxlix-cl, 2 0 5

ተሰደሰሪ ገረገሪ
cxlix, 270

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 195-7

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 197

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 198

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 198

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 198

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii 198
124-5

ተሰደሰሪ cxvi 266.

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii, 182

ተሰደሰሪ cxl, 191

ተሰደሰሪ cxl, 187

ተሰደሰሪ cxl, 190.

ተሰደሰሪ cxl

ተሰደሰሪ lxxxviii, 130

ተሰደሰሪ cxlviii cl 267- 0 275

ተሰደሰሪ cxlviii cl 276-7

ተሰደሰሪ cxlviii cl 278-
0

ተሰደሰሪ cxlviii cl 78

ተሰደሰሪ cxvi, 281

ተሰደሰሪ lxxxv 123

ተሰደሰሪ cx, 180

ተሰደሰሪ cx, 180-67

ተሰደሰሪ cx, 137

ተሰደሰሪ cxviii 010-12

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii, 153

ተሰደሰሪ cxl

ተሰደሰሪ lxxxvi 127

ተሰደሰሪ cx 173.

ተሰደሰሪ lxxxvi, 126

ተሰደሰሪ cxlii 191

ተሰደሰሪ cx, 180

ተሰደሰሪ cxl, 174

ተሰደሰሪ cxlv 280

ተሰደሰሪ cx, 179-80

ተሰደሰሪ cxvii

INDEX IV SYMBOLS ON PUNCH MARKED SILVER COINS



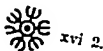
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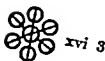
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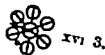
xvi 1



xvi 2.



xvi 3



xvi 3.



xvi, 2.



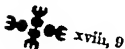
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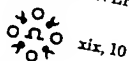
xvii 5



xvii, 8.



xviii, 9



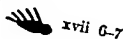
xix, 10



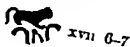
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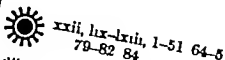
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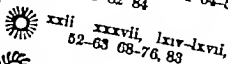
xvii 6-7



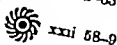
xvii 6-7



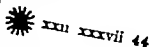
xxii, lx-lxii, 1-51 64-5
79-82 84



xxii xxxvii, lxiv-lxvi,
62-63 68-76, 83



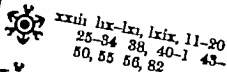
xxi 58-9



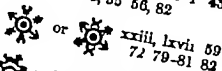
xxii xxxvii 44



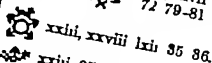
xvii 7



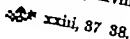
xxii lx-lxi, lxix, 11-20
25-34 38, 40-1 43-
50, 55 56, 82




































or xxxii, lxvi 59
72 79-81 82





xxii, xxviii lxi 35 36.




xxii, 37 38.


-  xxiii, 42
 xxiii, lxiv, 53, 57, 64, 66-74, 76, 84
 xxiii, lxi, 31, 38, 52, 74, 78
 xxiii, 60-3
 xxiii, 62
 xxiii, xlv, lxvii, 63, 78, 80-1, 83
 xxiii, lxiii, 41
 xxiii, lxiv, 58, 78
 xxiii, lxiv, 58, 69
 or  xxiii, lxii, 34-5, 50-1, 54
 xxiv, lxx, lx, 17-20, 32-3, 36
 xxv, xxxvii, 38, 39, 41, 50, 52, 53, 55, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 73
 xxiv, xxv, xxxvii, lx, lxi, 25-31, 40, 41, 50
 xxv, xxxvii, xli, lxx, 11-16
 xxiv, 41
 xxiv, lx, lxiii, 21, 26, 27, 47
-  xxiv, lxv, lxviii, 64, 80, 82
 xxiv, lxi, 38
 xxv, xxxviii, xxxix, xl, lx, lxi, lxii, 25-6, 31-3
 xxv, lxvii, 79-81
 xvii, xxv, lxv, lxvi, 66-75
 xxvi, lxx, 11-16
 xxvii, lxv, lxvi, 38 (?), 43, 50, 58-61, 75-81, 82
 xxvi, xl, 30
 xxvi, lx, 20-3
 xxvi, 9, 81
 xxvi, lxx, 16
 xxvi, 40, 44
 xxvi, lxvi, 64-73, 78-80
 xxvi, lx, 17-20
 xxvi, lxi, 36-8
 xxvii, xlv, lxiii, 45-50, 52
 xxvii, 50-1, 52
 xxvii, 26, 27
 xxvii, lxx, 15-16
 xxvii, lxx, 11-15


 xxvii, lx, 23-4.

 xxvii lxi, 31


 xxviii lxi, lxi 32-6


 lxi 36


 xxviii 26 37 38.


 xxviii lxx 60-3.


 xxviii 44


 xxviii, lxiv 57


 xxviii, 76-8.


 xxviii, lxx 62 77 78

 xxviii lxvi 74 75


 xxviii, 41



 xxxix, 58.


 xxxix, 78, 82.


 xxxix, lxx 64 71 72.


 xxxix, 51


 xxxix, 84


 or  xxxix, 44 56[7], 83

 xxxix, lxii, lxvi 41 42
71 74


 xxxix, lxxv 60-2


 xxx, 55


 xxx, 83


 xxx, 55 67


 xxx, 55

 xxx, lxi 81

 xxx, lxi, 28, 29


 xxx, lxviii, 82.


 xxx, lxvii 68-9 78 80 83.


 xxx, 59 62.


 xxx, 32


 xxx, 43 54


 xxx, lxiv 62.


 xxx, lxvi 74 78.


 xxx, lxvi 74


 xxx, 27 29

 xxxi, xxxviii, xxxix, xl, 38
42-4 52 55 68 72.

 xxxi 43 55

 xxxi, xl, 20 32-5, 38-9

 xxxi, lxii, 38 39

 xxxi, 56.



xxx1, 56

xxx1, xl, 26, 27, 38, 42, 46,
47, 76

xxx1, 42



xxx1, lxvii, 76-8



xxx1, lx, 17-23



59

xxx1, xxxviii, xxxix, 54, 61,
68, 78

xxx1, 57



xxx1, 38, 44, 59



xxx1, 62



xxx1, lxv, 63



xxx1, 56



or



xxx1, 41



xxx1, lxiii, lxv, 52, 66



xxx1, lxvii, 77



xxx1, lxv, 66, 81



xxx1, 81



xxx1, 83.



xxx1, 58, 78



xxx, lxvii, 80



xvii, 7



xxxii, lix, 16



xxxii, 58



xxxii, lxiv, 54



xxxii, 25-6



xxxii, 58



xxxii, 43, 82



lxiv, lxi

xxxiii, xlv, lxvi, 36, 50,
56, 70, 84xxxiii, xl, 35-7, 39-40, 56,
72

xxxiii, lxii, 39



xxxiii, 40



xxxiii, 41





xxxiii, 42





xxxiii, lxiii, 52-3


 xxxii, 56


 xxxiii 58.


 xxxiii, 58, 59


 xxxiii lxiv 59 72


 xxxiii 59


 xxxiii lxvi 71 72


 xxxiii 80

 xxxiii 83

 xxxiii lxi 29


 xxxiii, 29


 xxxiii lxviii 82


 xxxiii xxxviii lxiv lxv
lxvi 39 43 47 49 52
57 61 62 63 70 78
79 81 82


 27, 50.


 xxxiv

 xxxiv xxxviii, xl.


 xxxiii, lxv 63-5


 xxxiii, 63


 xxxiii, lxiv, 59 72

 xxxiii 52 53.

 xxxv 78.

 xxxiv xxxviii xxxix, xl
xlii lxi, 26-39 49 54

 xxxiv lxvi 73-4

 xxxiv lxiv 54


 xviii, 9


 xxxiv lxviii 55 68 80


 58.


 xviii 6 9

 xix, 10.

 xxxiv lxviii 80.

 59 61 73 79


 xxxiv lxix, 59

 lxix, 48 59 61 62 73 78 79


 59 76.


 68 73


 68.


 xxxv lxiv 55


 xxxv 55


 xxxv xlv lxvi lxiv
23-4 44-9 55

 xxxv lxii, 46-52.


 xxxv xxxviii lx, 20 23 24


 xxxv lxviii, 82

 xxxv, xlv, lx, lxiii, 21, 26, 27, 47.


 xxxv, xxxviii, xl, xli, 32, 35, 41, 56, 68


  xxxv, lxii, 32




 xxxv, lxvii, lxviii, 65, 69, 77, 80


 xxxv, lxi, 28


 xxxv, 40


 xxxv, lxvi, 72.


 xxxvi, xxxix, 26, 27, 53 [?]


   xxxvi, lx, 21-4


 xxxvi, lxi, 29, 30


 xxxvi, 43.

 xxxvi, lxi, 30, 31.


 xxxix, xl, 43, 44


 xxxviii, lx, 17-24


 xxxviii, 38, 42, 43, 45-9, 55.


 xxxviii, xxxix, xl, lxi, 19, 26, 27, 46, 48.


 xli, 61.


 xvii, xviii, xxxviii, 7, 9, 27, 36, 56.


 xxxviii, 26, 27, 48


 xxxviii, xxxix, 51, 54, 55, 58


 xxxviii, xl, 46, 47, 67, 71


 xxxviii, xl, 30, 31, 61, 66, 70, 79


 10, 46


 61-2


 xvii, 7.


 xvii, 7

 xxxviii, 44.

 xxxviii, xl, 44

 xli, 79.

 xli, 61.

 xli, 66.


 xxx.


 55


 xvii, 7


INDEX V


SYMBOLS ON PUNCH MARKED COPPER COINS


 lxxviii 101-16


 lxxviii, 101-16.


 lxxviii 101-16.

 lxxviii 101-16

 lxxviii c 101-16

 lxxviii, 101-16


 lxxviii 101-16.


 lxxviii, 101-16.


 lxxviii 101-16


INDEX VI


SYMBOLS AND TYPES ON UNINSCRIBED CAST COINS


 lxxv, 87-91

 lxxvi, 95


 lxxv, 85, 87-91


 lxxv-lxxvi, 85-91


 lxxv, 86-7


 lxxv-lxxvi, 86-100

do with pellets, lxxvi, 93


 lxxv, 86, 88, 89-91, 92.


 lxxv, 86


 lxxv, 87-91.

 lxxv, 93

 lxxvi, 92

 lxxv, 86-7

 lxxvi, 92

 lxxv, 85, 86, 88

Bull r, lxxv, 98

Elephant r, lxxv-lxxvi, 86-7,
92-3.

— l, lxxv-lxxvi, 86-92

— with rider, lxxvi, 93

Laksmi? lxxv, 84

Lingam, lxxv, 85

Lion l, lxxvi, 85, 98-100

Wheel, lxxv, 86

INDEX VII

SYMBOLS ON TRIBAL COINS



243



142



141 143



lxxx, 117-19



cxlv 263



cxlii 144 234 239



xcv 143



cxlii, 233-4



237



cxlii 235



cxlii-cxliii 241-3 258-9



240



cxliii-cxli, 234 239



ci cxliii cxliii cxliii-
cxliii, 159-67 218-
19 223-5 226-9



cxliii-cxliii 218-20
227-8 229-30 231-4



cxlii, cxlii 180-68 270-5



c 158



xcv xcix, cxliii cxliii
131 148 218-19



150 153 154



134 243



cxlii 151-3.



cli 2-9



cxliii 238



cxli 144



cxlii 264.



lxxxviii cxlii ci 151-3



lxxxix



cxxxiv, 221-3.



cxxxiv, 220-1, 232



cxxxiv, 221

cxlii-cxlii,
245-50.

cxlii, 250-1.



cxlii, 248



cxlii, 248



cxlii, 244, 253-6



xc, 144



xc, 144



xc, 140, 144, 260.



cx, 181



xc, 141.



cxlii, 253



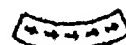
cxlii, 147.

cxix, cxlii-cxlii, 241-3,
248-51, 258, 260

cxli-cxlii, 240, 244



142.



cx, 170-82



140, 245



241-3 244



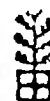
xc 140-4, 244



248

cxlii, 130, 133, 147, 150,
245, 249, 257lxxxvi 121, 127, 129, 212,
232, 240, 265-6

cxxxviii, 236

lxxxviii, cxlix, 130-2, 159-
68, 270-4

cxxxiv, 220



cxlii, 169

cxlii, cxxxvi, 169, 229-30,
244cxlii, cxviii, cxix, 187-9, 194,
197.


cxlii, 266





187




cx, 170-83, 190-1


 cxxxiv 222.



 lxxvii 121 213



 cxxxv-cxxxvi, 226-7 229-30.



 cxxxvi, 229



 cxxxv 227



 123.


 lxxxviii, 180-5



 xcvi, xcvi, 151-3 181-2



 ci, cxxiv cxlix, 152, 153 159-67 270-5



 xcvi, xcvi cxli, 152-3 182-3, 190-2


 xcvi, 150 157 158.



 cviii 169



 xcvi xcix, 147



 lxxxi, clvi 120 282.



 xcvi, 150



 xcii, 147


 clv 282.



 xci 140-3



 cxxxvi, cxxxviii, 229



 cxlv 267-8



 cxlviii, 267



 183



 lxxxii 121



 lxxxi, lxxxix, 120 282.



 lxxxviii 180-2 134-5


 cxxxiv 220.


 cxxxv 220


 cxxxiv 219-20


 xc, xciii, xcvi-
xcix, cxlii-cxlv
184 140 144
147 148-9 150
154 213 240
241-4 247 249
257-60

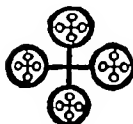

 lxxxviii xc cix, cxlii-
cxliii, 180-4 152 173
174 241 243 244
247-9 252, 258 260
262.



xc, cxli-cxlv, 141, 144,
241, 244, 245, 246-7



144



cxliii, cxlv, 252, 261



cxliii, cxliv, 248, 257



xc, cxliii, 142, 242, 248-
52



xc, 141, 144



lxxxviii c, ci, cxxxxvi-cxxxi,
clvi, 130-4, 140, 146, 148-
9, 158-68, 216-220, 222-
6, 229-33, 236



cxxxxvii, 233, 236



ci, cxii, cxxxxvi-cxxxi, cl,
159-61, 187-91, 197, 223,
225, 226, 230, 234, 235,
236, 241, 243, 244, 248-9,
259, 260, 273-4



lxxxii, cxxiiv, cxliii, 121,
255, 256



cxliii, 253-4



c, cxxiv, 137, 138, 139,
158



132, 133



xcv, ci, clv, 148, 152, 159-67,
267-72, 281, 285



cxxviii, 216-18, 229-30



cxxxxvi, 232-3



cxxvii, 234



cviii, 169



xc, 144



• 221



cxliv, 255



lxxxviii, 130-2



285



143



cxxlvii, 233.



xciii, xcv, xcvi-xxix, cxlvii,
134, 140, 147, 148, 153,
229-30, 250



lxxxi, 158



cxxviii, 237, 238



lxxxvi, cxvi, cxviii, cxix,
127, 192-204



lxxxvi, ci, cxix, 127, 133,
159-67, 193



cxliii, 255



cxliv, 241, 258-9




cxli, cxlvii, 241-53, 260,
262




cxvi, 192-204


SYMBOLS ON TRIAL COINS


309

 cl, 159-167 172.


F cl, 161


 142 143

 xci 141-3


 cxxxvi, 231-2

 xcvi.

 xxxviii, cxxxviii 129

 cxxvi, 214-15


 233

 140 142 148 145 195
220 223 225 234-5
236 241 243 245 248
253-5 259-61


 cxliii 253

 246-7


 266.


 a, cl, 158

 181


 ci, cl, 159-69 273

 168.

 cxi 182-3


 cxlvi, 266.


 181-2


 cl 167-8 272-3


 167-8.

 168.


 cxli, 240


 cix, cxvi, 170-7 179-82
192-204 249

 cx, 176-82.


 xc cxxxv-cxi 218-19
227-31 233-5 237
239

 167-8.

 cxxxvi 233.

 lxxxvii xc xcvi, xcix
129 148-9

 166

 cxxxviii, 236.

INDEX VIII

TYPES ON TRIBAL COINS

A

Abhiseka. *See* Laksmī

Agni, standing facing, cxvii, 199-202

B

Bhadrā *See* Laksmī.

Bhānu *See* Sun

Bhūmī, personification of, cxviii, 198

Bow and arrow, cxviii

Bull, l, xciv-xcvii, 123, 132-5, 137-8, 143, 235, 267.

Bull, l, in rayed circle, cxiii, 210-12

Bull, r, xc, xciv-xcvii, 125, 130, 131, 149-51, 153-6, 235, 267-70, 284

Bull, recumbent, cv

Bull before lingam, lxxvii, 121

Bull before tree in railing, lxxi, lxxxii, cix, 120-1, 172

Bulls, two, facing each other, 235

Bust, lxxx, cxv, 185-6

C

Cobra, ci, 125 *See also* Index of Symbols

Cock, r (? haṁsa), lxxxix, 135-9.

D

Deer, l, ciii, 167-8, 273-5

Deer, r, xcii, ci, 159-68, 273-5

Dharmacakra, clv, 281

E

Elephant, l, xc, xcvi, xcvi, xcix, 123-7, 130, 133, 135, 146, 150, 225-6, 240, 262

Elephant, l, with rider, lxxxvi, 128, 287.

Elephant, r, lxxxiii, xc, xcvi, cxi, 125-8, 223-6, 261-2, 267-70

Elephant, facing, 218-19

Elephant, forepart of, lxxxiii, 122-5

Elephants, three, facing, lxxxi, cviii, 170-1, 173-7

F

Female figures, two standing, 257

Fish, lxxviii, 129

Fishes in tank *See* Index of Symbols

Flower, lxxxvii, 123, 125, 129

G

Goddess, standing facing, cxlix, 270-2

— walking l, cl, 276-7

Grapes, bunches of, ci, 232

H

Haṁsa, lxxxix

Hare in crescent, xciii, 147

Hercules, standing facing, holding club and lion-skin, lxxxiv, cxv, 187-9

Horse, l, xcii, cxii, 183-4, 213, 218, 219, 226, 243

Horse, l, before yūpa, xciv, 147

Horse, r, xc, xcii, xcii, 146, 150

I

Indra, standing facing, cxviii, 203-4

K

- Kalāṣa with flowers xciii, cl, clv
cvi, 125-8 245-51 2 0-9
28-
Kārttikeya, lxxxvi, xciii cxliii,
cxliv 125-8 270-9 287
King on horseback hunting 237
Kushan king, rude copy of figure
of cxii, 205-9

L

- Lakṣmī, abhiṣeka of lxxxviii, xcv
cxv cxliv 131-4 149 187
190-1 256.
Lakṣmī, seated facing on lotus,
cxliii 252.
Lakṣmī, standing facing holding
flower lxxxi, cl, cviii cix,
cxii, cxxxiii, cxlix, 159-67
170-1 173-84 210-12, 279
Lakṣmī (Bhadrā) standing facing,
on lotus, cxvii-cxviii, 197
Lion, l, cxv cxix, cxxxiv 87-9
223-5 226, 260
Lion r., cxxxvii 225 235 237 283
Lotus flower 123 175

M

- Male figure holding spear (? Kārtti-
keya) lxxxvi, 125-8
Maṇu, moon god, rude copy of figure
of, cxii, 205-9
Monastery cxxxiii 220.
Monolith, cxxxiii, 219
Mountain. *See* Index of Symbols.

N

- Naga symbol, c, cl, cl, 131 158-
169 278.
Nandipada, lxxxi, xciii, xcv xcvi,
c. *See also* Index of Symbols.

P

- Pallas, l, with aegis and thunder
bolt, 185-7
Palm-tree, lxxxix, cxxx, 135-9 218.
Phalgunī, standing facing, cxviii,
194-5

R

- Rājuvula, bust of, cxv 185-8
River lxxxviii, lxxxix 247 *See*
also Index of Symbols.

S

- Sacrificial post. *See* yūpa.
Śiva, standing facing, holding tri-
dent, ciii 167-8
Snake, lxxxviii, xcii-xciii. *See also*
Index of Symbols.
Snakes (two), c. *See also* Index of
Symbols.
Spear 154-5
Standard lxxxix, 135-8
Steeple lxxxviii, cxxvi, 129 214
Stupa, lxxxiii 122-5, 139 212.
Sun xcl, cxviii cxix, 145 146,
183 195 197
Sūrya. *See* Sun
Svastika, lxxxviii, xcii, cxxxv-
cxxxviii 129 238 *See also*
Index of Symbols.

T

- Taurine symbol. *See* Index of
Symbols.
Tree in railing, lxxxiii, xcl, xcii,
xciv-xcix, cl, cv 123-5 145
148-57 153-6 169 212. *See*
also Index of Symbols.
Trident, cxviii cxix, 153
Trident and axe, lxxxiii, lxxxv
122-8.

U

- Ujjain symbol lxxxviii, xc, xciii,
xcv-xcvi, xcvi-cl. *See also*
Index of Symbols.

V

- Vase with flowers. *See* Kalāṣa.
Vāṇa, standing facing, cxix, 202.
Vivāmitra, standing facing, lxxxiv
129

W

- Wheel lxxix-lxxx, xcii, xcv c,
cxxxviii, clv 117-19 158, 216-
18 281

Y

- Yūpa xciv cxvi, 147

INDEX IX

GENERAL

A

- Acyuta coins, provenance of, lxvix
 Afghanistan, alleged find of punch-marked coins from, xlv
 Agathocles, finds of coins of, xiv, cxv
 — suggested translation of name, cxv-cxvi
 — coins of Taxila of, cxv
Agodaka, unidentified *janapada*, cliv, clvi
 Ahicchatra, coins from, lxix, cxix, cx
 Alexander the Great and Omphis, xiv
 — finds of coins of, xiv, xvii, xli, xlii
 Almorā, coins from, lxxx-lxxxii
 Amoghahbūti, king of the Kunindas, cli
 Amohinī, inscription of, cxiv
 Āndhra coins, symbols on, xxxiv
 Antialcidas, find of coins of, xlv
 Antimachus, finds of coins of, lvii
 Antiochus II, find of coins of, xlv
 Aonla, Pañcāla coins from, cxix
 Aparānta, no coins of, lxxxii
 Apollodotos I Soter, coins of, copied by Audumbaras, xv, lxxxv
 — finds of coins of, lxxxvi, clii
 Ārjunāyana coins, lxxxii
Atakatakā, legend on coins from Taxila, cxvii
 Audumbara coins, lxxxiii-lxxxiv
 Augustus, denarius of, from Coimbatore, liv

B

- Badaon, Pañcāla coins from, cxix
Bahudhañake, legend on Yaudheya coins, cxlviii.

- Bairant, punch-marked coins from, l, lxxvii
 Ballha, punch-marked coins from, xlix
Bārānāye, alleged inscription on Mathurā coins, cviii-cix
 Behat, Kuninda coins from, cli
 — Yaudheya coins from, cxlvii, cli
 Belwa, punch-marked coins from, xlviii, lvii
 Besnagar, punch-marked coins from, li, lxxvii
 — coins of Eran from, cxlii
 Bhagalpur, coins from, xlii, xlvii, lxxix
 Bhajjakhia, Purī coins from, cxxi
 Bharhut stupa, xv
 Bhāvadatta of Mathurā, coins of, cxi
 Bhir mound (Taxila), coins found in, xvi, xlii, xlv, xlvii, lvi
 Bhitari, copper coins from, lxxvii
 Bhula, punch-marked coins from, xlix
 — Pañcāla coins from, cxix
 Bimlipatan, punch-marked coins from, liv
 Brhaspatimitra, several rulers of this name, xcvi-xcvi
 Bodh Gayā, punch-marked coins from, xlviii
 — inscription from, cxiii
 Bua-dih, punch-marked coins from, xlix
 Bulandshahr, Mathurā coins from, cviii

C

- Campā = Bhagalpur, lxxix
Cartya symbol really a mountain, xxiv

Chalbasa, punch-marked coins from, xlix.

Chandravati. *See* Jhalra Patan.

Chiriyakot, punch-marked coins from, lii

Chitor Śibi coins from cxxiv

Columbare, punch-marked coins from lii

Countermarks on punch-marked coins, xl

D

Demetrius coins of from Taxila, xlii liii.

Dharawat, punch-marked coins from xlix

Diodotos, coins of from Taxila, xvi, xlii

Dojaka legend on coins from Taxila, cxxvi

Doṣanasa legend on coins from Taxila, cxxxii-cxxxiii

E

Eran, punch-marked coins from, li — coins of, xc-xcii.

Etawa, punch marked coins from, xlix.

F

Fyzabad coins of Ayodhya from, lxxxix

G

Golakhpur punch-marked coins from, xxxiv xlv-xlviii.

Gomitra, several kings of the name, cix.

Gondophares, finds of coins of lxxxiv

Gorho Ghat, coins from, xxvii, xvi.

Gulka Puri coins from, cxxi.

H

Hathigumpha inscription xci, xcvi.

Hinganghat, coins from, lii

Hiradāsaka legend on coins from Taxila, cxxx-cxxxii.

Hosharpur coins from cxxiii, cii
Huvishka, finds of coins of, l, cxxxiv

I

Indor Khera, coins from xlix, lxxvii.

Irippal Audumbara coins from lxxxlii lxxxvii.

J

Jail Mound inscription, cxiv

Jhalra, allusions to coins in the clix-clxi.

Jaugada inscription, cxxi.

Jetavana garden scene, xv

Jhalra Patan coins from, li, lxxvii

Jwalamukhi, coins from, lxxxi-lxxxviii.

K

Kāḍa, coins, xell-xciii

Kadara nekame inscription on coins from Taxila, cxxvii.

Kanauj coins from lxxvii.

Kangra, punch marked coins from, xiv liii.

Kanbhara inscription cxxix.

Kaniska, find of coins of, xlviii, xlix, l, lxxiv

Kanyakubja. *See* Kanauj.

Karimnagar punch-marked coins from, liii-lii

Katta, punch-marked coins from, l, lxxvii.

Kāśāpāna cix-clxiii.

Kārttikaya, as coin type, xxxix, cxlix-cl

Kausāmbi, coins of, xciv-xcix. *See also* Kosam.

Kohlapur punch marked coins from, xxxii.

Konkan punch marked coins from the, xviii.

Kosam, the ancient Kausāmbi, xciv

Kulota, coin of, c

Kupinda, coins of, ci-civ

Kupradakāśaka, alleged inscription on Yaudhaya coins cxlviii.

L

Lysias, find of coins of, 27, 1711

M

Madhupur find, 12212

Mahābodhi stupa, 25

Mahārāja *janapada*, no coins known of, 11

Mālavas, coins of, 117-11811

Manikaratna, Purī coins from, 1111

Mānsebrā Edict, dialect of the, 11112

Māsaka, 1112-1111

Masaon Dih, copper coins from, 12211

Mathurā, coins of, 11811-1111

— coins found at, 211, 122111

— Lion Capital from, 1117-111

Mauryas, coins of the period of, 1211, 1111

Menander, coins of, found, 217, 111

Metrology, 1112-11111

Mewaku, name due to misreading, 1117-111

Mirzapur, punch-marked coins from, 2112

Mohenjo daro seals, 22111, 122111

Morā inscription of Brhaspatimitra, 21111-21111

N

Nagar (Karkota Nagar), Malava coins from, 11

Nandibhaga, ring of, found at Shinhī, 111

Negama, meaning of, 112211-1122111, 11112

Nūrmahal, coins of Rājuvula from, 111

O

Odumbara See Audumbara

Omphis, king of Taxila, 217, 2111

P

Pabbhosā inscription, 21111-21111

Pādham, coins from, 1, 111

Paila, punch-marked coins from, 1

Palanpur, coins from, 111

Pamcanekame, inscription on coins of Taxila, 1122111

Pañcāla, coins, 1111-1112

Pantaleon, find of coins of, 217, 1122117

Pāṭaliputra, coins from, 21111, 1711, 1122111

Pathankot, Audumbara coins from, 122111, 1222111

Pathyār inscription, 11112

Patna, coins found at, 22, 2171

Patraha, coins from, 21711

Peshawar, punch-marked coins from, 2111

Pindari, Pañcāla coins from, 111

Philip Aridaeus, coin of, found with punch-marked coins, 217, 211

Philoxenos, coins of, 217, 1711

Purāna, a denomination, 112.

Purī coins, 1111-112211

Purnea district See Patraha

Purushottampur, Purī coins from, 1111

Puskalāvati, city goddess of, 1122111

R

Rājuvula, coins of, found, 1711

— the correct form of name, 11111-111

Rājanya *janapada*, coins of, 112211-11112

Rakha Hills, find of Purī coins, 112211

Rahmasa, legend on coins from Taxila, 112211

Rāmnagar See Ahicchatra

Ranjabala See Rājuvula

Runamāsa, suggested legend on a coin of Ujjain, 1117

S

Sanchankot, coins from, 1, 122211

Sankisā, coins from, 1, 122211

Sarangpur, coins from, 1, 122211

Set Mabet, punch-marked coins from, 1112

Shāhbāzgarhī Edicts, dialect of, 11112

Shahpur coins from, xlv
 Shisbi (Kolhapur), coins from, lll.
 Shorkot inscription cxxiv
 Śībi coins, cxxii-cxxiii.
 Sibilants, indiscriminate use of
 lxxxI.
 Sibipura, cxxiv
 Sigla, denomination, xvi, cxl.
 Sirkap, coins from, xlv cxv cxxv
 cxxxv cxxxvii
 Siraukh, coins from, cxxvi.
 Śiva, as coin-type, cl.
 Śodasa, finds of coins of, l.
 Śravastī, coins from, xv lxix.
 Sultanpur coins from, xviii, cxv
 Sunlt, coins from, ciii
 Śougas, no coins known of cxx-
 cxxi.

T

Tambavati Nagara, li, cxxiv
 Tappa Mewa, coins from, ciii.
 Taxila, coins from, xvi, xlv cxxv-
 cxxxix. *See also* Bhir Mound
 Sirkap, and Siraukh.
 Tewar *See* Tripurī.
 Thathari, coins from, lli.
 Thatia, coins from, xlv-xlv lvii.
 Toomluk, coins from, xviii
 Trichinopoly, coins from, li
 Trigarta, coins of, cxxxix-cxl.
 Tripurī, coins of, cxi-cxli.
 Troyna, coins from, xlviii.

U

Udaka, inscription of, xviii.
 Uddehika coins, cxli.
 Ujēti = Ujjayini, cxlv
 Ujjain, coins of, cxli-cxlv
 Unloora, xxviii, lxxiii.
 Upagoda, cxlv
 Upālī, story of, lxxiv
 Upātikya, cxlvi.
 Upabhe, cxxix.

V

Vasudeva, find of coins of, l
 Vatsāvaka, coins of, cxlvi-cxlvii.
 Vimaki, a clan of the Audumbaras,
 lxxxvi.
 Viśvāmītra on Audumbara coins,
 xv lxxxiv
 Visuddhimagga, reference to coins
 in, lxxiii.
 Vonones, find of coins of lxxxiv

W

Wal find. *See* Sultanpur
 Warangal find. *See* Karimnagar
 Wima Kadphises, find of coins of l

Y

Yaudheyas, cxlvii-cliii.

Z

Zoilus, type of, copied by Audum-
 baras, xv lxxxiv

TABLE
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
<div>4</div> <div>3 5</div> <div>3</div> <div>2 5</div> <div>2</div> <div>1 5</div> <div>1</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> <div>3</div> <div>2</div> <div>1</div>	<div>MIONNET'S SCALE</div> <div>19</div> <div>18</div> <div>17</div> <div>16</div> <div>15</div> <div>14</div> <div>13</div> <div>12</div> <div>11</div> <div>10</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> <div>3</div> <div>2</div> <div>1</div>	<div>100</div> <div>95</div> <div>90</div> <div>85</div> <div>80</div> <div>75</div> <div>70</div> <div>65</div> <div>60</div> <div>55</div> <div>50</div> <div>45</div> <div>40</div> <div>35</div> <div>30</div> <div>25</div> <div>20</div> <div>15</div> <div>10</div> <div>5</div>

TABLE
OF
**THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND
METRIC GRAMMES**

Grains.	Grammes.	G. lbs.	G. mace.	G. lbs.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·001	41	2 6·50	81	5·248	121	7 840
2	129	42	2 720	82	5·312	122	7 905
3	194	43	2 785	83	5·3 8	123	7 970
4	259	44	2 850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	324	45	2 915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5·572	126	8 164
7	453	47	3 045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	518	48	3 110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	583	49	3 175	89	5·767	129	8 359
10	648	50	3 240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	777	52	3 368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	842	53	3 434	93	6 026	133	8·618
14	907	54	3 498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	972	55	3 561	95	6 156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3 628	96	6·220	136	8 812
17	1 101	57	3 693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1 166	58	3 758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6·415	139	9 007
20	1 296	60	3 888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1 360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1 425	62	4·017	102	6 609	142	9 200
23	1 490	63	4·082	103	6 674	143	9·265
24	1 555	64	4 146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4 211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4 276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1 749	67	4 341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1 814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1 879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1 944	70	4 536	110	7 128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4 600	111	7 192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4 665	112	7 257	152	9·848
33	2 138	73	4 729	113	7 322	153	9·914
34	2 202	74	4 794	114	7 387	154	9·978
35	2 267	75	4 859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2 332	76	4 924	116	7 516	156	10·108
37	2 397	77	4 989	117	7 581	157	10·173
38	2 462	78	5·054	118	7 646	158	10·238
39	2 527	79	5·119	119	7 711	159	10·303
40	2 592	80	5·184	120	7 776	160	10·368

TABLE
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND
METRIC GRAMMES

Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes
161	10 442	201	13 024	241	15 616	290	18 79
162	10 497	202	13 089	242	15 689	300	19 44
163	10 562	203	13 154	243	15 745	310	20 08
164	10 626	204	13 219	244	15 810	320	20 73
165	10 691	205	13 284	245	15 875	330	21 38
166	10 756	206	13 348	246	15 940	340	22 02
167	10 821	207	13 413	247	16 005	350	22 67
168	10 886	208	13 478	248	16 070	360	23 32
169	10 951	209	13 543	249	16 135	370	23 97
170	11 016	210	13 608	250	16 200	380	24 62
171	11 080	211	13 672	251	16 264	390	25 27
172	11 145	212	13 737	252	16 328	400	25 92
173	11 209	213	13 802	253	16 394	410	26 56
174	11 274	214	13 867	254	16 458	420	27 20
175	11 339	215	13 932	255	16 524	430	27 85
176	11 404	216	13 996	256	16 588	440	28 50
177	11 469	217	14 061	257	16 653	450	29 15
178	11 534	218	14 126	258	16 718	460	29 80
179	11 599	219	14 191	259	16 783	470	30 45
180	11 664	220	14 256	260	16 848	480	31 10
181	11 728	221	14 320	261	16 912	490	31 75
182	11 792	222	14 385	262	16 977	500	32 40
183	11 858	223	14 450	263	17 042	510	33 04
184	11 922	224	14 515	264	17 106	520	33 68
185	11 988	225	14 580	265	17 171	530	34 34
186	12 052	226	14 644	266	17 236	540	34 98
187	12 117	227	14 709	267	17 301	550	35 64
188	12 182	228	14 774	268	17 366	560	36 28
189	12 247	229	14 839	269	17 431	570	36 93
190	12 312	230	14 904	270	17 496	580	37 58
191	12 376	231	14 968	271	17 560	590	38 23
192	12 441	232	15 033	272	17 625	600	38 88
193	12 506	233	15 098	273	17 689	700	45 36
194	12 571	234	15 162	274	17 754	800	51 84
195	12 636	235	15 227	275	17 819	900	58 32
196	12 700	236	15 292	276	17 884	1000	64 80
197	12 765	237	15 357	277	17 949	2000	129 60
198	12 830	238	15 422	278	18 014	3000	194 40
199	12 895	239	15 487	279	18 079	4000	259 20
200	12 960	240	15 552	280	18 144	5000	324 00

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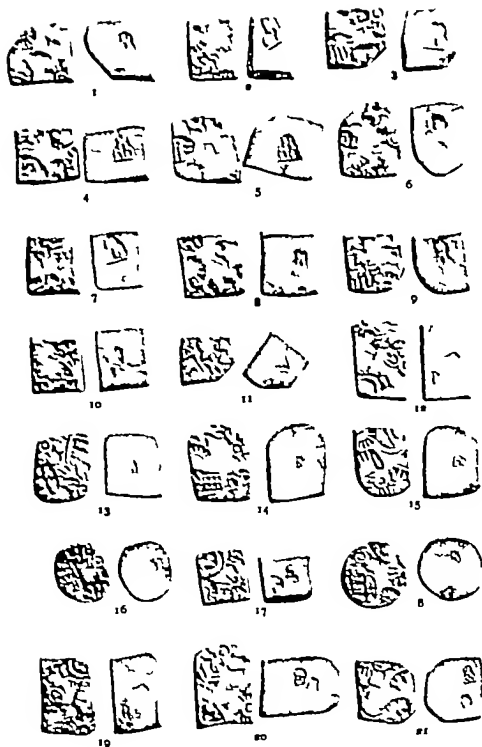


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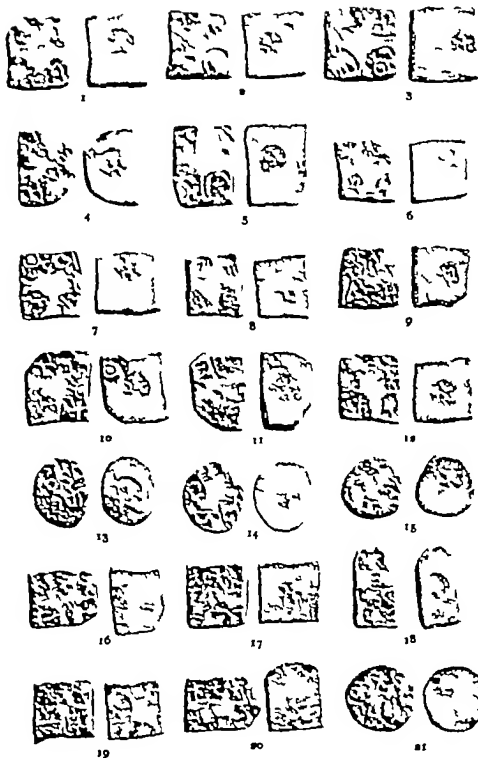


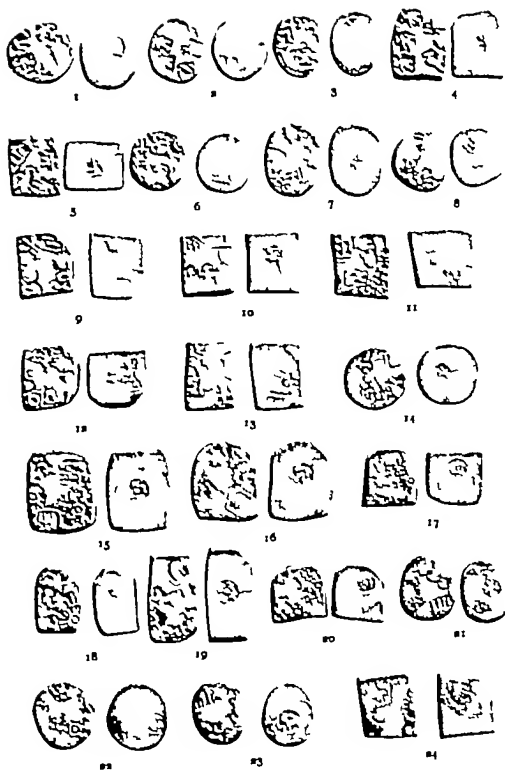
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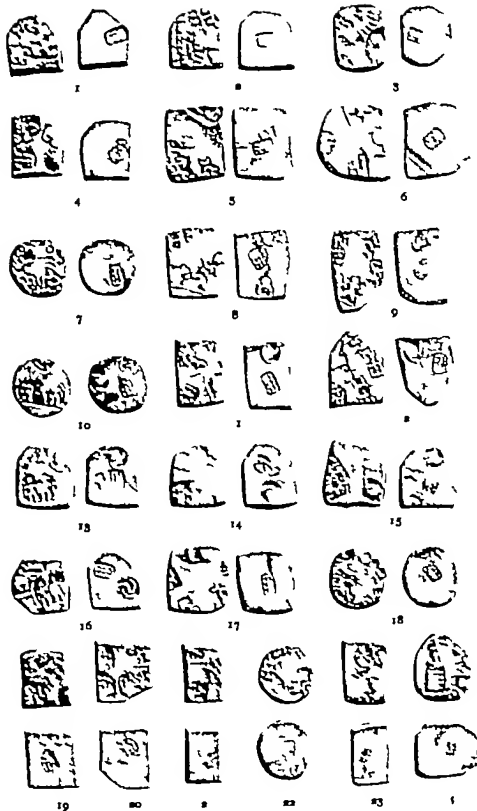


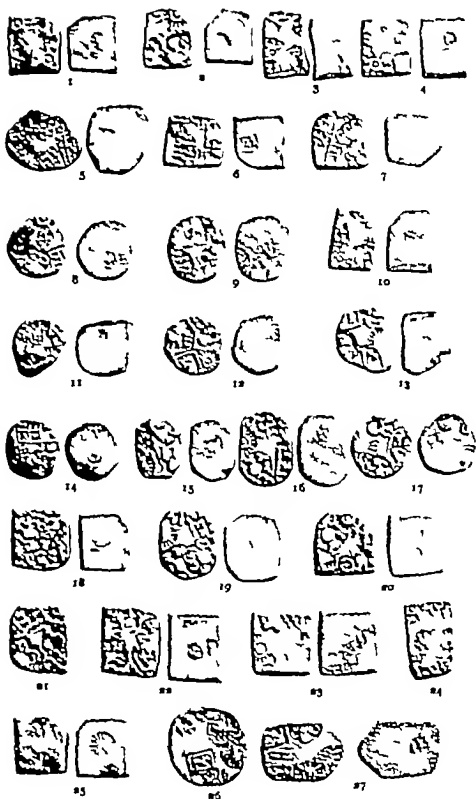
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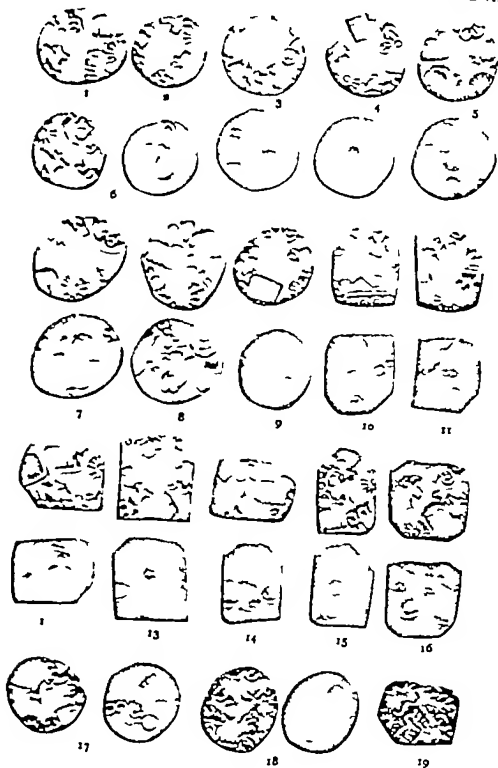




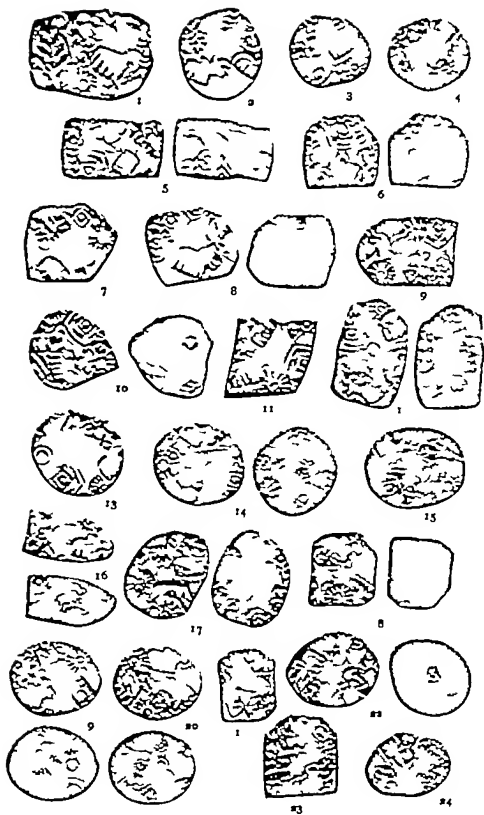
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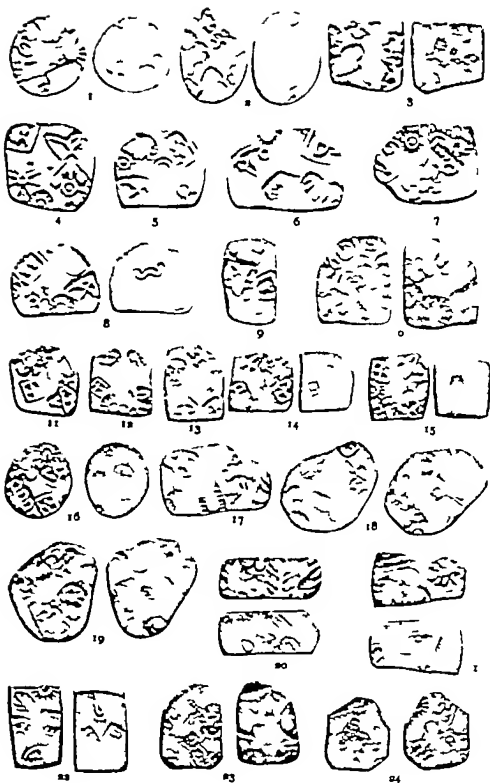


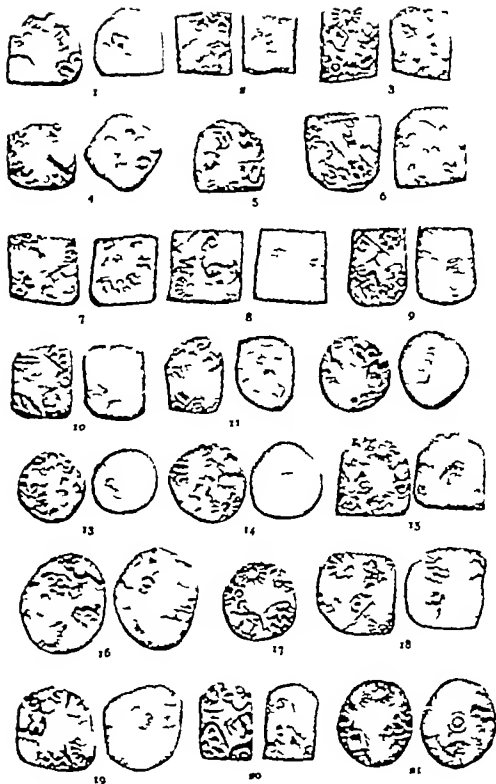


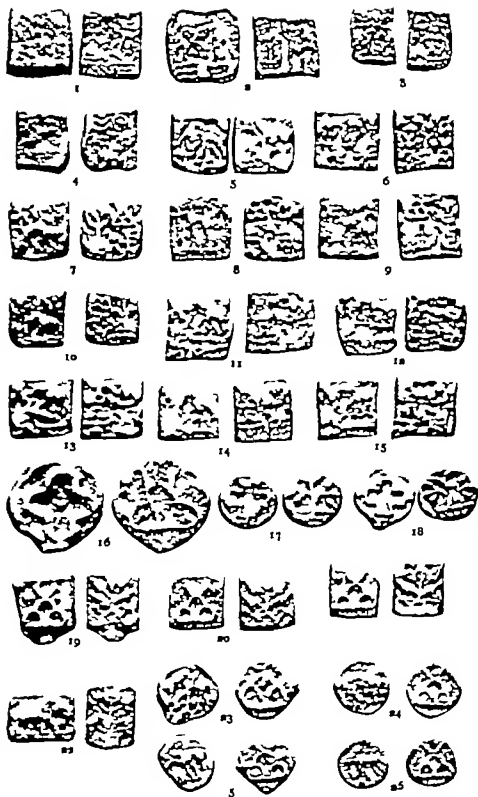


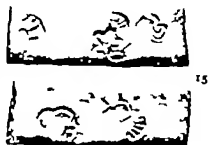
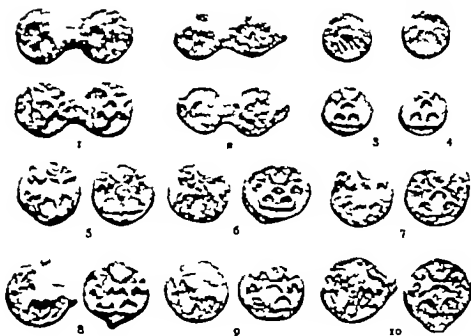
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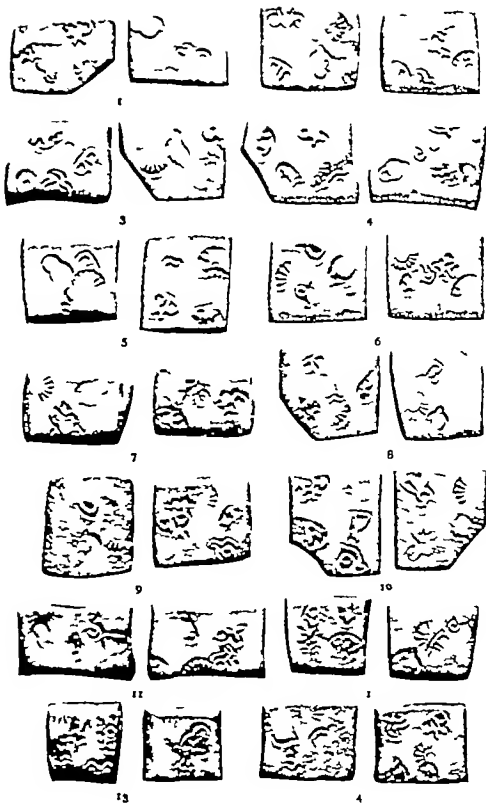


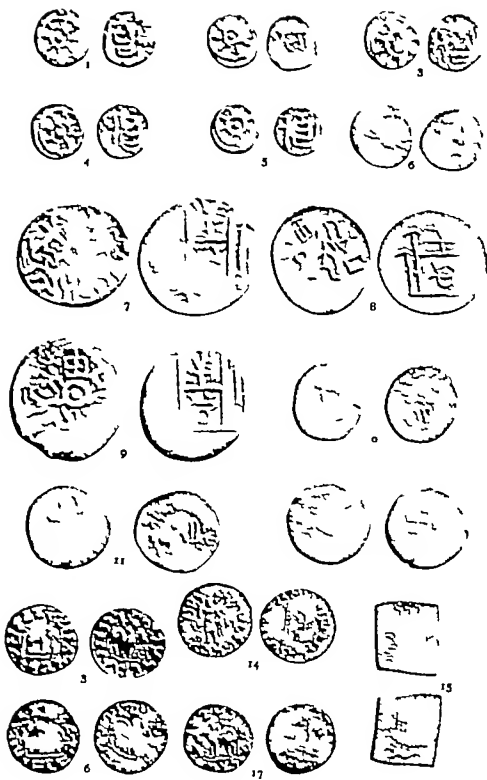


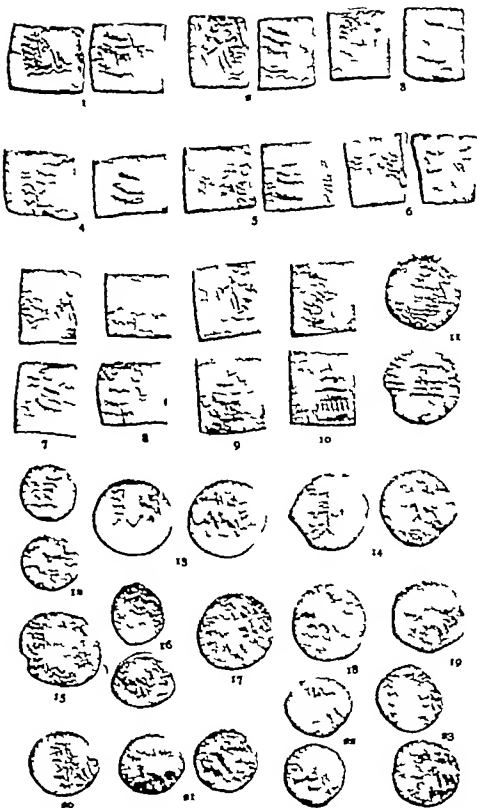


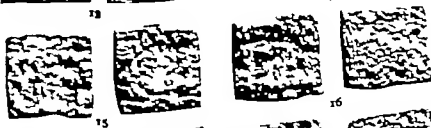


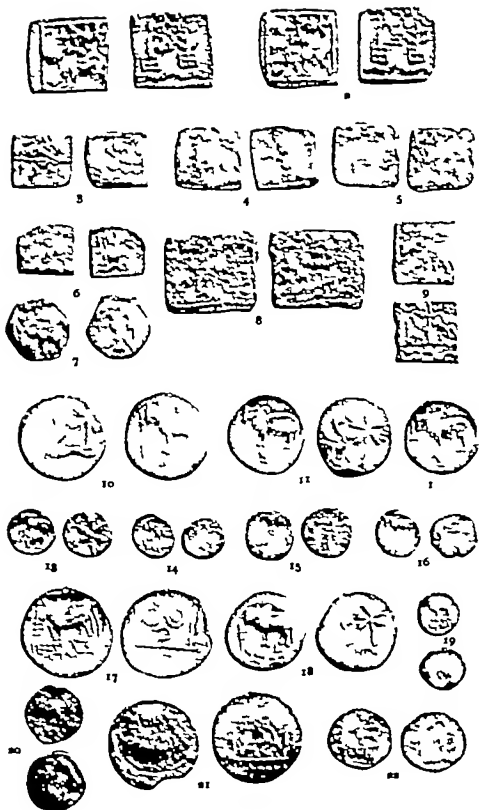


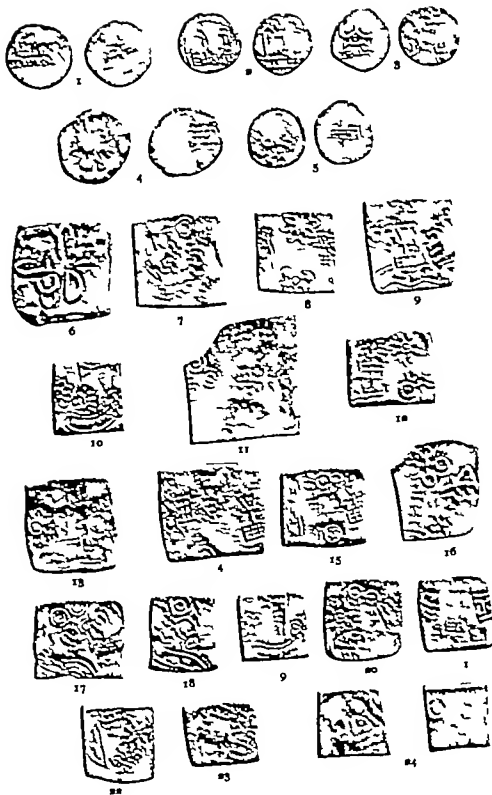


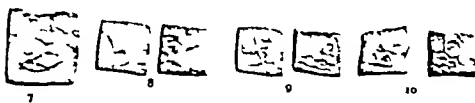
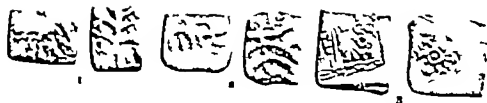


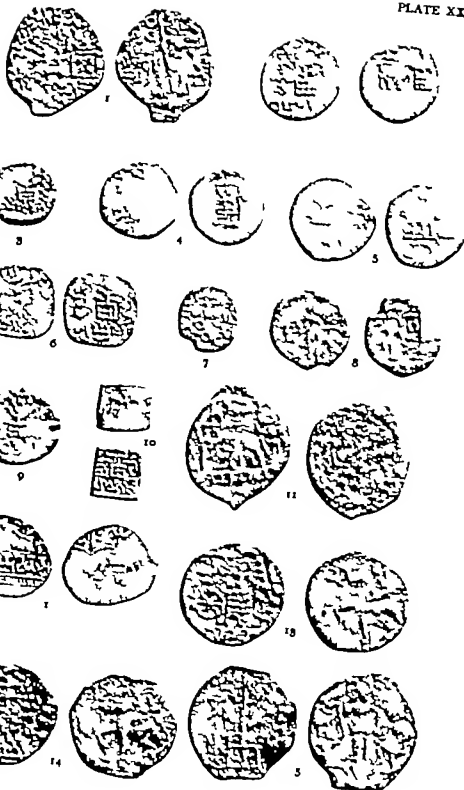


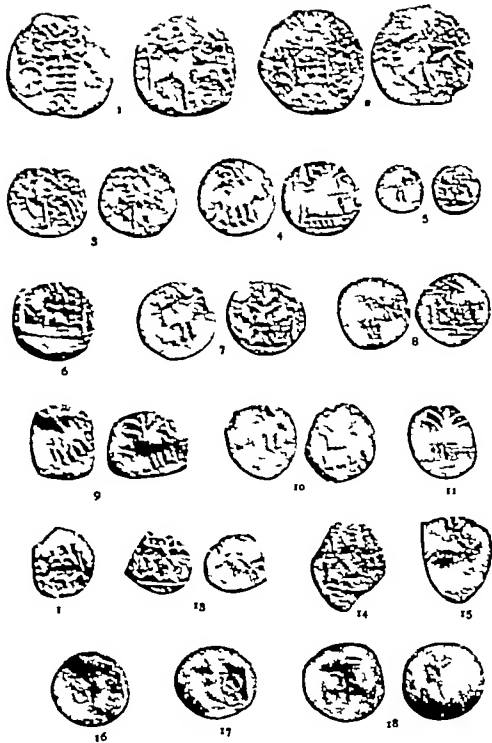












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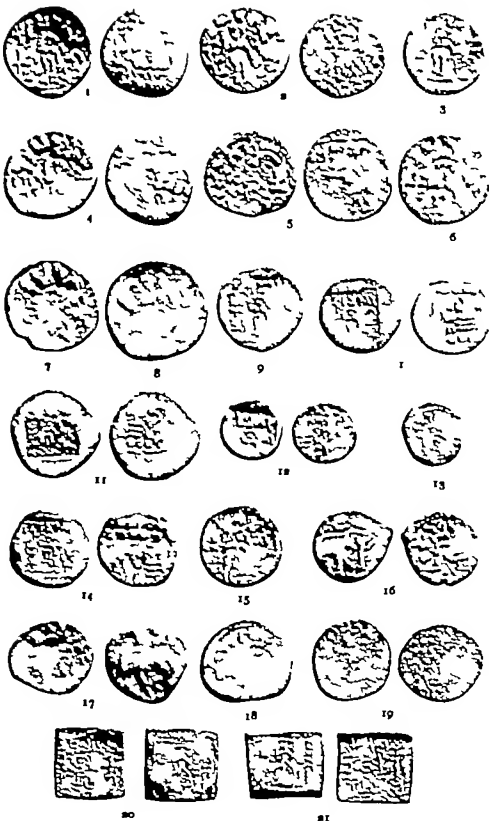
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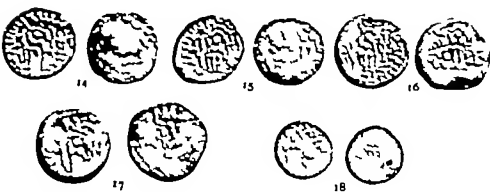
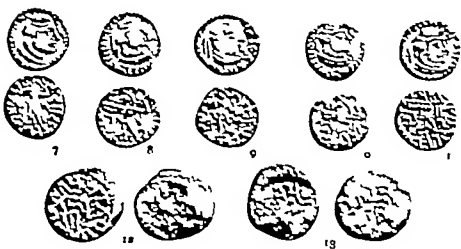
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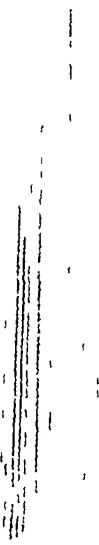


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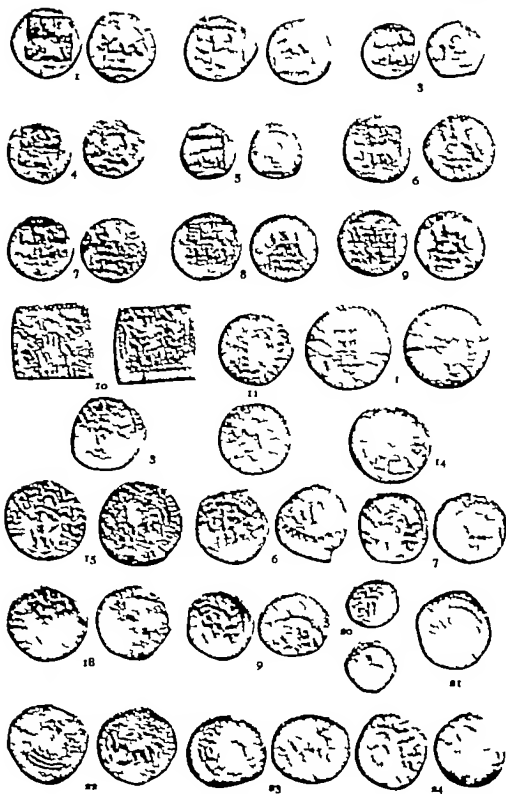




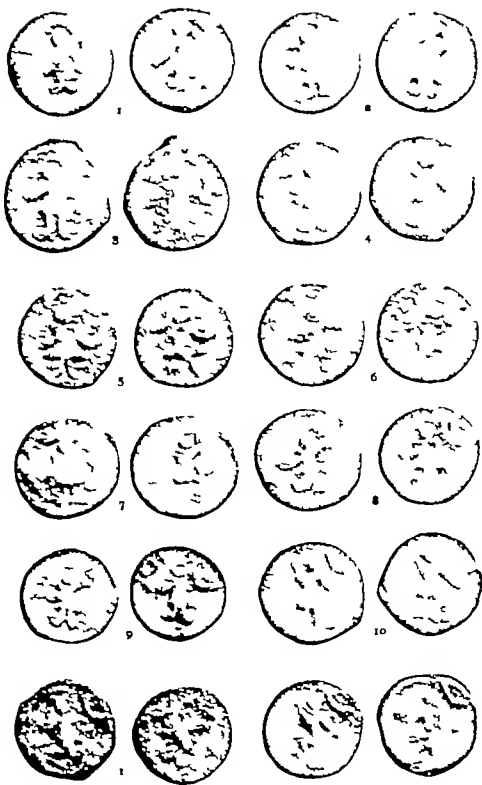


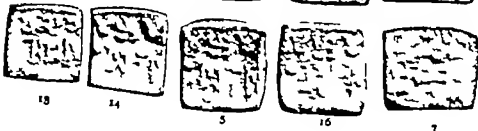
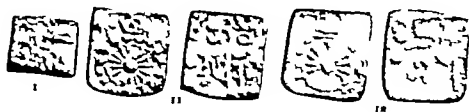
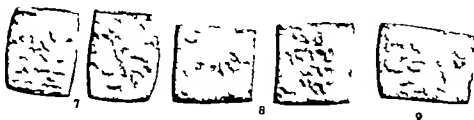
1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100																																																																																																																																																
1950	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295











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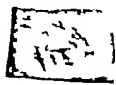
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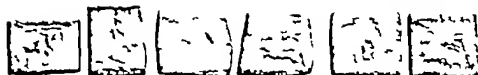


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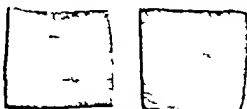
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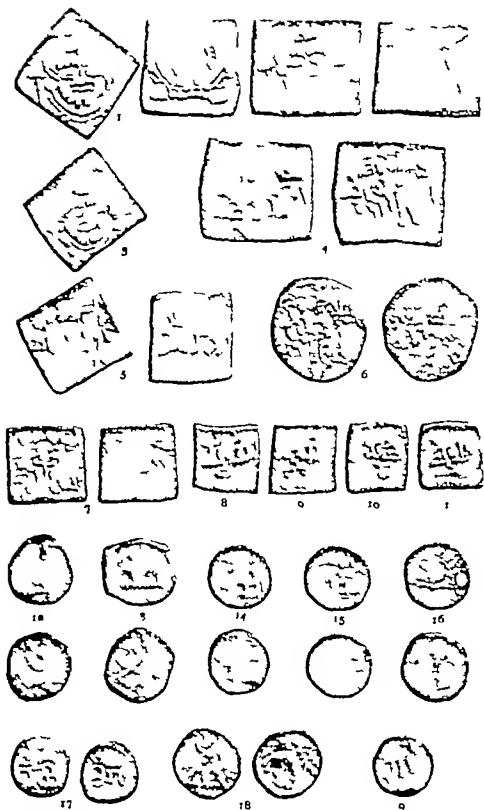
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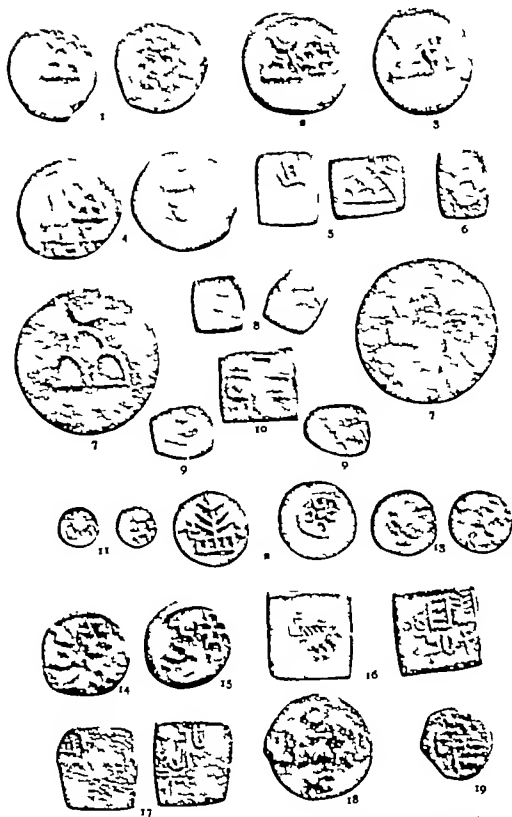


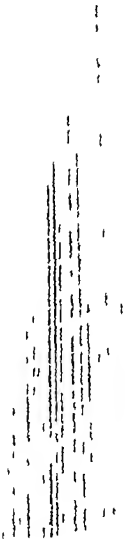
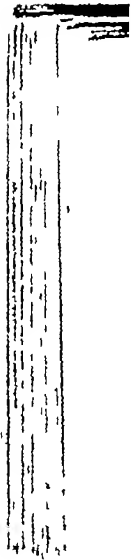
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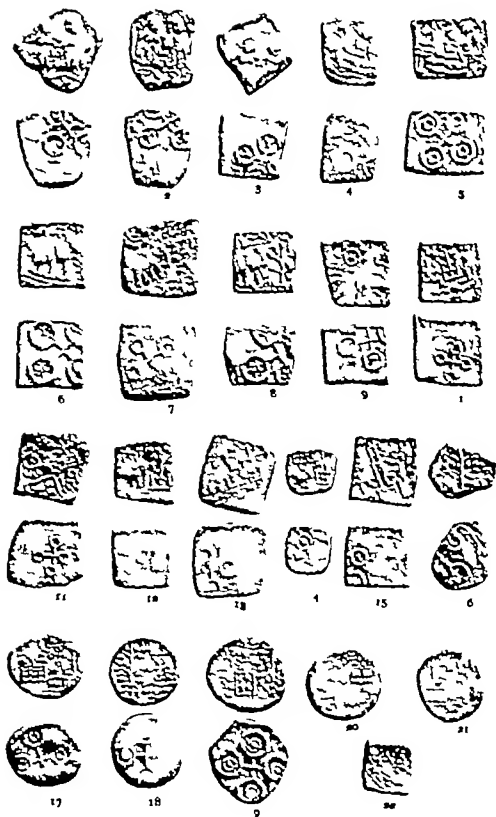


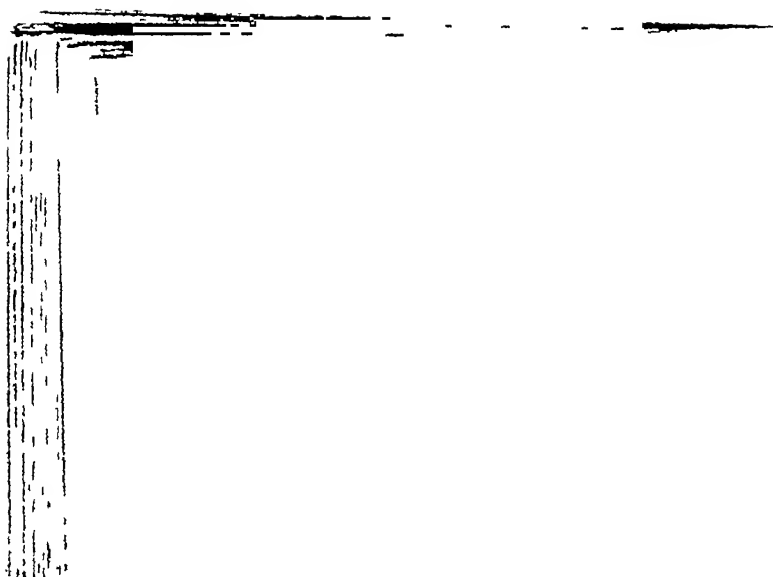
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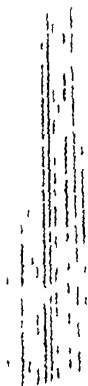


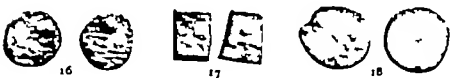
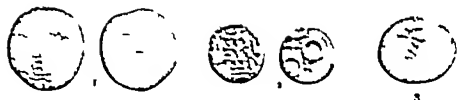


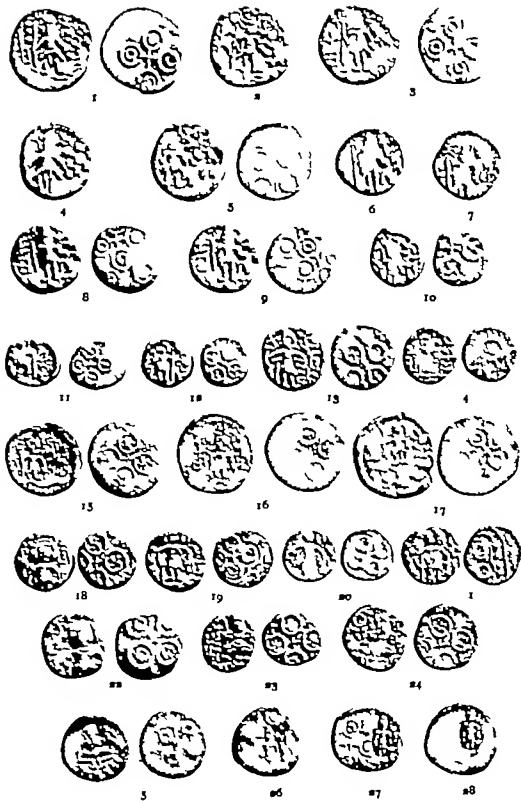


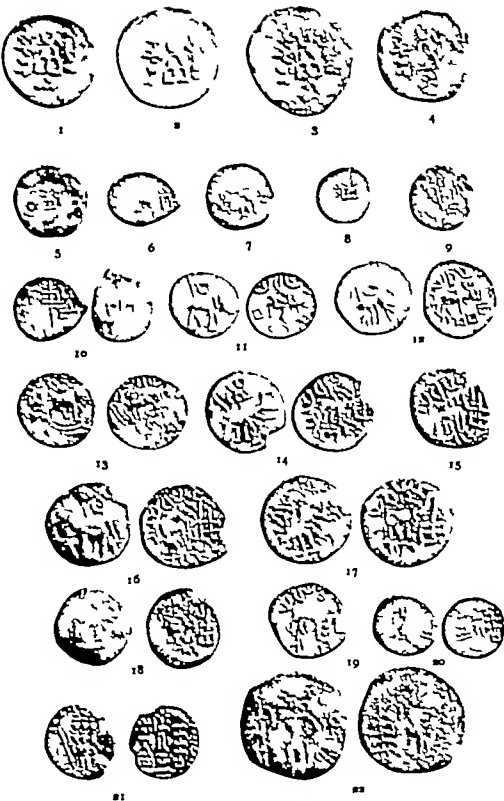


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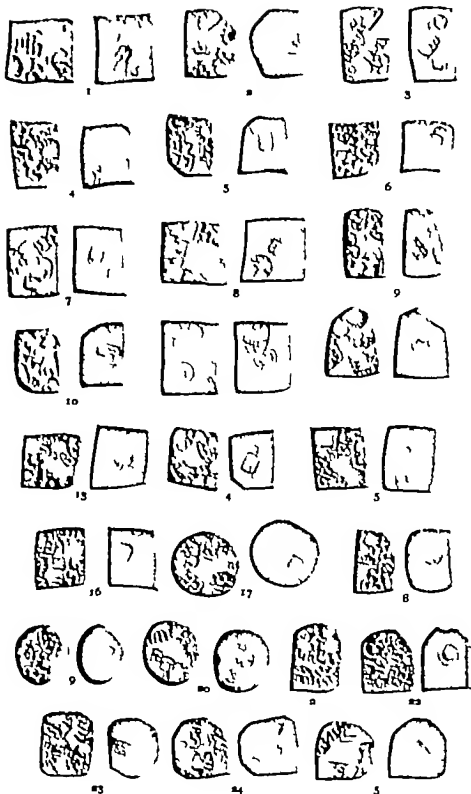


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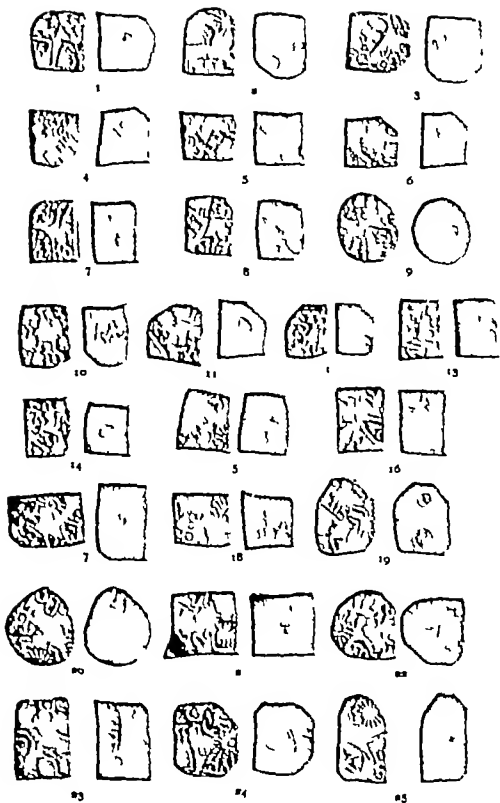


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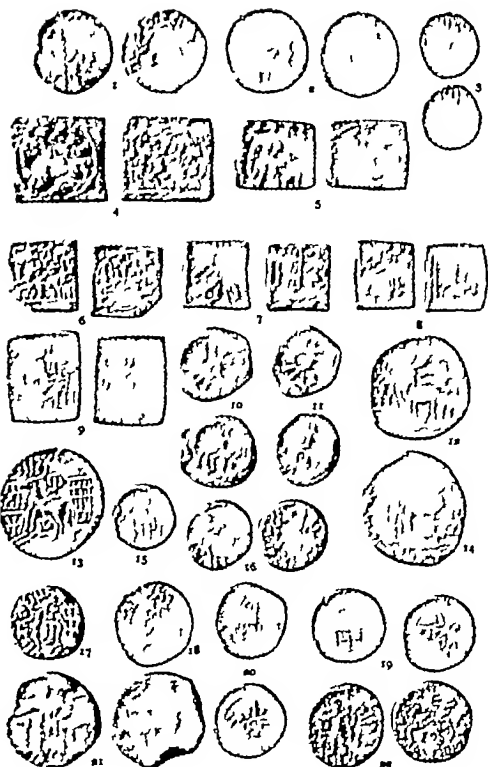
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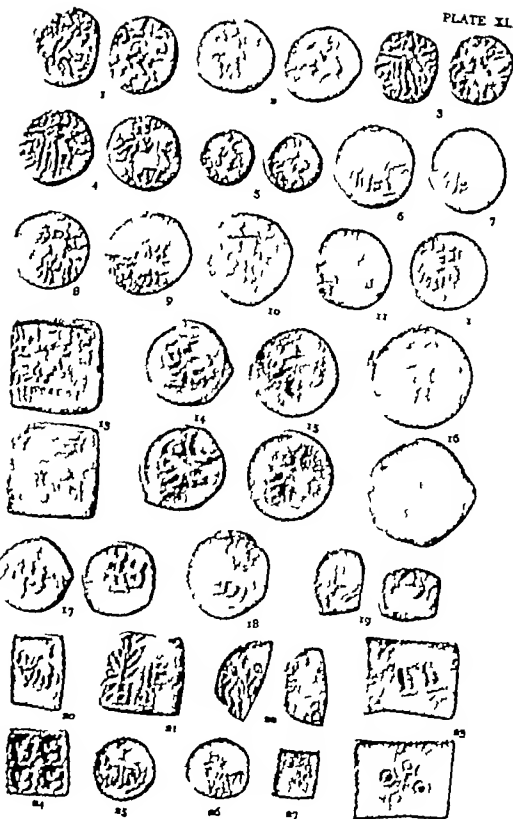


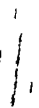
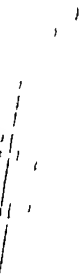
PUNCH MARKED SILVER (ADDITIONAL)

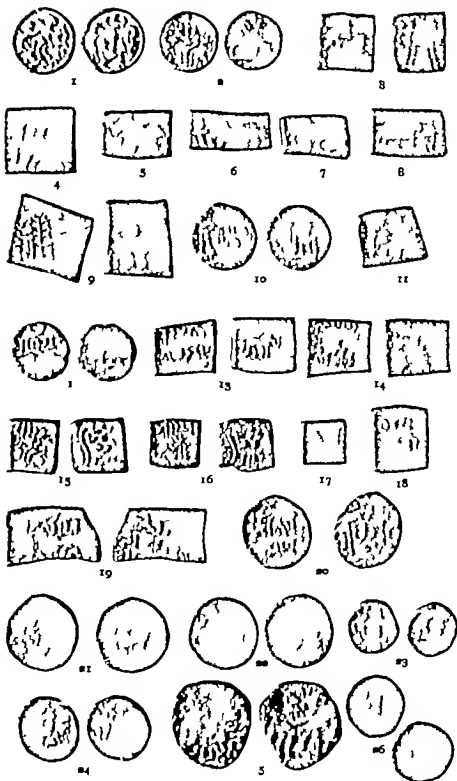


PUNCH MARKED SILVER (ADDITIONAL)

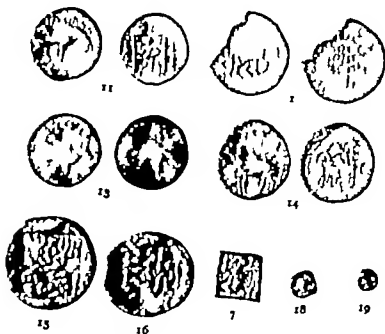
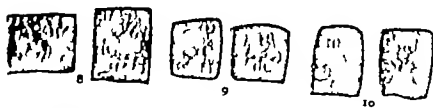
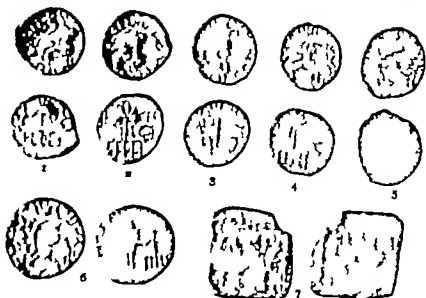








TAXILA—UNCERTAIN



UNCERTAIN—ADDITIONAL

